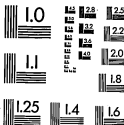




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Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION

PART IV
(1899-1910)

Thomas E. Jeffrey
Lisa Gitelman
Gregory Jankunis
David W. Hutchings
Leslie Fields

Theresa M. Collins
Gregory Field
Aldo E. Salerno
Karen A. Detig
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Director and Editor

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Rutgers, The State University Of New Jersey
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New Jersey Historical Commission
Smithsonian Institution

University Publications of America
Bethesda, MD
1999

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Thomas A. Edison Papers
at
Rutgers, The State University
endorsed by
National Historical Publications and Records Commission
18 June 1981

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The original documents in this edition are from the archives at the Edison National Historic Site at West Orange, New Jersey.

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START

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**LEGAL DEPARTMENT RECORDS
EDISON'S NAME**

This material consists of correspondence, court documents, and other items relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name in the promotion of companies and commercial products. In some cases the defendants were former associates of Edison or persons unknown to him, but there are also cases pertaining to the unauthorized use of Edison's name by his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

Approximately 15 percent of the documents have been selected. The selected items reflect Edison's direct involvement in protecting his name, pertain broadly to the activities of his legal staff, or exemplify the kinds of public uses his name received in the United States and abroad. The documents are arranged in the following order:

Correspondence

Case Files

Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

Correspondence

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name and image by commercial enterprises in the United States and abroad. The selected documents cover the period 1899-1909. Most of the letters are written by Edison's representatives and by unauthorized users of his name or image. Included are several items from 1905 concerning Edison's opposition to the registration of a trademark by his former associate, Harold P. Brown. Also included is correspondence regarding the business endeavors of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Some of the letters pertain to Edison's purchase of a farm for his son in 1906, when Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was using the assumed name, Burton Willard. Among the correspondents are Frank L. Dyer, William E. Gilmore, Howard W. Hayes, and Miller Reese Hutchison. Some of the documents bear Edison marginalia.

Case Files

Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to the suit brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The case was initiated in June 1901 and involved the unlicensed use of Edison's name by the Edison Chemical Co., which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, and its successor, the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. The selected items include the bill of complaint, a sworn statement by Edison affirming the complaint, and correspondence regarding the progress of litigation.

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to suits brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., the successor to the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. Two cases were initiated in January 1903. One involved charges of unfair competition; the other, trademark infringement. Another case initiated in October 1904 included the Edison Manufacturing Co. as a complainant. The selected items include the bills of complaint; affidavits; numerous letters exchanged between Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and Frank L. Dyer; and other correspondence regarding the progress of litigation. Also included is the decision dismissing the first suit, along with petitions, affidavits, and correspondence concerning related fraud proceedings brought by the U.S. Post Office against the chemical company.

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Correspondence**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name and image by commercial enterprises in the United States and abroad. The selected documents cover the period 1899-1909. Most of the letters are written by Edison's representatives and by unauthorized users of his name or image. Included are several items from 1905 concerning Edison's opposition to the registration of a trademark by his former associate, Harold P. Brown. Also included is correspondence regarding the business endeavors of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Some of the letters pertain to Edison's purchase of a farm for his son in 1906, when Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was using the assumed name, Burton Willard. Among the correspondents are Frank L. Dyer, William E. Gilmore, Howard W. Hayes, and Miller Reese Hutchison. Some of the documents bear Edison marginalia.

Approximately 20 percent of the documents have been selected.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON LABORATORY,
ORANGE, N. J.

March 7, 1899.

Messrs. Hayss & Lambert,
Prudential Building,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to your letter of Feb. 24th, we return you herewith the communication from Burgess, of Denver. This party has not purchased one dollar's worth of goods from us. He has been writing us long letters, asking us for our longest discount, etc. etc., but that is about all there is to it. I find that we did business with C. O. Stiles, whom he evidently succeeded, during the year ending Dec. 1898, amounting to a total of \$638.61. This is evidently his Parlor equipment of phonographs, records, etc. Since Burgess took the matter in hand we have done no business whatever, and there is no good reason that we can see why he should not drop the name of Edison, as he is doubtless handling other goods and using Mr. Edison's name to effect sales.

Yours very truly,

W. E. H. M. J.
General Manager.

WEG/IWW
Enc-K

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRAMOPHONES,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...

AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
PROGRAMME...
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FINISHED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

Denver, Colorado, ^{rk} July 20 1899

Mrs. Hayes Lambert
Newark N.J.
Dears.

Your very
arbitrary request in reference to use of
the name "Edison" in connection with
our business has been received. -
It is our intention at all times to comply
strictly with the law and not in any
manner infringe upon any person's right.
However, during the past three years the
name as it appears at the head of this
sheet has been used in connection with
this business - Under the management
of my predecessor Mr. L. O. Stills and
by myself directly and indirectly many
hundreds dollar worth of goods have
been purchased from the Edison
people. They have all been paid for
during this time the business with
them, or rather the correspondence
in relation thereto has been written

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRANDPHONES,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...
AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
...PROGRAMME...
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FINISHED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

v/

Denver, Colorado. _____ 189

upon letter heads similar to this, and no complaint has ever been made to us - So far as the name of Thos. A. Edison is concerned I care nothing about, but when a business has been running under a certain name to be compelled to change it, and especially so when goods have been bought from month to month by the people who ask it, is certainly a very arbitrary proposition - As a matter of fact, I have no sign out with name Edison on it. I have a metal door mat, a Frye's, and stationery as you see it - I think I fully understand this case so far as the complaint is concerned and perhaps hesitation in saying that it originated in Denver, and in the person of a would be competitor, a person who dares think himself to do any thing openly - a man who has openly violated the State laws and was compelled to obey them - Now so far as this matter is concerned there has

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOGRAPHS,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...
AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
...PROGRAMME...
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FINISHED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

3

Denver, Colorado, _____ 189

never been a desire to profit from any
reasons name by fraudulent means -
I have some business orders now
in causing several hundred dollars
with the Edison people. If I am to be
used in this outrageous way I want to
know it at once - and we will stop all
further business with the Company -
I then in and out of session stand by
the Phonograph people against my
own interest financially, and to be set
down as in this way, is more than
human nature can stand -
I would be pleased to have an early
reply -

Very respectfully,
T. F. Burgess
Mgr.

The only ad I carry is in }
State Bulletin and this }
I stopped

[ATTACHMENT]

HOWARD M. HAYES

TELEPHONE NO. 982.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT.

LAW OFFICES
HAYES & LAMBERT,
3004 801-808 PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING,
755 BROAD STREET.

March 9th.,

9

T. F. Burgess, Esq.,
1213 Seventeenth Street,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:-

The matter of your use of Mr. Edison's name has been taken up by us with him, and our instructions are to insist on your immediately discontinuing it. If you continue to use it, suit will be brought against you by our correspondents at Denver to enjoin you. We trust this extreme course will not be necessary.

Please let us know your decision in the matter.

Yours truly,

CHAS. BRIDGE
WORTLEY, NEWARK.

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES,
Room 901-905, Prudential Building,
765 BROAD STREET.

Telephone No. 592.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14 1900

T. V. Stock, Esq.,
Waterston Hotel,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison had directed me to write you and tell you that you must desist in using the name, "The Edisonian Ideal Novelty Company". Mr. Edison has been compelled to prevent the unauthorized use of his name by any one. I presume that on receipt of this you will discontinue the use of Mr. Edison's name and substitute some other title to your enterprise.

There is no objection whatever to advertising machines purchased from the Edison Company, as Edison machines, but Mr. Edison will not permit the use of his name that in any way would seem to imply that he was connected with the business advertised. Let me hear from you at once in regard to this?

My instructions in all these cases are, to begin suit at once if the preliminary demand is not complied with.

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE



THOMAS EDISON, PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS, BOSTON, MASS., MAY 5, 1900.

Howard, W. Hayes, Esq., Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

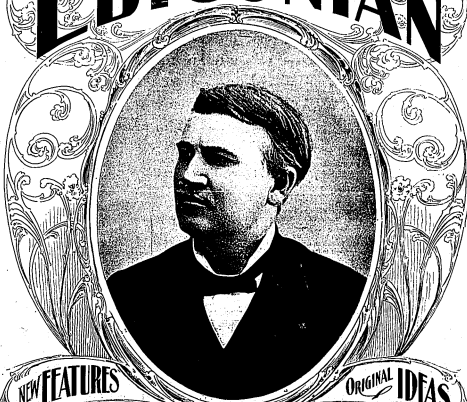
Your letter to hand and in reply I would say that I beg that Mr Edison will read over the enclosed herald especially my card to the public which will clear me at least of the imputation gone into the show business with so humble an individual as myself. Such an idea as you suggest did not enter my head. I have used the title "The Edisonian, Ideal Novelty Company" entirely in the abstract as relating only to his machines and there is not one word in any of my printing to convey even remotely the idea that the Edison Company have any interest in my entertainment more than to sell me their machines. I say this because I to have a name and am doing what I do squarely. The use of his picture he grants and my intentions are to talk no more liberty in the use of the same than he grants to others who use his machines. I hope that he will in a spirit of kindness and patience read my herald over and before he sends me his final decision he will I hope see my letter to you also.

We are using only the "Edison machines, films, and records. NO OTHERS. I had hoped to be able also to arrange to sell the Graphophone on a commission over our route. Now Sir that I have stated my case and have submitted to Mr Edison through you my printed matter to verify what I

[ENCLOSURE]

The Acme of Animated Automatic Vaudeville

THE
EDISONIAN



NEW FEATURES

ORIGINAL IDEAS

IDEAL NOVELTY COMPANY

STRICTLY UP TO DATE

M.J. Redway Eng Co. Boston

COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY NEWTON BECK, BOSTON.

[ENCLOSURE]

... NO FLICKER! NO NOISE!! ...

THE NEW
...EDISON
KINETOSCOPE.

IMPROVED MODEL OF 1900.



T. V. STOCK

*This clearly shows that I only own one
Control my business*

TO AN Amusement Loving Public.

THE EDISONIAN IDEAL NOVELTY COMPANY are not presenting a single, ordinary "Vaudeville" or "Circus" picture exhibition, but an "Automated, Automatic Vaudeville Performance," where one act follows another the same as in any first-class continuous performance theatre.

The program represents the latest and best that money can procure for vaudeville. Popular songs, in illustrated songs, are seen and heard. Acrobatic feats are shown by our greatest athletes, and marvellous discoveries. Funny comedians make you laugh, while interesting you listen to a recited account of the highest order. "The Wizard of Manhattan" gets a glorie around the earth in the twinkling of an eye, and we are shown meeting scenes in many lands, near and distant.

It is with pleasure that I announce as a "head-line" with this Company, the name of the distinguished traveler and explorer, MR. NEWTON BEER. This gentleman gives a specially interesting fifteen minutes' talk, in connection with a series of stereoscopic pictures which serve to illustrate his most recent fascinating "Tropic" "Africa" and "China" "Far Philippine Pioneering," and other subjects strictly up-to-date.

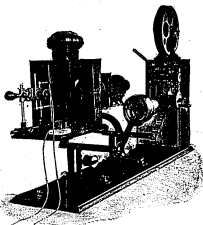
Lastly, just one word to all unaccountable doubters, or have been, show some. The name of my organization and printed matter is registered at Washington, and I shall protect the same from infringement.

I deal directly with the Edison Company, and all my machines and paraphernalia bear the name of Thomas A. Edison as my guarantee of good faith with the public. You are cordially invited to inspect the same when I visit your city.

I am giving the people all I subscribe and my business is conducted on business principles—I cannot say more.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS V. STOCK, Proprietor.



Around the World in Eighty Minutes.

Moving Scenes in Many Lands!

THRILLING EVENTS!!
EXCITING EPISODES!!!

Funny Sight, Animated Views,

—OF—
PEOPLE, PLACES and THINGS
ON TWO CONTINENTS.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

...BRAND NEW AND UP-TO-DATE...

A Perfect ^{Little} Motion Picture Machine

Its established popularity has led MR. EDISON, at great cost, to send a large corps of his most expert photographers to all parts of South Africa, that he may reproduce, for the millions of his delighted patrons, (without the fatigue and expense of travel, or risk of life to them), all those startling events and objects that most engage the public eye in the Transvaal to-day.

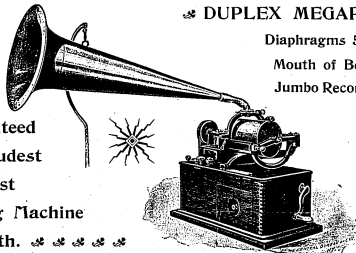
War Scenes from South Africa
Reproduced with a Realism that
Baffles Description.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.

THE LATEST EDISON CONCERT GRAND..... MAESTOSO TALKING MACHINE.

You Have Heard Others, but not the MAESTOSO.



DUPLIX MEGAPHONE,
Diaphragms 5 ft. long.
Mouth of Bell 3 feet.
Jumbo Record Scores.

**Guaranteed
the Loudest
and Best
Talking Machine
on Earth.**

Our Records Represent the Finest Talent in the World.

THIS inanimate "Proteus" emits no weak, piping, uncertain sound (such as others give), but from its broad-bellied, brazen throat there issues forth a voice of impressive power.

Each Song, Story, or Musical Act is performed in a manner so loud, natural and life-like as to startle the spectator.

Mr. Edison guarantees this machine to reproduce in volume

...A Perfect Human Voice...

Inspiring Band Concerts

(By World Famous Bands).

Latest Popular Songs

(By Celebrated Singers).

Humorous Monologues

(By Funny Comedians).

Surprising Vocal Effects

(New and Novel).

A Perfect Echo in Sound

OF THE ORIGINAL BAND, SINGER OR SPEAKER.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE ACME OF ANIMATED, AUTOMATIC VAUDEVILLE

*"The most pleasing,
Novel and Thrilling
Entertainment now
before the public."*

— BOSTON GLOBE.

...AROUND THE WORLD...

WITH THE

Wizard of Menlo Park

Introducing the Distinguished Traveller and Monologue Artist, Mr.

NEWTON BEERS
IN HIS LATEST IDEA, "PASSING EVENTS"

Vividly

Illustrated by

Edison's

Wonderful

Stero-Projecto

Kinetoscope



Delightfully

Enhanced by

Edison's

New

Maestoso

Talking

...Machine

Mr. Beers will positively appear in his New Comedietta,

"A THUMPING LEGACY,"

Assisted by MISS OLLIE RAY, AND COMPANY,

See Programs and

Daily Papers for Full

...Particulars...

Under auspices of NASHUA BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB,

Opera House, Three Nights, Commencing **Wednesday Evening, APRIL 4.**

Prices, 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Diagram of reserved seats at the usual place,
25c days in advance.

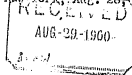
EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
135 FIFTH AVENUE
CORNER OF 20th STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE "EDISON, NEW YORK."

EDISON-LALANDE BATTERY

NEW YORK, AUG. 28, 1900.



Mr. W. R. Gilmore, General Manager,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith letters from G. F. Canniff under date of
Aug. 14th and 22nd. This party is employed in the office of W. M. Galt
& Co. of Washington, D. C.. I enclose herewith our letter of Aug. 20th
in reply to the first letter received from this party. I am sending
this correspondence out to you in accordance with your instructions.

Yours truly,

J. W. Gladstone
Manager Sales.

Enclosures.

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. MAYER

W. A. DeWitt



ESTABLISHED 1854.

R. L. GALT

HARRIET T. GALT

OFFICE OF

W. M. Galt & Co.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C. *Chicago* 1900

Mr J. W. Gladstone

*Myr. J. S. Edison Mfg Co
New York City*

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of Aug 20 in answer to my letter of Aug. 14 relative to a local physician calling an Edison Electric Bell. If you will pardon the length of this letter I will go into details so that you will be able to draw your own conclusions - in my last letter I referred to a young man in the employ of the above firm - his name is *Robt Simpson*. He had some private trouble and was induced to visit a specialist, the name of this Dr. is *A. V. Young*, he is located Cor 12th + 5th Sts New York (North East Corner 2nd floor.) Mr Simpson paid him \$15.00 in advance for three months treatment after several visits the following conversation took place. (Dr.) now Mr A I want you to try

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES,

R. L. GALT,

MARRIET T. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WHEELING, W. VA.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C. 189

Something, I would advise you by all means
to use an Electric belt. you are wasting semen
and this belt will make the seminal ducts strong and
stop all drainage. Now this belt is no common
kind or a fake, it is the best on the market and
made by Edison. you know he is a Millionaire
and independent so he has put a high price
on his belt to prevent these fake doctors from
using them. Mr. D. says it is Edison's make is
it? Yes Sir says the Dr. who seeing that Mr. D.
was interested stayed on his Victorian feathers.
Now Mr. D. learning in a confiding way in his Easy
Chair, I would certainly advise you to make every
sacrifice in your power to obtain the best M.W.D.
Feeling that if it was something from the Wonderful
Edison it was good and all eyes asked the
Dr. the price. the Dr. without a flinch said the
price is \$35.00 but understood I (the Dr.) do not
make one cent on it I am giving you it at

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES.

R. L. GALT.

HARRIET E. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C. 1892

3
Cost price, when he came down he told me
the above I remarked well, if it is the work of
the Edison form of of Meads Park I presume it is
all right, but I think the price is high for even in
the Fall America about a week time, as soon as
I saw it I told Simpson his coat was admirable,
and he had found an easy victim in him (S)
we took the lot to the store firm & its store value
was estimated by different firms & from 250 to
350 there is no makers name on it at all.
I told S. that Edison never made such a thing,
it consist of about 1 yard cheap leather 1 1/2 in
wide with common buckle value about .25 & 4
two dry cells or better value 28 each 40
four tin Fultons connected with wire
that runs in the cells value $\frac{15}{70}$
I would be a good price for material, our
dollar would be good buy for putting it together
so if it does in the store for 250 there would

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES.

R. L. GALT.

HARRIET T. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

4
Washington, D. C.

189

As a fair profit, now Simpson was clearly
desires to purchase the bill on the description
from the fact that it was made by the
Edison. I thus visited Simpson to try to
draw the price conversation again showing that
he was not paying the same. Galt then advised
did not want to know the name of the man
him about, but he must have disappeared.
Something for the time two Simpson's that was
another Edison, now that I could like to
find out whether you tell me if there
is in N.Y. or elsewhere any Edison or Edison
making Electric Cells for I want to write them
& find out the cost and have something
to compare in price with. I believe he is a
thorough man & I want to buy him to time
and make him refund what is due to Mr. S.
if you think it necessary we can forward the
bill to you for inspection, any information
over

[ENCLOSURE]

TABLE 1

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TABLE 2

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TABLE 3

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the National Archives and Records Administration. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to provide the information requested. I will be glad to give a written statement for the matter if you wish. The location of the records is given to whom you would refer you to and I thank you very much for any information you can give. I am sure that I will be glad to hear from you again. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours very truly,
 W. H. ...

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.,
EDISON LABORATORY,
ORANGE, N. J.

ORANGE Sept. 13, 1900.

IN REPLYING TO THIS LETTER

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Prudential Building,

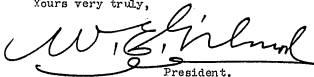
Newark, N. J.

PLEASE MENTION THESE INITIALS

Dear Sir:

I have read over the letter from Mr. M. F. Levy of San Francisco, in which he states that he will discontinue the use of Mr. Edison's name in connection with his business. Do you not think it would be a good idea for me to send this out to Bacigalupi to see whether he actually does so or not? I presume you have no further use for the letter, and I therefore suggest this way of finding out positively.

Yours very truly,


President.

WEG/IWW

Enc-G

[ATTACHMENT]

EDISON • ELECTRIC • PARLOR

• • • 415 Kearny Street • • •

DEALER IN

Phonographs, Graphophones, Kinetoscopes,
Autoscopes, Recording Scales,
Nickel in the Slot, Machines of all kinds
All the Latest and Best Records
50c. \$5.00 doz.

M. F. LEVY, Prop.

San Francisco, Aug 8 / 1900

Howard W. Hayes Esq
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of Aug 1st received and in reply will state that I do not presume to use the name of Mr. Edison in any advertising, other than as you see it on this letter head and a sign in front of my place of business which reads the same way. If that is infringing on the name why is it that one of our largest light and power companies use the name and has done so for years in this city.

I don't wish to have any suit brought against me but I would like to ask of you if I am infringing on Mr. Edison's name by using it in the manner as you see and do I lay myself liable for a suit. If so I will discontinue its use. Awaiting yours in reply I am Respectfully Yours
M. F. Levy

" Copy"

6/17/02WEM/L.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Your various letters noted. You will discontinue immediately the use of my name in connection with the bonds, both on your stationery and advertisements.

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edison.

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

No ans
June 25, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of the 17th and note that you wish the use of your name discontinued in connection with Bonds on stationery and advertisements. Your wish will be complied with as requested.

Meanwhile I should like your views in regard to the amount of your interest in past sales of Bonds, as I wish to fully requite your kindness in the past.

Very truly yours,

Harold P. Brown.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. GILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy & Treas.

CABLE: KURILIAN NEW YORK.

SALESROOMS:
25 THIRTIETH STREET, NEW YORK.
83 CHAMBERS STREET.



Type "Q" Cell.
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., Sept. 19, 1902.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.



Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 12th, enclosing communication from the Proprietor of the Edison Amusement Parlor at Milwaukee. I am acquainted with both Messrs. Wagner and Mark and they have exhibition parlors in the cities mentioned on their paper. The trouble is, though, that in all of these places they show a great many instruments other than the Edison phonographs, particularly mutoscopes, some graphophones, and in fact, all kinds of penny machines for the gullible public. I dislike very much to see Mr. Edison's name attached to these concerns and would like, of course, to have them discontinue the use of the words "Edison Parlor" if it could be enforced. Wagner is an old employee of ours and was put into business by myself. I do not see how it is going to be so detrimental to their business to style all of them as "The People's Arcade", "People's Place of Amusement" "People's Parlors" or anything of that kind. What they are after is to use the word "Edison". I have no sentiment on this subject; it is purely a matter of business, and if you think you can force their discontinu-

EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To H. W. H.

Date 9/19/02.

Sheet No. 2.

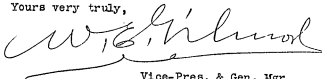
using his name in connection with their exhibitions, all well and good.

As you well know, the day of the Parlor in which Edison phonographs are exhibited is about past and gone.

If you still agree with me in the above, I would ask that you write them to refrain from the use of Mr. Edison's name.

Their letter to you is returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. G. I. Wood". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WEG/IWW

Enc-1

*H. V. McSpencer, Pres.
S. L. McCallister, Secy.*

*John L. Carroll, Secy.
W. F. Hoffmann, Pres.*

American Oil & Supply Co.

Oils, Greases, Acids, Chemicals,

Extracts, Dye Stuffs,

23-25-27 Division Place,

Both Telephones 333.

*Mr. W. O. Mallory, Vice Pres.,
Edison Storage Battery Co.,
Orange, N. J.*

Newark, N.J.

Sept. 26, 1902.

SEP 27 1902

My dear Sir:— I wrote to the Nassau Smelting & Refining Works, as per advices in previous letter to you, for prices on Rabbit Metal and also for any circulars that they might have pertaining to same, and enclose their reply. Kindly return this to us when you have made copy of same.

Yours very truly,
American Oil & Supply Co.,

J. W. Leggett

[ENCLOSURE]

C O P Y

SEP 27 1902

THE NASSAU SMELTING & REFINING WORKS,
B. Lowenstein, Prop.
West 29th Street, (bet. 11th & 13th Aves.)

NEW YORK, S E P T. 25, 1902.

Mr. John L. Carroll, Secretary,
American Oil & Supply Company,
Newark, N.J.

Dear Sir:--

In reply to your favor of September 24th, we take pleasure in quoting you Pig Lead (5 ton lots) at 4 3/8 cents per pound, f.o.b. Newark-30 days net, or 1/2% for cash in 10 days.

Regarding Babbit Metal, we beg to quote you

Genuine Babbit	at 27 ¢ per lb.-	Less	5%
Edison	" " " " " "	"	33%
Monarch Antifriction	at 15 " " " " "	"	33%

Same delivery and terms as above.

Thanking you for the inquiry, and trusting to be favored with the order, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE NASSAU SMELTING & REFINING WORKS,
B. Lowenstein, Proprietor.

KJR/L

Per K.J. Raalson

Copied by HCL.

Newark, N. J. Sept. 30, 1902.

The Nassau Smelting & Refining Works,
West 29th St. between 11th & 13th Aves.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

I am directed by Mr. Thomas A. Edison to draw your attention to the fact that you are quoting to your customers an "Edison and Babbitt" metal. You have no authority to use Mr. Edison's name in connection with this Babbitt metal, and I must ask you to discontinue its use. Please let me hear from you by return mail in the matter.

Yours truly,

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & SOCIAL NAME.

ADDRESS THE COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY AT NEW YORK
ADDRESS REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N. J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.

EDISON LABORATORY, ORANGE, N. J.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM.

IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER

PLEASE MENTION THESE DETAILS.

333 BROADWAY
33 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
EDISON LABORATORY.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 100 N. WABLER AVENUE,
FOREIGN DEPT., 100 N. WABLER AVENUE,
NEWARK, N. J.



Orange, N. J.

Nov. 17, 1902

NOV 17 1902

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a letter from a concern styling themselves "The Edisona", Buffalo, N. Y., also memo. from Mr. Schermerhorn to myself, stating that the name of the concern is Philip Klippel & Co. As you will see, these people purchased some slot machines from us and they are evidently in the exhibition business. I presume that you can write them the regular letter advising that they cannot use Mr. Edison's name in this way.

In this connection, would it not be a good idea for you to again consider the matter of communicating with Petit in Newark, who has incorporated a company called "The Edisona Company". You will find the proper name of it in the telephone book, as I understand he has a telephone, and we have got to decide what we intend to do with him. His business does not amount to a great deal, although he considers himself a jobber and is receiving jobbers' discounts. I am under the impression that he is doing a great deal of business under this name with other apparatus, and that is the reason we dislike to have Mr. Edison's name used in connection with his institution.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
President.

WEG/TWW

Rahway Dec. 2nd 02
Howard St. Hayes Eng.
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir,

This may not interest you in any way, but it came up during the conversation I had with Mr Stillwell today. Today is the first time I have met him since he was with the Thomas A Edison Jr. Electric Lamp Co. # 2 Wall St. I used to pull wire for him several times a week then, as I was acquainted with him in Marble Park St. N. J. 1891-92 Thomas A Edison Jr. sold to C. A. Stillwell the right to use the name Thomas A. Edison Jr. and at the death of Mr Edison, the right to use the name Thomas A. Edison, for all time.

Mr Stillwell wants to put 10 Thomas A. Edison Jr. Phonographs on the market. he says there would be big money in it. for somebody to furnish the cash. Mr Stillwell has been looking around himself for money, but he wants big money. He said that he refused last week \$200,000. and thousands dollars he thinks he can get more.

Mr Stillwell said that he had 10 more to pay the Columbia Phonograph Co. in regards to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Phonograph. and they thought very well of it, and gave a special.

meeting of the board to consider the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Photograph. He said that the man that was dealing with the Columbia Photograph people, went on a drunk about that time, and was drunk for more than 30 thousand, and the Columbia people would not deal with him then, that was about six weeks ago.

Mr Stilwell wanted to know if I could get somebody to go into the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Photograph Co. said that there would be big money in the business.

Mr Stilwell said that Mr Edison would only live a few years longer, at his death, he would bring suit against the National Photograph Co. for using the name of Thomas A. Edison on their Photograph, and record and pupples.

He said that he would make big money from that, as the Company would have to pay him, if they continued to use the name Thomas A. Edison.

He wanted me to come out to his House in Newark N. J. some Evening, and he would explain to me more fully, in regard to what he expects to do, and what he wanted to do.

If I go out I may see Thomas A. Edison Jr. at his House.

This may not be of any interest to you, but if he does it of what he expects to do, you will know something about it.

Truly Yours
Geo. W. Boy.

JOSEPH F. McCOY,
BROKER
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
ROOM 184.
TEL. GORT. 4414.

12th 19th 02

Howard O. Hayes Esq.

Dear Sir,

I mailed to you
this A.M. copy of the Agreement between
Thomas A. Edison Jr. and E. A. Stilwell in regard
to the Phonograph.

I have no copy of the letter I wrote you
in regard to my visit to the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Co. and my conversation with the
Manager Mr. Girard.

If the letters are at your office I could get
the date from the first letter and make
up a report as I have a copy of the others.
in regard to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Edison
Mr. Stilwell has an agreement with Thomas
A. Edison Jr. in regard to the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Incandescent Electric Lamp. Mr. Stilwell thinks
he could get some money from that, selling it
to some small company. Yours truly
Joseph F. McCoy.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1902.

Joseph F. McCoy, Esq.,
Railway, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

J. A. & J. Chemical Co

I have your favor of the 18th inst., enclosing letter
and draft of agreement from C. F. Stillwell. I am very glad to get
them. *Sold them off for a while - have you managed*

to see J. A. & J. personally, yet? Leg. to Washington tomorrow!
Yours very truly,
So please report to me of the Notes London until
you hear to the contrary.

HWH/MS

G. H. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT,
F. A. GUNNAR, VICE PRESIDENT

F. H. PRESCOTT
MANAGING DIRECTOR

W. S. BRONKHORST, TREASURER,
J. G. PRESCOTT, SECRETARY



INTERNATIONAL ZONOPHONE COMPANY

FILIALE BERLIN

SOLE LICENSEES OF THE ZONOPHONE FOR ALL COUNTRIES
EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Telephone Amt IV, 1256.

New York Office
53 E 26th Street.

St. Petersburg Office
10 Sagerodol Pr.

Cable addresses
Intonus Berlin.
Zonophone New York.
Zonophone St. Petersburg.

Lieber's Code used.

BERLIN S.W. June 30th 1900

O. 17. Mühlentstr. 7/8 Tel. No. 8256



Mr. Howard W. Hayes

Newark,

New Jersey.

Dear Sir,

Your favour of June 18th received, and after Mr. Edison's experienc
in a similar matter with the Hawthorn & Shebel case, we are a little
surprised that you still gnaw on the same old bone. However to come
down to facts, you are a little mistaken. We do not have any paper
and never have advertised the Deutsches Edison Depot, and you must
have confounded us with some one else who possibly so advertises.

As to Casa Edison, Rio de Janeiro, this house is our agent for
our goods in Brazil. If you can get them to give up their name, we
suppose there is nothing in the way of preventing you from making the
attempt. So long as they have that name and are our agents, we purpose
to use it in so far as our business relations with them may be necessary
unless provided of course that you will be able to prevent us from so
doing.

Yours truly,

J. M. Russell

Newark, N.J., July 25-1903.

F. H. Prescott, Esq.,
017 Muhlenstr. 73,
Berlin, S.W. Germany.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. and am glad to know that you have not advertised as the "Dutches Edison Depot". I shall certainly bring suit against the Casa Edison in Rio Janeiro if they insist on using the name of Edison, and if you persist in advertising that house in your advertisement in Germany, I shall also bring suit against your Company. I trust that such a course will not be necessary.

Yours truly,

HWH/ED.

Newark, August 20, 1903.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose a copy of a cable just received from London. The case referred to is one brought against a man named Cooper, who advertised an "Edison bicycle". Suit was brought against him for using your name without authority. An application for a preliminary injunction was made while I was in London. The Judge expressed himself very favorably ^{to me} ~~on my~~ side in the matter, but said that he would prefer that the case should be heard at a final hearing, so that the question of the mis-use of the name could be settled once for all. He accordingly set an early day for the trial. Evidently the defendant expected a decision against him and so did not contest the matter in open court. As, however, he appeared in the case, the decision will be considered as an adjudication. The rule of the English Courts is that if a defendant at first contests a case and afterwards abandons it, the plaintiff gets the same benefit from the decision that he would have if the case had been fought to a finish.

I also enclose clippings from newspapers in regard to a decision in Ireland on the same lines. I think that with these two decisions we can protect your name without question in Great Britain.

Mr. Edison -2-

Also they will have considerable weight in the courts here. Please return the clippings after reading them.

Yours truly,

HWH-EP.
Encl. (2) A-H.

[ATTACHMENT]

Form No. 1.

CABLE MESSAGE.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

— INCORPORATED —

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the message sheets provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message:

THOS. T. ROBERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:

No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 100 Fenchurch Street, S. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumbold Street.
GLASGOW: No. 23 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Baghall Chambers.

TO: *London* FROM: *London*

RECEIVED at *790 Broad St* *Aug 20* 189*3*

Wartley Cooper case 0057
Newark J.
Perpetual injunction costs against
Cooper who appeared but did
not defend case today tell
Edison
Copy sent to [unclear]
Giftedness

7:50 am

(1903)?

Class Address: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK."
A. I. A. B. C. COMMERCIAL, LICENSES, HUNTING (PRIVATE CODES USED.)

TELEPHONE:
4410 FRANKLIN.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE



NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORIES:
BRANDEN, N. J. U. S. A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES
AND ORIGINAL FILMS
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND FAN MOTOR GUFFIES
BATES AND EDISON NUMBERING MACHINES.

83 CHAMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.



EUROPEAN OFFICE:
32 REMPART ST GEORGES,
ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

9/2/03

Judge Howard W. Hayes,

ANSWERED by H. W. II

SEP 10 1903

Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

Dear sir:

I have your esteemed favor of the 1st inst., with letter attached from Mr. Fred Figner, Rio Janeiro.

Replying thereto, beg to state that we have never done any business direct with Mr. Figner, although we have executed large orders for him account through Messrs. Elmenhorst & Co., New York Commission merchants. We have received through this firm business from Mr. Figner amounting to about \$12,000.00, during the last two and a-half years. He is the largest and best customer we have in South America.

We have, during the past two or three years, addressed not more than three letters to him, and always as follows: Mr. Fred Figner, Rua do Ouvidor #107, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, but never "Casa Edison". We have, however, marked cases on shipments "Casa Edison".

The writer recently called Mr. Gilmore's attention to this matter, and he did not offer any objection to our so marking the cases.

Trusting that this matter can be satisfactorily adjusted,

*both,
9/3/03
F.C.H.*

Hayes, 2

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I

and the information as given is what you require, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Walter Stevens
Manager Foreign Dept.

Phonograph Dictation
WS/MP

P.S. I am returning herewith Mr. Figner's communication addressed
to your goodself.

[ENCLOSURE]

Q-H

IMPORTACAO
e DIRECTA
de
Gramophones
e MACHINAS
de Gramofone
e MACHINAS
de Gramofone
e MACHINAS
de Gramofone

CASA EDISON

ARTIGOS DE ELECTRICIDADE
e
INSTALACOES ELECTRICAS

Rua do Ovidor

FRED FIGNER

O MAIOR DEPOSITO LABORATORIO
DE PHONOGRAMAS ESTEREOGRAMAS
e MACHINAS

INTERNATIONAL ZEPHYRUS COMPANY
Para Gramophones com machinas Nacion.
Garantido pela patente Nº 3485.
DO GINEZIO DA REPUBLICA DO C. G. DO BRASIL

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1898

ANSWERED BY FIGNER
SEP 10 1898

Mr. Howard W. Hayes

Newark N. J.

Dear Sir

Your favor of June 18th to hand is noted.

I must say that your combination is quite surprising. I have used the title "Casa Edison" for the last 3 yrs. without any malpractice. Goods have been shipped from the Edison Factory at Orange for the last 2 yrs. marked marked with my registered trade Mark *Figner*, with the consent of the House.

The title "Casa Edison" is always used in connection with my own name. It is a Brazilian custom to have their houses or stores named - therefore Fred. Figner's "Casa Edison". This you can see by my letter head.

Consulting the Brazilian law I find ground for your complaint only under the one head viz, "Misleading competition".

No Am -

[ENCLOSURE]

CASA EDISON

R. Outside 407

FRED. FIGNER

Mr. Howard W. Hayes. 2.

As mine is the only house handling Mr. Edison's goods you may see the lack of application.

As my business is built up & advertised under this title, for commercial reasons it is very difficult if not impossible to discontinue the use of this title.

Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory to Mr. Edison

I remain

Yours truly

Fred. Figner

*condition to have so-called
He was not authorized to use my name
or portrait of myself. J. J. Bunte
Orange, N. J.*

ESTABLISHED 1868.
TELEPHONE, 3640 CLEVELAND.

CAREN ADDRESS, "HUNTERSON,"
A BROADWAY, 15 CORNER THIRD.

JOHN J. BUNTE,
BANKER AND BROKER.
CORBIN BUILDING, 192 BROADWAY.

LISTED AND DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS.

BONDS PLACED AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

New York, October 12th, 1903.

To my Customers and Investors:-

I believe that the opportunity presented in the enclosed prospectus is beyond all comparison the best I have ever offered to my friends and investors generally.

Three years ago I sold a large amount of a stock at the price that this stock is now first offered at, and recently it sold on the Boston market at \$120.00 per thousand shares, an advance of nearly 500 per cent. I predict the stock of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY will do even better.

The offer I make in connection with this stock is one limitless in possibilities and boundless in profits. The Company has the entire civilized world as a business field. Its scope of operations and its profits will increase with every year's increase of business.

Read every word of this prospectus carefully, keeping in mind the fact that I offer you the extraordinary opportunity to purchase a block of this stock at the real ground floor price of \$25.00 per 1,000 shares, or at the rate of ONLY TWO AND A HALF CENTS A SHARE.

The most conservative estimate of PROFITS EXCEEDS 200 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and those who buy at the present offering will multiply that many times.

The very low price at which this first allotment of stock is offered, is made in order to sell the first issue rapidly and start the Company in business on a large scale at once.

Experts, representatives of many of the great industrial and men pre-eminent in business affairs have examined our inventions and have without exception given their unqualified endorsement. THOS. A. EDISON, THE PRINCE OF INVENTORS has expressly commended the "Cinch-Clinch."

In the whole field of electrical manufactures, the greatest of modern industries, there is not an opportunity for safe and profitable investment comparable with that offered now in the shares of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY. Recall to mind the Bell Telephone. A few years ago it was a bare patent struggling for recognition, the shares selling at a nominal price; now it is a \$50,000,000 corporation paying millions in yearly dividends.

If our invention interests a man of Edison's genius, and he unqualifiedly commends it, is it not worth careful consideration on your part? Consider the low capitalization and present price in relation to the practical guarantees for enormous profits, and decide whether this is not one of the REAL times when the foundation of a fortune can be laid at a marvelously small outlay—whether indeed it is not a time for even a sacrifice it need be to secure a permanent interest in the enormous profits which these inventions will undoubtedly earn.

This is peculiarly a time when people are seeking investments, safe, permanent and profitable. The stock of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY answers this demand.

I am offering a block of this stock at a first chance price—of 2 1/2 cents per share—TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

I simply ask your attention to the matchless merits of this opportunity—I am satisfied your orders will follow.

Make all checks, drafts, etc., payable to,

Yours very truly,

Dict.R.C.Encl. 4.

John J. Bunte

CABLE ADDRESSES:
NEWARK.
WORTLEY NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE:
SEE NEWARK.
3545 BRAD, N. Y.

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES,

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 708 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
75 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Newark, October 12, 1903.

W. H. Kelley

THOMAS A. EDISON, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Bitte investigate
E



Dear Sir:

I wrote to the "Edison employment Bureau" at 742 Sixth Avenue, New York, warning them to discontinue the use of your name. They write me as follows:

"Your note is foolish. Did it never occur to you that there were more than one person in this world by the name of Edison. My sister married an EDISON, and one of her relatives is interested with me, & she is a relative of Thomas A., but I Hope he is not so much of an egotist as to think we namd the Bureau to trade on his name. Do what you please. E. E. B."

Shall I push the matter any further, and investigate as to whether there is really any person by the name of Edison connected with their business?

Yours truly,

Howard W. Hayes

HWH:PP.

[ON BACK OF PRECEDING PAGE]

Oct 15 1903

Inquiry at 742 6th Ave. Remains at house of
Ed Sam Brown moved out some months ago in a hurry
Refers me to the Landlady, Mrs. J. A. Fischer, 607-6 1/2th
saw him re. rent agent Mr. Linow, says they a Mrs. Carter
moved out one night in a hurry with rent in arrears

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 15 1903

Handwritten notes:
109
109
109

7-10
Mr. Sullivan
207 1/2



HOWARD W. HAYES.

WILLIAM PELZER,
FREDERICK G. FISCHER,
LOUIS M. SANDERS,
JOHN E. HELM,
GILLES HOLDEN.

LAW OFFICES

HOWARD W. HAYES.

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.
78 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
38 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND

TELEPHONE
882 NEWARK, N. J.
882 BRAD, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
PRESHIP-LONDON.
WORTLEY NEWARK,
NEW YORK.
20-1903.

Thos. A. Edison, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

*Drop investigation
in Newark, N.J.*

Dear Sir:

In re Edison Employment Bureau.

I have made investigations in regard to the Edison Employment Bureau, who were located at 742 Sixth Ave. N.Y. From inquiries made from the tenants, I learn that a man by the name of Mr. Purton had moved in the building, which is a tenement house. He occupied the room for some six months and moved out the early part of last July. The tenants referred me to the landlord, and I went to see him and learned that Purton packed his grip early one Sunday morning and moved out in a hurry owing some five months' rent. From there he moved to 2nd Ave. near 34th St., establishing an office as Purton's Employment Bureau, but I have since learned that he has again got out without paying the rent. I have spoken to Mr. Gilmore about the matter and he advised me to drop further investigations until I heard from yourself or him.

Yours truly,

JHM/ED.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
National Photo. Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Newark, N.J., Nov. 20-1903.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your favor of the 2nd inst. in regard to Victor Paul Benzg, I would say that I have dictated the necessary affidavits in the matter and will send them to Orange and New York for signature and verification. I enclose to you an affidavit for yourself, for Mr. Walter Miller and for Mr. Edison, and will send to Stevens an affidavit for himself and for Witrowsky. He will have to look the latter gentleman up and get him to come in and swear to it. Annex to your affidavit one of the Foreign Letter heads.

Yours truly,

HWH/ED.
ENC. 1ED.

[ENCLOSURE]

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE :
OF NEW YORK :SS.
:

RUDOLF WETROWSKY being

duly sworn according to law on his oath says: on the 17th day of September, 1903, I was at Vienna in Austria; while there I bought from Victor Paul Berger, who carries on business in Vienna at No. 28 Karntner Strasse under the name Edison Import House, twenty-five phonograph records which were represented to me to be Edison records. I brought those to some friends in New York and when they were tried here they were found to be worn out, useless records. I accordingly called at the office of the National Phonograph Company in the City of New York and left the records there with Mr. Walter Stevens and complained to him of their quality. I purchased the records from Victor Paul Berger on account of the title under which he did business, from which I assumed that he was the representative of the National Phonograph Company in Vienna. I received with said records a receipted bill of sale, which I have annexed to this affidavit as an exhibit.

Sworn to and subscribed :

before me this 28 day of :

November 1903, at New York:

Rudolf Wetrowsky
John M. Mudd Jr.
Notary Public
N.Y.C.

[ENCLOSURE]

1 ED

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX : SS. WILLIAM R. GILMORE being duly
sworn according to law on his oath says: I am the Pre-
sident of the National Phonograph Company and have been
such President for more than five years last past. I have
active oversight of the business of the Company and am
thoroughly familiar with it. Victor Paul Berger of
Vienna is not a representative in any way of the National
Phonograph Company. He purchases large numbers of goods from
the National Phonograph Company but our relations with him
are purely that of manufacturer and purchaser. He is not
authorised to hold himself out in any way as a representa-
tive of the National Phonograph Company nor is he author-
ised to use the trade-mark "Thomas A. Edison", which trade-
mark for the country of Austria is the property of the
National Phonograph Company. I am shown a bill of sale
which I am informed was given by him to Rudolf Witrowsky.
Foreign department of the
It is an imitation of the letter-heads used by the National
al Phonograph Company. He is not authorised to use it.
I annex to this affidavit one of the ^{said} letter-heads of the
National Phonograph Company, showing the similarity.

On the 22nd day of October, 1903, I received from
Walter Stevens some records which he stated to me he had
received from Rudolf Witrowsky. I immediately handed them
to Mr. Walter H. Miller, an employee of the National Phono-
graph Company who is at the head of the record making de-
partment and is an expert on the question of phonograph
blanks and records.

Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day :
of 1903, :

[ENCLOSURE]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX :SS. THOMAS A. EDISON being duly
sworn according to law on his oath says: I reside at
West Orange in the State of New Jersey: I have no ac-
quaintance with Victor Paul Berger, whom I am informed is
carrying on business in Vienna under the name of Edison
Import House. I have never authorized him to use my name
in connection with his business nor to use my trade-mark.
Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day of :
1903. :

[ENCLOSURE]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX :SS. WALTER H. MILLER being
duly sworn according to law on his oath says: I am an
employee of the National Phonograph Company and have charge
of the record making department. I have been connected
with that department for over five years last past. I am
thoroughly familiar with the phonograph blanks and records
made and sold by the National Phonograph Company. Mr.
Gilmore handed me two records which I understand were
purchased by Mr. Rudolf Witrowsky from Victor Paul Berger
of Vienna, Austria. I examined the records; one of them
is made on a blank not manufactured by the National
Phonograph Company; the other is made on a blank manu-
factured by the National Phonograph Company, but the re-
cord placed on it was not placed on it by the National
Phonograph Company. I am positive that neither of the
said records were made or sold by the National Phonograph
Company.

Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day :
of 1903, :

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED
23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting liability, which have been accepted by the sender of the following message. It is the sender's or deliverer's responsibility to see that the message is received in full, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or omissions after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	1	CLASS
76	Wk.	Wm	12 Pd.	MAIN OFFICE
RECEIVED at 258 MAIN ST., CHANCE, N.			RECEIVED	29 190
Dated Ft Meyers Fla			MAR 30 1904	21
To W E Gilmore			ANS.	

Orange

I have duly forward
 power of attorney authorizing
 yourself take action your and
 case - Edison -

I

Gouraud Matter.

March 30, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myer, Fla.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

In reference to the representations made by Gouraud that he apparently has authority to speak and act for you in Great Britain, Mr. Gilmore has handed me your telegram of yesterday, and in accordance with your request I have prepared a power of attorney authorizing Gilmore or Marks or both of them, to take action against Gouraud. Please execute the power as I have indicated, and send it directly to Mr. Gilmore for which purpose I beg to enclose a stamped envelope.

Yours very truly,

F.L.D./M.H.

Enclosure.

October 20, 1904

Use of Mr. Edison's name:

The Edison Company,
510 W. Franklin Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:-

Mr. Edison has requested me to write you calling your attention to the fact that you have no right to use his name in the name of your concern, either as "The Edison Company" or "The Edison Motion Picture Company".

In the past Mr. Edison has uniformly insisted that no one shall use his name in any way that will give the impression to the public that he is connected with the business. That would certainly be the impression in the case of your concern. Ordinarily in instances of this kind, Mr. Edison's wishes are promptly complied with, but in some instances we have had to resort to legal measures, which I hope will not be necessary in your case. Of course, if you make use of Edison projecting kinetoscopes or Edison films in your business, that fact can be announced, but it must be done entirely outside of your firm name and in such a way that the public will not be misled. Kindly let me hear from you immediately regarding this matter, as otherwise I shall have to take

The Edison Company - 2

prompt action against you.

Yours very truly,

ELD/MK.

[ATTACHMENT]

FIGHTING THE FLAMES!
—BY—
The Edison Motion Picture Company
MASONIC TEMPLE,
BELAIR, MD.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, October 13 and 14, 1904

PRESENTING IN LIFE-LIKE MOTION THE MOST WONDERFUL SERIES OF PICTURES
—EVER PRODUCED—

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THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE

Beginning from time of outbreak to end of swept district. All flame and smoke effects shown in color.

THE GREAT EDISON TRAIN ROBBERY (in Fourteen Scenes)

The hit of all exhibitions showing in realistic motion how the Western Train Thieves do their work, as well as the thrilling capture in the Western Forest.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR—Land and Water Battles Just Received

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP AND FAMOUS PUNCHTOWN RACES
(An enjoyable run of exciting quality)

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF HAPPY HOOLIGAN AND GLOOMY GUS
(His side-splitting adventures amuses everyone.)

Listen to the Echo of the latest Picture Songs

ADMISSION: ADULTS, 25c., CHILDREN, 15c.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM EACH EVENING

For Booking, Address The Edison Co., 510 W. Franklin St., Balto., Md.

Telephone, Mt. Vernon 152-V

Mrs. Schenck

OFFICE OF
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL EXPERT
22 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5104 30TH ST.

Mr. Meyer

11/9/04

My dear Mr. Edison,

I am enclosing a clipping of a very remarkable advertisement in a South American newspaper which seems to me to be a very grave matter, demanding your attorney's attention.

This was brought to my attention by a friend from Argentine Republic, and I immediately requested that he procure a copy of the papers in which it is appearing, so that I might send them to you. I received this one tonight and more will follow by next mail or so.

I am sorry you could not go to the Empire track races Tuesday. The little 20 HP Ford trimmed the big cars in fine shape, thus verifying my opinion that the successful track car is one of light weight, properly designed.

I hope to have the time to enter the Eagle Rock climbing contest on xE, but, as it will necessitate much preparation in stopping, I doubt if I can get to it. But I will be present to witness the contest surely, and will be glad to have

you join in.

The carbon balls furnished as samples by
Mr. Ayresworth were too large and too small.
He is preparing some .028" ones for me, (some
flashed & some unflashed) and I will report
results. I am not carbonizing seeds until
I finish the prepared balls out, owing to
pressure of work in other directions.

With my kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

~~W. D. Ayresworth~~

[ENCLOSURE]

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(TRANSLATION)

--EDISON'S ELECTRIC PLASTER.--

In order to spend your money well and receive sure cure in all kinds of rheumatic pains, lungs trouble, kidneys trouble, pains on the back and all pains localized in general; it is necessary to prevent frauds and require that each Edison electric plaster bear the Trade Mark HEALTH AND VIGOR together with our signature and the consent of our legal advisers in the Argentine Republic, Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Company.

Every electric plaster not having these countermarks must be refused as a coarse imitation, without any virtue whatever and even sometimes, dangerous. DAUER & BLACK, 283 Twenty Fifth Street, Chicago. U. S. A.

Dec. 27, 1904.

M.R. Hutchison, Esq.,
62 West 46th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th ult. to Mr. Edison was duly received by him, but at that time I was in Europe and the matter has been left for my attention.

I thank you very much for your kindness in reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Douer & Black of Chicago, Ill., which appears in the Buenos Ayres' El Diario of July 7, 1904. The use of Mr. Edison's name and picture in this way is of course fraudulent, and I have directed the attention of the Post Office authorities to the matter. I will also take steps to have the publication of these advertisements stopped, and I will be obliged therefore, if your friend will advise me whether he knows of any similar advertisements appearing in other newspapers.

Yours very truly,

ELD/AFK.

JOHN H. GRILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
200 COUNTELAND STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Subject: In re use of Mr. Edison's name.

NOV 11 1904

Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-



Replying to your letter of a recent date, will say; I have concluded to advise my clients to discontinue the use of the name " Edison " in their business, and to recall all their literature bearing that name.

Yours very truly,

Ansds

John H. Grill

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 27, 1904.

Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Co.,
Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

Gentlemen:-

I write to you as the Counsel for Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in reference to advertisements of the so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster", which I understand appeared in the South American Newspapers. It is represented that you are the legal advisers in the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Douer & Black of Chicago, Ill., who are marketing this device. The advertisements in question make use of Mr. Edison's name and picture, and they are plainly calculated to mislead the public and to create the impression that Mr. Edison is connected in some way with the enterprise and that the appliance in question was invented by him. I will be glad to hear from you in reference to this matter, as I do not wish to take any steps against you if you have any adequate explanation to offer.

Kindly advise me as to what extent your responsibility as "legal advisers" of Messrs. Douer & Black extends. If you are not responsible for the fraudulent advertisements referred to, I should be glad to have your assurance that they will not continue

No. 2 - Messrs. S.C. T. & Co.,

to represent you as such in the future.

Appropriate action against your principals in this country has already been taken.

Yours very truly,

F.L.D./A.R.K.

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 28, 1904.

E.W. Lawrence, Esq.,

c/o Assistant Attorney General,

P.O. Dept. Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison's attention has just been called to an advertisement of "Edison's Electric Plaster" which appears in El'Diario of July 7, 1904 published at Buenos Ayres, Argentine. According to this advertisement, the article in question is sold by Messrs. Douer & Black, 283 25th Street, Chicago, Ill. The advertisement makes use of Mr. Edison's picture, as you will see from the enclosed clippings and it is evident that these people are engaged in a fraudulent scheme and are, no doubt, using the United States mails for this purpose, and I think, therefore, that a fraud order should be issued against them. I have seen no other advertisements, but presume that the same thing appears in other South American papers. I wish you would have this matter looked into, my object of course being to prevent the fraudulent use of Mr. Edison's name and reputation, but the important object being to protect the public.

If it will be necessary for me to present a formal

No. 2 - E.W. Lawrence, Esq.,

petition, kindly let me know and I will do so, but in that case I wish you would return the enclosed clippings to me, as these are all that I have. I have not written to Messrs. Douer & Black, as I think the investigation should proceed from the Post Office Department, but I will do what is possible towards stopping the publication of the advertisements in the South American papers.

Kindly let me hear from you in reference to this matter.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 27, 1904.

Publisher - El Diario,
Buenos Ayres,
Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

I write to you as the Counsel for Thomas A. Edison for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the advertisement of Messrs. Dorer & Black of Chicago, Ill. which appeared in your paper for July 7, 1904, makes a fraudulent use of Mr. Edison's name and picture. Mr. Edison has nothing to do with this concern, never heard of them before and has had no connection with the so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster". The advertisement is plainly misleading and calculated to deceive the public. I do not know whether the advertisement is still being continued in your paper, but I call your attention to the matter, in order that you may be informed as to its true character. I presume, now, that your attention has been directed to this advertisement, it will no longer appear in your paper, but I will be glad to have your assurance to this effect.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM E. GILMORE.

United States of America,
State of New Jersey,
County of Essex.

}
} ss.:

} WILLIAM E. GILMORE, having

been first duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he has acted continuously as President of the National Phonograph Company for the past six years and as General Manager of said company since its incorporation in 1896; that during this entire time he has had the executive management and direction of said company, subject to the control of the Board of Directors of which he has been a member since the incorporation of the company; that it was at his suggestion that Charles E. Stevens was sent to Europe for the purpose of exploiting Edison goods, including Edison phonographs; that he is familiar with Mr. Stevens' authority and powers; that Mr. Stevens was authorized and empowered only to the extent of interesting jobbers and dealers in Europe in Edison apparatus, that he had no power or authority to represent the National Phonograph Company by contract or to bind said company in any way; that he had no power or authority to grant exclusive agencies to any one in Europe for any of the European countries or special localities; that he had no power or authority to confer on any one the right to use the name "Edison", that such right has been always reserved to Mr. Edison personally, and specifically deponent says that said Stevens had no authority or power to confer on Victor Paul Berger or any one else, an exclusive agency

for Edison goods in Vienna or elsewhere, nor to give to said Berger any right in or to the name "Edison", nor to authorize the said Berger to make use of the name "Edison Import House" in connection with his business; that said Stevens has not been employed by or in any way connected with the National Phonograph Company for the past two years and deponent is informed and believes that said Stevens at the present time is physically incapacitated by paralysis from transacting any matter of business.

Sworn to and subscribed before)
me this day of April, 1905.)

June 26th, 1905.

W.S. Mallory, Esq.,
c/o Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Stewartsville, N.J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

I am having some trouble in the matter of the opposition of the application of Harold P. Brown, who is attempting to register as a trademark the words "Edison Solid Alloy" my trouble being due largely to the fact that I cannot find all of the correspondence. As I understand the situation, there was a verbal agreement between Mr. Edison and Mr. Brown, under which the latter was to manufacture a rail bond invented by Mr. Edison and was to give to Mr. Edison a certain proportion of the profits. Do you know what this proportion was? Mr. Brown apparently rendered no statements to Mr. Edison of the amount of his business, and on May 20th, 1902, Mr. Edison wrote to Mr. Brown in which he said:

"From time to time you have made various statements as to the condition of the business, and have said that you would render statements, none of which have ever been received. I would be obliged if you will render an accounting up to date."

Mr. Brown, apparently, replied to this letter on May 21st, 1902,

No. 2 - W.S Mallory.

but I cannot find this letter. Apparently, in this letter of May 21st, 1902, Mr. Brown laid the responsibility for not rendering the reports to Mr. Edison upon Mr. Upton, and he probably stated that Mr. Upton had assured him that he need not render such statements, because on May 24th, 1902, Mr. Edison wrote as follows:-

Replying to yours of the 21st inst. which have fully noted, beg to state that Mr. Upton had no authority to speak for me in this matter, and he states that he has not made any statements to you; in fact, that the matter has never been mentioned to him by myself. What I want is, that our understanding be carried out in good faith and I will be obliged if you will submit me a statement in detail from the time the business was first started."

To this Mr. Brown, on May 29th, 1902, replied that he never had used Mr. Edison's invention, and intimated therefore, that Mr. Edison was not entitled to any profits under the original agreement. On June 17th, 1902, you wrote him a letter, signed by Mr. Edison, requesting him to discontinue immediately the use of Mr. Edison's name "in connection with the bonds, both on your stationery and advertisements". On June 25th, 1902, Mr. Brown replied that Mr. Edison's "wish will be complied with, as requested".

What I would like particularly, if possible, is the letter from Mr. Brown of May 21st, 1902. Have you this letter, or, if not, do you remember what its contents were? Mr. Randolph tells me that most of the correspondence with Mr. Brown was con-

No. 3 - W.S. Mallory.

ducted by yourself and he says that possibly you may have copied some of the letters in your personal book. I will be obliged, therefore, if you will look into the matter and send me copies of any letters written by you to Mr. Brown relating to the bond, and also, any letters from Mr. Brown relating thereto.

Kindly do this at your early convenience, as the opposition must be filed promptly.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Wm. H. BURLEIGH, PRESIDENT.

W. B. MALLORY, VICE-PRES.

W. H. FILLING, TREASURER.

THOMAS J. CHASE, SECRETARY.

THOMAS A. EDISON, GEN'L. MANAGER.

The Edison Portland Cement Co.

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

Telegraph and Passenger Station, NEW VILLAGE, N. J.

P. O. Address, STEWARTSVILLE, N. J.

June 27, 1905.

IN 1118

Dear Mr. Dyer:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 26th and have carefully noted contents.

My recollection is that the letters written by me to Mr. Harold P. Brown were copied in Mr. Edison's letter book, however, it is possible they may be copied in my personal books which you will find in the room on the third floor, which I formerly occupied. The letters also may be in the letter files, although I usually marked letters of this character for Mr. Edison's files. I have looked through the personal copy book I have here, and do not find any copies of letters to Brown in it. I think a search through our letter files will probably locate the letters from Brown.

Yours very truly,

W.S.M.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Wm. Mallory

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD F. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

HAROLD F. BROWN,
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.

SINGLE PATENTS OF THIS EDISON AND HAROLD F. BROWN,
A BOND WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL STEEL

WILL NOT Melt NOR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
CABLE ADDRESS, 'LOBRA', NEW YORK. A I CODE USED.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Edison:-

A few days ago Mr. Louis Dreyfus of Frankfurt, a Main, called upon me with letters of introduction from Hays Goldschmidt and from the celebrated Krupp of Essen. *Convenient for you to*

Mr. Goldschmidt is a metallurgist who has invented a process of melting pulverized metals by an instantaneous chemical reaction; by this process he can obtain at an alleged nominal cost pure metallic chromium and pure metallic magnesium.

This chemical process can be used to weld metals together; to heat metals up to 2,500 Cent. instantaneously; to braze metals; to produce wrought iron from iron oxide or for the production of pure metals. Mr. Dreyfus has with him some of these chemicals and would be glad to manufacture in your presence pure chromium or magnesium or to demonstrate the virtues of this chemical process of heating.

It occurred to me that some of these processes might be of very great interest and advantage to you. Mr. Krupp is using the method not only for welding tubes, production of chromium and magnesium and so forth, but also for welding boiler plates and ship plates.

Mr. Dreyfus is anxious to bring out some crucibles designed to withstand the unusually high temperatures and some of the various materials so that he can make a demonstration at your laboratory of this new field of metallurgy.

Is it not possible for chrome steel to be made by this process directly from your concentrate without the necessity of making briquettes? If you care to look into this matter and will make an appointment for any day excepting Monday I can arrange it.

Both Mr. Krupp and Mr. Goldschmidt were very anxious that I should bring this matter to your notice.

Very truly yours,

Harold F. Brown

1
Say that I would like to see them at Laboralong next week - you can find on telephone ^{March 10th., 1906} if I am in the city it will be

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MANAGER OF
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.
UNDER PATENTS OF THESE EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.
ASBOND WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF
WILL NOT RUST NOR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N.J.
CABLE ADDRESS: "LOBAR," NEW YORK. A CODE USED

*Answered
Feb 11 - 1901
J. P. Randolph*
*What you have done about
sending the money
without my consent*

Jan. 26, 1901.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.
My dear Mr. Edison:-

You will of course remember the call I made on you last Spring with Mr. Dreyfus who had the Goldschmidt process of chemical production of heat, and who took your order for some flexible metallic tubing. He is fairly besieging me with letters concerning the tubing sent to you which he claims has not been paid for, the amount being 344 marks 40. Will you kindly let me know whether the tubing proved unsatisfactory and whether it has been paid for. If it has not been paid for, I shall be glad to send him my personal check for it in order to stop the incessant letters which I receive on the subject, and I wish to get some smaller sizes of the tubing for purposes of my own.

I am sorry to say that a former friend of mine whom you know very well during my absence from this Country last Summer got an idea that I was trying to take advantage of him in some way. He wrote me a very bitter letter, accusing me of all sorts of things, to which I paid no attention, since I felt that his illness during the past year or so has seriously injured his powers of judgment. On my return to this Country I found that he had been talking about me in a very unfavorable way, and I therefore wrote him a letter, copy of which is enclosed. If he has said anything to you about me recently, I would esteem it a favor if you would read the letter and ask him if it is a correct copy of the one he received. Otherwise there is no need of bothering you with the matter. In this letter I told him that if he had any grievance against me I was willing to leave the question to a single arbitrator, naming either the gentleman who serves us both as attorney, or a personal friend of his who owes him considerable money. Certainly if there was any valid cause for animosity against me this offer should have been promptly accepted.

I am glad to report a very satisfactory business for the year 1900 with an excellent outlook for the coming year. The time to which you referred in our last interview seems to be approaching.

Sincerely yours,

Harold P. Brown.

*There has been
a draft sent to
this party
J. P. Randolph*

[ATTACHMENT]

Paris, July 13, 1900.

Mr. L. S.:-
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of June 14 is received, but I have read only the first page since I see it is written in anger and I do not care to get into the same frame of mind. You evidently consider yourself ill-treated and in that case discussion is useless.

But as I do not care to rest under the accusation on your first page, I have this proposition to make to you, subject to following conditions:

I will submit the entire matter to our mutual friend, Mr. Goldbeck, for arbitration and abide by his decision. The only conditions are that you are to pay for his time in the matter and for the time of any witnesses it is necessary to call, and in case he decides that I have paid you more than is stipulated by the terms the contract, you are to refund the amount he decides and to pay such other sums for rent or other considerations as he may decide to be just and reasonable-

If you do not accept this proposition, I must ask you to discontinue statements you have been freely making concerning me. This proposition is open for acceptance until September 1, 1900.

Truly yours,

(Signed) H. P. B.

(Recd. in New York by H. P. B's Secretary July 23, 1900, and submitted to Mr. Goldbeck. Not mailed because of his refusal to act.)

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

The above letter was forwarded from Paris and submitted to Mr. Goldbeck. Contrary to my instructions, it was not mailed to you because of Mr. Goldbeck's refusal to act. Since he may decide otherwise when asked to serve by both parties, I renew above offer subject to acceptance before Oct. 1, hearing to commence after Nov. 1, 1900. In case he will not act I am willing to submit the matter to Mr. Arthur E. Jenks under the same conditions.

The words and evident intent of the contract and their fulfillment are the points submitted for arbitration, and not the legal status of the contract under the laws of the various states. The entire trouble rose from statements made to me that you had claimed a partnership interest in my business on account of that contract. The contract was drawn up by you and specifically states that it is not to be considered as establishing partnership.

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MANAGER OF

THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.

UNDER PATENTS OF THOSE EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.

ADDS WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF
WILL NOT FRICTION OR BREAK

FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CABLE ADDRESS, 'LORAN', NEW YORK. A1 CODE USED.

May 29, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

You may perhaps remember that when we were talking over the rail bonding matter in 1894, it was agreed that one of your patent applications covering the form of rail bond which had been in use at Orange, N. J., was to be made available for my use. This covered a strip of sheet copper bolted on to the base of contiguous rails with a U-shaped portion in the center of the bond for expansion and contraction. The bond was covered with a layer of copper amalgam on its contact with the rails, which amalgam was mixed so as to harden. Four bolts were used on each rail to fasten the bond. A subsequent search at Mr. Dyer's office showed that the application had already been issued as patent #609,818, dated November 28, 1893, and that it was controlled by the General Electric Company.

An attempt was made to get through Mr. Fish and Mr. Coffin of the General Electric Company a license to use that type of bond under that patent. This was never accomplished and I have therefore never used either the device nor the amalgam described, though I have not changed my letter head which was engraved when this matter was pending.

Through '95, '96 and '97 I tried to introduce and sell a type of bond using mercurial alloys manufactured as directed by you, but with some changes so as to prevent the amalgam which formed the conductor, from hardening. It was a difficult matter to sell this type of bond both on account of its cost and on account of the reluctance of railway men to pay a departure from the ordinary form of bond. I made this about pay expenses, however, and submitted detailed reports to you. You told me at the last presentation of report in '98 not to bother with further reports to you unless the business assumed large proportions. That year, '98, was a poor one, and I found that it was necessary to design some cheaper form of bond, using copper for a conductor, in order to get business. At the same time the rise in the price of metals used in the alloys and the reduction of the price of copper bonds through competition, practically stopped the sale of the early form of bond, and there has since been but small demand for it.

I also found that the amalgamation of contacts as directed by you in '94 did not always give permanently satisfactory results, and I changed the processes of manufacture and the composition of the alloys

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MEMBER OF

THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.

UNDER PATENTS OF THOMAS EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.

ALSO WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF

WILL NOT MELT NOR BREAK

FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'LOBAN, NEW YORK,' A1 CODE USED.

T. A. E. ----p 2.

and experimented with the results, using electrical instruments of much finer range than I had been able to do in '94 and '95.

Since 1899 the greater proportion of my business has been in the manufacture and sale of a copper bond with contacts prepared in an entirely different manner from that directed by you. I still occasionally have a call for the old type of bond, but not often.

Now I fully realize and appreciate the fact that it was your suggestion that turned my attention to rail bonds and it was your directions which I at first followed in the matter. I thoroughly appreciate your kindness and generosity and wish to treat you with absolute fairness. As my talk with you in 1894 was based on the use of a patent which was never turned over to me and which I never have used; and since your own words in '98 practically released to me the entire business, I am at loss to know what your ideas are concerning your interest in the matter. You will no doubt remember that all the materials used in experiments in 1894 were paid for by me, and that I never asked for nor received from you any money to be used in the business. If you will kindly let me know your views in the matter, I will do my best to meet them. At present there is so much competition in the rail bond business that the margin for profit is very small indeed. The American Steel & Wire Company in many cases throw in the rail bonds at practically the cost of copper, to any road buying a large amount of trolley wire and feed wire, and I must meet prices made in this way in order to get any business at all.

Trusting to hear from you fully on your views of the matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Harold P. Brown.

June 28th, 1905

Mr. Richard Laracy,
27 Highland Ave.,
Kearny, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 26th inst. with enclosures to
Mr. Edison has been referred to me, and I thank you very much for
bringing the matter to my attention. Of course such a use of Mr.
Edison's name is outrageous and I hope to be able to stop the same.

Yours very truly,

YLD/ARK.

June 30th, 1905.

E. W. Lawrence, Esq.,
Ass't Attorney General - Postoffice Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

On december 27th last, I wrote you complaining of certain advertisements in South American papers of a so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster" sold by Messrs. Bauer & Black of 283 25th Street, Chicago, U.S.A. You advised me on December 28th that you had referred the case for investigation and report, but since then I have not heard from you. Apparently, these advertisements are still being continued and, if possible, in even more impudent and outrageous form. For example, I enclose advertisements from recent numbers of "Caras y Caretas" published at Buenos Ayres. On two of them the name of Bauer & Black appear. In the third advertisement, there is a comparatively recent photograph of Mr. Edison, which must certainly be misleading to many people. This third advertisement is connected with the other two by the name in English "Edison's Electric Plaster", and by the address, namely Rivadavia, 1519. Who could read this advertisement with its photograph without feeling sure that the inven-

No. 2 E.W.L.

tion was made by Mr. Edison, and that he stood sponsor for the reputability of the device?

You will note that under the name "Edison's Electric Plaster" appears the statement "Registered Trade Mark". I think on referring the matter to the Patent Office you will find that no such trade mark as this has been registered, since the Patent Office would not allow the name or picture to be registered without Mr. Edison's consent, and the expression "Electric Plaster" is purely descriptive and hence is incapable of registration. Of course if I had to deal entirely with the South American matter I would not appeal to you. It is perfectly clear, however, that these advertisements emanate from Chicago, and the United States mails are undoubtedly being used in connection with a scheme to defraud people in South America, and probably also, in this country, since these magazines must have some circulation among South Americans living in the United States.

I will be very much obliged if you can give this your attention at your early convenience.

Very respectfully,

FLD/ARK.

EWS

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1905.

Frank L. Dyer, Attorney,
Orange, New Jersey.



Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you enclose advertisements of a so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster", alleged to be prepared by Bauer & Black, Chicago.

You state:

"It is perfectly clear, however, that these advertisements emanate from Chicago, and the United States mails are undoubtedly being used in connection with a scheme to defraud people in South America, and probably also in this country, since these magazines must have some circulation among South Americans living in the United States."

I have to advise you that, upon receipt of your former complaint, the matter was sent to a post-office inspector for investigation, who in his report, among other things, sets forth a letter which he received from Mr. A. Bauer, of the firm Bauer & Black. This letter reads as follows:

"Regarding Edison's Electric Plasters, we beg to advise you that we have nothing to do in any way, shape or manner with the advertising of these plasters. The advertisements shown by you to the writer were inserted by the South American concern without our knowledge or consent. We have been informed that it is customary for dealers in that country to advertise certain lines over the name of American manufacturers. Such houses as sell plasters, and every large drug house in South America exploits a plaster under some brand; buy them in bulk and attach such printed matter as they think will best aid them in selling the goods.

"If we can be of any further service to you, do not hesitate to call upon us."

It seems that the name of Bauer & Black is used by a South American party without their consent, that they are in no manner promoting the sale of this article under the false pretenses set forth in your letter, nor are they receiving any mail as the result of this advertising.

(2)

However, it is the desire of this Department not to permit its facilities to be used in any way for the promotion of a fraudulent scheme. I should be glad to give the matter further attention immediately upon receipt from you of evidence that Bauer & Black are in any way responsible for this advertisement, or that they are receiving any mail as the result of this advertising.

Very respectfully,

R. P. Godwin
Assistant Attorney General
for the Post Office Department.

July 10th, 1905.

Messrs. Bacon & Milans,

908 - G Street,

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received, informing me that you have filed our opposition to the registration of a trade-mark in the name of Harold P. Brown, and in accordance with your request, I enclose a copy of the opposition, which you will kindly file in the Patent Office.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.
Enc.

[ENCLOSURE]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Trade-Mark application, filed }
by Harold P. Brown, May 2nd, }
1905, No. 3996, for Electric } Opposition to Grant.
Conductors, and published June }
13th, 1905, Official Gazette, }
Vol. 116, No. 7, page 2003. }

To the COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:

In the matter of an application for the registration of a trade-mark for electric conductors, No. 3996, filed May 2nd, 1905, by Harold P. Brown, of New York, N.Y., I, THOMAS A. EDISON, residing at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, hereby give notice of my intention to oppose the registration of said trade-mark which was published on page 2003, No. 7, of the Official Gazette of June 13th, 1905. The grounds for the opposition are as follows:

Sometime in the year 1894, as I now recall the date, the said Harold P. Brown, the above applicant, whom I had then known for some time, called on me at my Laboratory at West Orange and examined a small section of electric railway that I had constructed, in which the rails were bonded by copper bonds, applied by means of ordinary sodium amalgam. Mr. Brown appeared to be on the lookout for some business opportunity in addition to his regular

[ENCLOSURE]

occupation as an electrical engineer, and I suggested to him that he might make some money out of my bond scheme, and offered to let him take it up, paying me a part of his profits. There was no written agreement between us, and I do not now recall what my proportion of these profits was to be. Mr. Brown immediately afterwards, as I am informed and believe, began to state on his letter paper that he was the "Manager of The Edison-Brown Plastic Rail Bond, under the patents of Thomas A. Edison and Harold P. Brown", and I am informed and believe that bonds were manufactured and sold by him under the name "Edison-Brown Bond". I saw Mr. Brown a number of times after this verbal agreement between us, but I was never able to obtain from him a statement as to the amount of his profits and the proportion thereof which I was entitled to receive. Therefore, on May 20th, 1902, I wrote Mr. Brown as follows:-

"May 20th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Sometime since there was an agreement made between us for the use of the bond. From time to time you have made various statements as to the condition of the business and have said that you would render statements, none of which have ever been received. I would be obliged if you would render an accounting up to date. Your early attention will oblige -

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thos. A. Edison.

To this letter Mr. Brown apparently wrote me on May 21st, 1902, but I cannot find the said letter from him, nor do I recall its contents. Apparently, however, the letter in

[ENCLOSURE]

question laid the blame for not submitting reports on the amount of the business to me on my then assistant, Mr. Francis R. Upton, because on May 24th, 1902, I wrote Mr. Brown as follows:-

"May 24th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 21st inst., which have fully noted, beg to state that Mr. Upton had no authority to speak for me in this matter, and he states that he has not made any statements to you; in fact, that the matter never has been mentioned to him by myself. What I want is, that our understanding be carried out in good faith, and I will be obliged if you will submit me a statement in detail from the time the business was first started.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thos. A. Edison".

Replying to this letter Mr. Brown wrote me as follows:

"Harold P. Brown,
Electrical Engineer,
120-122 Liberty Street, New York,

Manager of
THE EDISON-BROWN ELASTIC RAIL BOND
Under patents of Thos. A. Edison and
Harold P. Brown,
A Bond with Permanent Conductivity equal
to the Rail Itself, Will not
Rust nor Break.

FACTORY, Montclair, N.J.
Cable address "Lorah, New York", Al Code used.

May 29th, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

You may perhaps remember that when we were talking over the rail bonding matter in 1894,

[ENCLOSURE]

it was agreed that one of your patent applications covering the form of rail bond which had been in use at Orange, N.J., was to be made available for my use. This covered a strip of sheet copper bolted on to the base of contiguous rails with a U-shaped portion in the center of the bond for expansion and contraction. The bond was covered with a layer of copper amalgam on its contact with the rails, which amalgam was mixed so as to harden. Four bolts were used on each rail to fasten the bond. A subsequent search at Mr. Dye's office showed that the application had already been issued as patent No. 509,518, dated November 28th, 1893, and that it was controlled by the General Electric Company.

An attempt was made to get through Mr. Fish and Mr. Coffin of the General Electric Company, a license to use that type of bond under that patent. This was never accomplished and I have therefore never used either the device nor the amalgam described, though I have not changed my letter head which was engraved when this matter was pending.

Through '95, '96 and '97, I tried to introduce and sell a type of bond using mercurial alloys manufactured as directed by you, but with some changes so as to prevent the amalgam which formed the conductor, from hardening. It was a difficult matter to sell this type of bond, both on account of its cost and on account of the reluctance of railway men to use a departure from the ordinary form of bond. I made this about pay expenses, however, and submitted detailed reports to you. You told me at the last presentation of report in '98 not to bother with further reports to you unless the business assumed large proportions. That year, '98, was a poor one, and I found that it was necessary to design some cheaper form of bond, using copper for a conductor, in order to get business. At the same time the rise in the price of metals used in the Alloys and the reduction of the price of copper bonds through competition, practically stopped the sale of the early form of bond, and there has since been but small demand for it.

I also found that the amalgamation of contacts as directed by you in '94 did not always give permanently satisfactory results, and I changed the processes of manufacture and the composition of the Alloys and experimented with the results, using electrical instruments of much finer range than I had been able to do in '94 and '95.

Since 1899 the greater proportion of my business has been in the manufacture and sale of a copper bond with contacts prepared in an entirely different manner from that directed by you. I still occasionally have a call for the old type of bond; but not often.

Now I fully realize and appreciate the fact that it was your suggestion that turned my attention to rail bonds, and it was your directions which I at first followed in the matter. I thoroughly appreciate your kindness and generosity and wish to treat you with absolute fairness. As my talk with you in 1894 was based on the use of a patent which was never turned over to me and which I never have used; and since your own words in '98 practically released to me the

[ENCLOSURE]

entire business, I am at loss to know what your ideas are concerning your interest in the matter. You will no doubt remember that all the materials used in experiments in 1894 were paid for by me, and that I never asked for nor received from you any money to be used in the business. If you will kindly let me know your views in the matter, I will do my best to meet them. At present there is so much competition in the rail bond business that the margin for profit is very small indeed. The American Steel & Wire Company in many cases throw in the rail bonds at practically the cost of copper, to any road buying a large amount of trolley wire and feed wire, and I must meet prices made in this way in order to get any business at all.

Trusting to hear from you fully on your views of the matter, I remain -

Very truly yours,

(signed) Harold P. Brown."

The above letter from Mr. Brown of May 29th, 1902, was the first intimation that I had ever received from him that the invention which was made the subject of our verbal agreement had been patented and that the patent was controlled by the General Electric Company. It was also the first intimation that I had ever received that Mr. Brown was not using the bond I had suggested, but had in fact, designed other bonds. For these reasons I immediately perceived that there existed no possible basis for an agreement between us, since the patent on the bond was beyond my control, and I considered that Mr. Brown had not been entirely ingenuous in his relations with me, as he should have promptly informed me of the situation as soon as he knew that the patent has been assigned to others. I thereupon wrote Mr. Brown on June 17th, 1902, as follows:-

"June 17th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:-
Your various letters noted. You

[ENCLOSURE]

will discontinue immediately the use of my name in connection with the bond both on your stationery and advertisements.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thomas A. Edison."

On June 25th, 1902, Mr. Brown having apparently, in the meantime changed his letter paper, wrote me as follows:-

Harold P. Brown,
120-122 Liberty Street, New York.

June 25th, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of the 17th inst. and note that you wish the use of your name discontinued in connection with bonds on stationery and advertisements. Your wish will be complied with as requested. Meanwhile, I should like your views in regard to the amount of your interest in the past sale of bonds, as I wish to fully requite your kindness in the past.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Harold P. Brown."

I made no reply to this letter as I considered that I was not entitled to any proportion of Mr. Brown's profits, in view of the fact that our original agreement could not be carried out, owing to the previous assignment of the patent on my bond, and I therefore considered the matter at an end.

Mr. Brown now seeks to register as a trade-mark the words "Edison Solid Alloy", notwithstanding the fact that by his letter of June 25th, 1902, he promised to comply with my wish to discontinue the use of my name, and further, notwithstanding the fact, that as he states in his

[ENCLOSURE]

letter of May 29th, 1902, he had found it impossible to use the ordinary sodium amalgam suggested in my patent, No. 509,518, but had made changes therein to prevent it from hardening. Furthermore, even if Mr. Brown still used sodium amalgam, as I suggest in my said patent, it cannot be fairly described by the words "Edison Solid Alloy", because sodium amalgam is a well-known chemical product, was not invented by me, and is claimed only in combination with a railroad bond, to increase the conductivity between the latter and the rails. Sodium amalgam, as suggested in my patent, is not solid, and solidity was given to it not by any suggestion from me, but by reason of changes made by Mr. Brown, as stated in his letter of May 29th, 1902. I therefore most earnestly protest against the attempt now made to register as a trademark, the words "Edison Solid Alloy" -

(1) Because the said applicant, Harold P. Brown, has no right to use the name "Edison" in his business;

(2) Because the said applicant, by his letter of June 25th, 1902, promised to desist from the use of that name; and

(3) Because the expression "Edison Solid Alloy" is deceptive and misleading, as it seeks to convey to the public the false impression that the material in question was invented by me, when, as a matter of fact, the said applicant, in his letter of May 29th, 1902, stated that he had "never used either the device nor the amalgam described".

Respectfully submitted,

Thos. A. Edison

Dated, this sixth day of July, 1905.

[ENCLOSURE]

State of New Jersey,))
County of Essex.) ss.:

On this sixth day of July, 1905,
before me, a notary public, in and for the State of New
Jersey, personally appeared THOMAS A. EDISON, the above
named party, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that
to the best of his knowledge and belief, the facts above
stated are true.

Frank S. Dyer,
N.P. of N.J.

Seal

-POWER OF ATTORNEY-

In respect to the above opposition, I hereby
appoint Frank J. Dyer, Esq., of the Edison Laboratory,
Orange, New Jersey, my attorney, with full power of sub-
stitution and revocation to represent me in all matters
relating to or connected with the same, and request that
all communications relating thereto be addressed to him.

Thos. A. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, PRESIDENT.
W. E. GILMORE, VICE PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N. J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.



EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ORANGE, N. J.

EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES AND FAN MOTOR OUTFITS
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES AND FILMS.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY
AND MENTION THESE INITIALS

83 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
304 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

CHABLE ADDRESS:
KURILIAN, NEW YORK.

Orange, N. J. July 19, 1905.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Note attached letter from Dan Connors who is operating a picture machine show in the West. I particularly draw your attention to the statement that he makes in the upper right-hand corner to the effect that he is the "Owner of the Exclusive Territorial Rights to Thomas A. Edison's latest invention for the Projection of Motion Color Photographs."

I object strenuously to this and I think a letter written by you will have more effect. The great trouble is that I don't know where to have you address him, as the order says "await shipping instructions", and these people as you know are always on the move. The Kinetograph Dept. can advise you, however.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WEG:DJL
Enc.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

[ATTACHMENT]

The "Faust" \$10,000 Great



30,000
FEET OF
FILM

LIVE MOTION PICTURE SHOW

DAN CONNORS, Proprietor

Owner of the Exclusive Territorial Rights to the A. Edison's Latest Invention for the Projection of Motion Color Photographs

The Camera- graph

An Unlimited Amount of the Most Beautiful and Inspiring Special Paper that Money Can Buy.....

The DAMNATION OF FAUST

900 FEET IN 20 COLORS

The Opera of Faust and Marguerite

3,000 FEET Mounted in 20 COLORS.

The Great Train Robbery

The Wolf or Out in
the Streets

The Escaped Lunatic

The Lost Child

The Counterfeiters

Indians and Cowboys

Boar Hunting

Burglars at Work

The Chicken Thief

Around New York in
Fifteen Minutes

Mr. Blue Beard

Latest Illustrated
Songs

Ed. Conroy 50¢
Phillips
Phos
Co. # 3091
Mex. Mercant. N.Y.
Dear Sir,
Mulligan bus July 11-01
Edman Jeff es
Oray es
included 50¢ for the
Shrimps ordered. 7 sold them
ready for address which?
will send my later

H. Miller
More
De S... films
will send...
Ans
MAIN OFFICE



[ATTACHMENT]

Darlington



Frank L. Dyer esq
Orange N.J.
Dear Sir

Your letter calling
my attention to the illegal
use of Mr. Edison's name
in my letter paper has been
read and contents noted.
The letter head was not
dictated by me and I
objected to the wording
of same when it came
to my notice. My business
manager became my
penman and had the letter
heads printed in his own

accord. I used about 200
of those in correspondence
600 being printed. I asked
him why he used the name
and was told he copied
it from another man's
letter head. Being a press
agent he is sensational
and convinced me that
there would be no objection
by Mr. Edison. As you notice
he is ignorant of the differ-
ence in Mr. P. Machines. He
wanted a new name or
wanted Camerograph
I am using Edison's.
Yours have my assurance
that the objectionable course

[ATTACHMENT]

³ will be used and yours
for the reason that I do
not wish to break any
of Mr. Edison's rules regarding
the use of his name
Yours very truly
Dan Connors

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER,
J. R. SCHENCKENBERG,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.

PLEASE PRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N. J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
TREASURER,
EDGAR W. JOHNSON,
SECRETARY.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.

ORANGE, N. J.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
304 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
BRUSSELS.

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY NOT
THE INDIVIDUAL AND MENTION THESE INITIALS.

WEG

CABLE ADDRESS
"ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK"

Orange, N. J.

July 31, 1905.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,
Laboratory.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose you herewith ~~original~~ letter from Mr. Geo. M. Nisbett, Manager of our Chicago Office, dated July 28th, relative to the use of slot machines in what is known as the "White City", Chicago.

I do not know how we are going to handle a matter of this kind, as I judge they must have some Edison machines in their place. However, I suggest that you communicate with Mr. Helm on the subject, and let him advise you as to what he knows about it, and then you can decide what to instruct Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum. I shall be glad to know what your decision is.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
President.

WEG/EDD

Enc.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

[ENCLOSURE]

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER,
J. P. SCHERERHORN,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO CHICAGO.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
TREASURER,
EDGAR W. DENNISON,
SECRETARY.



NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.

LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
BRUSSELS.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,
312 N. LAUREL AVENUE, CHICAGO.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY NOT
THE INDIVIDUAL AND RETURN TO THE OFFICE.

G.M.M.



CABLE ADDRESS
"ZYMOTIC," NEW YORK

Chicago,

July 28, 1905

Mr. W. F. Gilmore,
Pres. & Gen'l ^{MAIN OFFICE} Phono. Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I wish you would instruct Mr. Dyer to write me as to how the following matter should be handled, so that I may take the matter up with Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum.-

There is an amusement park here, something on the same order as Dreamland, at Coney Island, called the "White City." In connection with this White City they are running two Automatic Vaudeville places, one of them being filled with forty or forty-five of the Rosenfield Manufacturing Company's Slot Machines. The sign board attached to each one of these Machines bears the announcement "Edison's Latest Phonograph." In another of the Automatic Parlors they have a large electric sign, "Edisonia." In this particular room they have quite a number of Standard Machines, which are connected up in some way with an electric motor.

When Mr. Helm was here I took the matter up with him, and he called on the White City people about it, but so far no change has been made in the sign boards or the electric sign; and as I think it is high time that this thing was stopped, and as I do not quite know how the matter should be handled, I think it advisable for Mr. Dyer to either instruct Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum direct to take the matter

[ENCLOSURE]

SHEET No. 2 DATE, 7/20/05 NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. TO W. J. Gilmore

or notify me as to how it should be handled, so that I can call on this firm and have them take the matter up vigorously.

I believe that the entire concession for Slot Machines is being operated by the Midland Manufacturing Co., for which Mr. Aaron N. Jones is the secretary and treasurer. If Mr. Helm is expected back in this territory reasonably soon, of course he can follow this matter up, but I have been awaiting his return now for five or six weeks, and having heard nothing from him, thought best to take the matter up with you.

Yours very truly,

George M. Niblett
Western Manager.



I

August 1, 1905.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,
Pres't - Nat'l Phon. Co.,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 31st ult. has been received, with enclosed letter from Mr. Nisbett, relative to the use of the name "Edison" in connection with slot machines exhibited at the "White City" near Chicago. In talking with Mr. Helm about the matter, he states that at the time of his visit to this place, there were no Edison machines in use and only a very few Edison records, but Mr. Nisbett states that in one of the Automatic Parlors, there are quite a number of standard machines. I gather from what Mr. Helm tells me that the attempt is studiously made to convey to the public the impression that the two automatic vaudeville places referred to by Mr. Nisbett are designed largely, if not entirely, for the exhibition of inventions made by Mr. Edison. This, of course, is a false and misleading impression, which ought not to be permitted. I suggest, therefore, that suit should be brought against these people in Mr. Edison's

I

W.R.C.-2.

name, asking for an injunction prohibiting them from using either the names "Edison" or "Edisonia", or in some way making it perfectly clear that the machines with which the name "Edison" is used are in fact those of our manufacture. I think it very probable that if such a suit is brought the objectionable signs will be promptly taken down, as it would be hardly worth while for the defendants to stand the expense of a suit, or to have the truth made public. Before such a suit can be brought, we should know the name or names of the defendant or defendants. Apparently, the concession is operated by the Midland Mfg. Company. Mr. Nisbett should first ascertain whether his information in this respect is correct, and if so, should find out in what State the Midland Mfg. Company was incorporated, and also, the names of the officers thereof. This information can, no doubt, be furnished through a commercial agency.

As soon as I am informed as to these facts, I will prepare the necessary bill of complaint, and will forward the same to Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linticum, with instructions to press the matter vigorously.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

Sept. 28, 1905.

Messrs. Bacon & Milans,
908 - G - Street,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:--

In the matter of the trademark opposition entitled EDISON vs. BROWN, the motion recently presented by you that the opposition be heard on the pleadings, is granted. The case is set for hearing on the opposition notice and answer on October 5, 1905, at 10 A.M.

You will observe that Brown states in his answer that he will amend his application by removing the word "Edison" from the same. This is a virtual admission that he is not entitled to the use of this word, and it seems to me as equivalent to an equity case where a defendant in answering does not deny the allegations of the bill. Therefore, Edison is entitled to a judgment in his favor. Will you kindly appear before the Examiner at the time stated for the hearing and point out this fact?

Yours very truly,

DR/AM.

[ATTACHMENT]

copy

Mr. Edison

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Thomas A. Edison : Opposition by Edison, No. 35.
vs. : Application for trademark No.
: 3996, filed May 2, 1905, published
Harold P. Brown. : June 13, 1905.

ANSWER IN BEHALF OF HAROLD P. BROWN.

In answer to the grounds of opposition filed by
Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.,
the applicant Brown presents the following statement:--

So far as the opposition relates to any failure on the
part of Harold P. Brown to report to Thomas A. Edison on the
condition of business in which Brown and Edison might be
mutually interested, I, Harold P. Brown, have records that
show that for three years I made reports to Mr.
Edison, copies of these reports being now in my hands.

That on the fourth year Mr. Upton, who was then Mr.
Edison's assistant, came to my office and, in the presence
of witnesses, delivered a message, which he stated was
from Mr. Edison, in which he stated that under the
circumstances I need not bother to make further reports.

So far as my using the name of Edison is concerned I, Har-
old P. Brown, did, at his request, omit his name from my
letter head but did continue the use of the name Edison in
connection with the term "SOLEID ALLOY" as I did not
understand that Mr. Edison wished his name omitted from this
title which had become well known in the trade.

[ATTACHMENT]

Never, from the time I began the use of this expression "EDISON SOLID ALLOY" up to the time of this opposition did I receive any expression from Mr. Edison, either direct or indirect, that he objected to the use of his name in this connection, and because it was well known and before the public year after year without any adverse criticism on the part of Mr. Edison I did not suppose that he had objection to its use.

In response to this opposition I shall promptly omit the word "Edison" from the expression "EDISON SOLID ALLOY" as I have no wish to use the name in ^{any} connection where he objects to it, even had I the right so to do.

I herewith annex an amendment to my application for trademark requesting that the word "EDISON" be omitted therefrom.

Respectfully,

Harold P. Brown,

By his attorneys,

Brown & Root

New York, New York,
September 7, 1905.

[ATTACHMENT]

Room 159,
Harold P. Brown,
Trademark,
Filed May 2, 1905,
Serial No. 3996.

261 Broadway, New York,
September 7, 1905.

Hon. Commissioner of Patents.

Sir:--

Page 2 of the Statement,

line 1, cancel "EDISON".

Respectfully,

Harold P. Brown,

By his attorneys,

Room No. 203.

2-233.

All communications should be addressed to
"The Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,

OCT 8 1905

MAILED.

United States Patent Office

S. O. O.

Washington, D. C., October 6, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARK

Application No. 3,996, filed May 2,
1905, published June 13, 1905, for
Electric Car Conductors.

No. 35.

Before the Examiner of Interferences.

Edison

v.

Brown.

Thomas A. Edison, C/o Frank L. Dyer, Edison Laboratory, Orange, N.J.

Please find below a communication from the Examiner in charge of Interferences in regard
to the above-cited case.

Very respectfully,

F. J. Allen
Commissioner of Patents.

Inclosed please find copy of decision this day rendered in
the above entitled opposition.

File

[ENCLOSURE]

S. C. O.

Opposition No. 85.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Edison v. Brown.

Opposition to Registration of Trade-Mark.

Application of Harold P. Brown, No. 3,996, filed May 2, 1905,
published June 13, 1905.

Mr. Frank L. Dyer attorney for Edison.
Messrs. Brown & Seward attorneys for Brown.

This is an opposition filed by Thomas A. Edison to the registration of trade-mark No. 3,996, filed May 2, 1905, by Harold P. Brown, of New York, N. Y., for the words "Edison Solid Alloy" as a trade-mark for Electric Car Conductors. This trade-mark was published in the Official Gazette of June 13, 1905, on page 2003.

The grounds set up by Edison in his notice of opposition to registration of the words "Edison Solid Alloy" are:

1. That Harold P. Brown has no right to use the name "Edison" in his business.
2. That the applicant by his letter of June 25, 1902, promised to desist from the use of that name.
3. That the expression "Edison Solid Alloy" is deceptive and misleading.

[ENCLOSURE]

3

In the answer to the notice of opposition, filed in behalf of Harold P. Brown, it is stated:

"In response to this opposition I shall promptly omit the word 'Edison' from the expression 'Edison Solid Alloy' as I have no wish to use the name in any connection where he objects to it, even had I the right so to do.

I herewith annex an amendment to my application for trade-mark requesting that the word 'Edison' be omitted therefrom."

In view of the above admission contained in the answer to the notice of opposition, the opposition is sustained, and it is adjudged that Harold P. Brown is not entitled to registration of the words "Edison Solid Alloy" as a trade-mark for Electric Car Conductors.

This admission is also construed as a waiver of appeal, and therefore no limit of appeal from this decision is set.

O. C. Billings,
Acting Examiner of Interferences.

October 6, 1905.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BUENOS AIRES.

December 27, 1905.



Thomas A. Edison, Esquire.
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 23, 1905, concerning the unauthorized use of your name and photograph in connection with a so-called " Electric Plaster ", advertised in this country.

Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., of this city, to whom you refer particularly, are responsible people, and I called on them with the view of ascertaining the facts. Although they were not disposed to give me definite information as to their authority for using the name given to the plaster, or as to where they had procured them, the interview convinced me that the statements made by Messrs. Baner & Black, as given in your letter, were probably true. Upon my representations, this firm promised to at once discontinue the objectionable advertisements, and to stop the sale of the plasters under that name as soon as their small stock on hand was disposed of.

Upon further investigation, I find that Edison Electric Plasters are sold in many drug stores throughout this city,

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(2)

the pretended trade mark and other reading matter upon the wrappers and enclosures differing slightly from that used by Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., as will be seen by the two samples which I enclose.

As I cannot undertake, personally, to deal with all the offenders, and as there is no provision of law whereby the National authorities can intervene in a matter of this kind, similar to that which gives our Post-Office officials power to issue a " fraud order ", the best I can do is to outline to you the only remedy that seems feasible.

Article 4 of the Trade Marks Law of this country specially provides that " the names and portraits of persons cannot be used as marks without their or their heirs consent ". Article 48 of the same law provides a penalty of from \$20 to \$500, and imprisonment from one month to a year for those using false marks; and Article 56 includes those " who without right use the names of merchants, manufacturers, agriculturalists, or other establishments ".

You have, therefore, a clear right to stop the use of your name, but unless you do so within three years from the time you obtain knowledge of it, you forfeit the right to oppose it afterwards.

The usual procedure is to ask for an embargo of all goods bearing the mark, making a formal denunciation to a Judge of

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(3)

competent jurisdiction, and giving security for damages in case the embargo fails.

To do this you would have to send a Power of Attorney to some one here, legalized by the Argentine Consul at New York, giving full power for action to be taken.

Another manner of proceeding, would be to have some one buy the plaster and then prosecute individually for fraud, as not being your invention nor authorized by you.

Mr. T. B. Holway, a solicitor of this city, whose office is at Calle Victoria No. 442, has served this Legation a number of times, and has been found able and trustworthy, and if you cared to do so, you could correspond with him on this subject. Perhaps, if you cared to have him do so, and so informed him, he might write to the offenders saying that he had instructions from you to prosecute them for fraud and the result would be that they would withdraw the obnoxious advertisement and use of your name.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Beaupre

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BUENOS AIRES.

December 28, 1905.

Thomas A. Edison, Esquire,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

In writing you yesterday, I am afraid I was not specific enough in some things. In saying that the Government could not interfere, I should have added that the law expressly provides that all action must be taken by the interested parties. As the law to which I referred, is more especially intended for the protection of merchants and manufacturers, who are generally the parties interested in trade marks, and in preventing imitations and falsifications detrimental to their interests, I think it would be well, in case you care to give a power of attorney to Mr. Holway, to mention yourself therein as a manufacturer. Such powers should be ample to take either civil or criminal proceedings against the persons advertising or selling Edison Electric Plasters not of your invention, and to apply to the courts to have all trade marks or patents bearing your name and photograph in connection with such plasters annulled, or to bring any action or actions that may be necessary to prevent the illegal use

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of your name and photograph.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Beaupré

Jan. 23, 1906

T.B. Holway, Esq.,

Calle Victoria No. 442,

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing at the request of my client, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and address you at the suggestion of the Honorable A.M. Beaupre, the American Minister at Buenos Aires.

Quite recently Mr. Edison discovered that the firm of Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., of Buenos Aires were selling a so-called Electric Plaster in your City, using his name and photograph in connection therewith. Obviously, the intent was to create the impression that Mr. Edison was the inventor of these plasters, or was in some way connected therewith. At my suggestion Mr. Edison wrote to Mr. Beaupre and the latter very kindly went to the trouble of seeing Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia. and was assured by that concern that they would at once discontinue the objectionable advertisements and would stop the sale of the plasters under Mr. Edison's name as soon as their small stock on hand was disposed of. Mr. Beaupre, however, called my attention to the fact that other plasters are being sold in Buenos Aires with Mr. Edison's name thereon. For in-

No. 2 - T.B. Holway, Esq.,

stance, he sends me circulars of the plasters prepared by the United States Plaster Company, on the envelope containing which is the impression of an American flag with the words "Edison's Electric Plaster". A circular accompanying this plaster contains a portrait of Mr. Edison with the words "Registered Trade-mark". I understand that the laws of the Argentine Republic are very stringent in matters relating to false marking of goods, and Mr. Beaupre calls my attention to the fact that Article 48 of your trade-mark law provides "a penalty of from \$20. to \$500., and imprisonment from one month to a year, for those using false marks". Also, that Article 4, of the same law, provides that "the names and portraits of persons cannot be used as marks without their or their heirs' consent". Clearly this is the case here, since the marks in question are not only false, but are used without Mr. Edison's consent. Mr. Beaupre suggests that Mr. Edison should give you a power of attorney to act for him in this matter, in order that these, and any other infringers may be promptly and effectively prosecuted. I will be glad if you will forward me such power of attorney as you may consider necessary, together with translation thereof into English, and I will have the same executed and forwarded to you.

Please also indicate what expense you think will be incurred in connection with this matter, since of course, if the cost will be considerable, we may conclude that it would be better merely to notify the different infringers and expect in that way

No. 3 - T.B. Holway, Esq.

to stop them. Personally, however, I would prefer to proceed vigorously against infringers, in order that an example may be made which will act as a deterrent in the future.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

PASSAVANT & CO.,
NEW YORK.
BOX 2 BRANCH P. O. STATION A.
CABLE ADDRESS:
PASSAVANT, NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13th/06.



Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:--

We are in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. and beg to tell you that you are apparently under misapprehension as regards our registration of the word "Edison" as a trade mark. You will notice by the enclosed copy of the records of the United States Patent Office that this mark was originally registered on the 21st of Dec., 1897 and the registration we have applied for now is only a re-registration under the new patent law of 1905. This trade mark applies to Black Velvet Ribbon with a satin back which are consigned to us from Europe. They have been sold more or less according to the fashion for this article, for the last nine years under this trade mark all over the United States. We hope that this explanation with the enclosed papers will prove to you and your client's satisfaction that this word or rather trade mark has absolutely nothing to do with any Electrical appliances and besides we do not endeavor to register the full name of Mr. Edison.

We sincerely hope that the above will induce you and your client to defer from any ^{re-registration} registration of this old registered mark and beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Passavant & Co.

[ENCLOSURE]

TRADE-MARK.

PASSAVANT & CO.

SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET GOODS AND RIBBONS.

No. 30,996.

Registered Dec. 21, 1897.



WITNESS
Ed. Passavant
J. H. Smith

Proprietors
Passavant & Co.

BY
W. P. Rice Jr.
ATTORNEY.

[ENCLOSURE]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PASSAVANT & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRADE-MARK FOR SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET GOODS AND RIBBONS.

STATEMENT and DECLARATION of Trade-Mark No. 90,996, registered December 31, 1897.

Application filed October 23, 1897.

STATEMENT.

To all whom it may concern:

5 I do hereby know that we, PASSAVANT & Co., a firm domiciled in New York, county of New York, State of New York, and doing business at Nos. 350 and 352 Church street, in said city, have adopted for our use a Trade-Mark for Silk, Satin, and Velvet Goods, of which the following is a specification.

10 Our trade-mark consists of the arbitrarily selected word "Edison." This has generally been arranged as shown in the accompanying facsimile, in which it appears in serif up-
wardly slanting toward the right and cross-
ing the figure of a woman holding an electric
15 light and standing upon a pictorial representation of lightning; but other forms of type may be employed or it may be differently arranged or colored without materially altering the character of our trade-mark. The color
20 usually employed by us is gold-bronze, and

the essential feature of our trade-mark is the word "EDISON."

This trade-mark has been used continuously in business by us since October 1, 1897.

The class of merchandise to which this trade-mark is appropriated is silk, satin, and velvet goods, and a particular description of the goods comprised in such class on which it is used is silk, satin, and velvet goods and ribbons.

It has been our practice to have our trade-mark on a band fastened around a board or reel on which each piece is made up, and also on the face of the boxes and wrapping-paper.

PASSAVANT & CO.,
By HEINRICH MEYER.

Witnesses:
H. LAMBERT,
WM. KAUFF.

DECLARATION.

City, county and State of New York, as:
HEINRICH MEYER, being duly sworn, de-
poses and says that he is a member of the firm
of PASSAVANT & Co. the applicant named
5 in the foregoing statement; that he verily be-
lieves that the foregoing statement is true; that
the said firm has at this time a right to the
use of the trade-mark therein described; that
no other person, firm or corporation has the
10 right to such use, either in the identical form
or in any such near resemblance thereto as
might be calculated to deceive; that the trade-
mark is used by the said firm in commerce be-

tween the United States and foreign nations,
and particularly with Switzerland; and that 15
the description and facsimile for record truly
represent the trade-mark sought to be regis-
tered.

HEINRICH MEYER.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of
October, 1897, before me.

[L. S.] SOLN. LEVI,
Notary Public, City of New York, County of
New York.

within one week or two days from date,
I will proceed to put the application which it bears
The amount demanded was trivial but I do not
propose to be "held up" by scoundrels. I attach it
as a (ptial) proof of all rights. Y. A. S. P. H. 1906

Detroit, Mich, Feb. 14th, 1906

2015 Brooklyn - one,

Mr. T. G. Edison, Sr.

Orange N. J.



Dear Sir:

I received a letter from your
Council under date of Feb. 8th 06, in which
he says that your firm was connected with
the "Thomas A. Edison, Jr. & Co. Steel
& Iron Process Company" at the time of its inception
and he was the acknowledged president of the
above said company at the time I purchased the
stock, May 1903. I have not - unless you advise
of all the letters I received from above said company
up to date, I had the original letters for investigation
by the Post Office authorities unless a settlement is
made with some of the members of above said
company. Your past withdrawal from the company
does not make him less responsible. I believe it
is real or a gigantic swindle as I am led to
believe that it is. If this affair is not settled,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 6, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper,

646 Windsor,

Ont. Can.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 6th enclosing express money order for \$325.00 in full payment for 13 shares of Edison-Holzer Steel is this day received, for which please accept our thanks. I herewith enclose certificate for same, which kindly acknowledge receipt of.

Owing to the rapid progress that is being made in the development of this marvelous process, and the decision of the Board of Directors to advance this stock to \$50.00 a share on May 15th by reason of contracts made, I take liberty of reserving for you twenty additional shares; until I hear from you. Understood of course, that you are under no obligation to take same, unless you see fit, but you are at liberty to take whole or any part at the rate of \$25.00 a share.

While I do not wish to appear urgent in the matter, in the same time if you are in position to increase your holdings, I know you can make no better investment.

A recent test made by our Mr. Holzer on exceedingly high-grade steel, shows an improvement of 50%. This is only one out of many. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping to merit continuance of same, I am, with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 11, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper, M. D.

215 Brooklyn St.,

Detroit, Mich.

My dear Sir:-

In further reply to your favor of the 5th, will state that on the immediate receipt of your letter, containing express order in full payment for the stock ordered, we enclosed certificate for 13 shares, and also wrote you in reference to our reserving additional stock for you, of which we are very desirous of learning your decision for various reasons, principally that the stock will advance very shortly, and I fear we have used the wrong address, as we have not heard from you. You gave us your address on the subscription blank as Box 646, Windsor, Ont.

I enclose you copy of letter of the 6th, inst. which I hope reached you safely. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same and oblige.

Thanking you for past favors, with kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 15, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Your telegram of yesterday, I found on my arrival at the office this morning. I immediately wired you that we would, as per your request, reserve for you forty shares of Steel, which I now hereby confirm.

I congratulate you on your securing the stock at this time and at this price, as no more stock will be sold at any price. It has been entirely withdrawn from the market.

Awaiting the arrival of your letter, and with regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

John A. Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 9, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.,
Detroit, Mich.
My dear Mr. Soper:-

Your most welcome letter of the 8th received this morning, and I assure you I am very glad to hear from you.

I am pleased to inform you that the Edison-Holzer Steel Company never was in better condition. We are informed by our Mr. Holzer, who as you know is in London in our interests, making tests and demonstrations for the English Company, that Mr. Frith, Secretary of the English Syndicate, will start in a few days for New York, coming prepared to open negotiations for the purpose of purchasing the American Company, and we are justified in expecting a large cash offer, much more than any of us have paid for our stock, and in addition, an equal amount of our present holdings in preferred shares.

Mr. Holzer says that the work he is turning out for the English people is simply marvelous and is sure to astonish all the Steel and Iron Manufacturers in this country. I am certainly very glad to report to you this good news. Now in reference to sending the money. You can either send it by express or New York draft. Either way, which is most convenient to you. We have the stock reserved for you as per your telegram.

Mr Edison has just come in and I have read to him what I have written you, and he wishes to be kindly remembered to you, and also says that you should lose no time in sending your money, so as to have your matter fully closed before Mr. Frith arrives. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige.

Mr. Edison joins me in kind regards, and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year. Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 14, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:

I am obliged to you for your prompt answer to my telegram yesterday. Some matters were developing with the Steel Company, that made me very anxious to know whether you had received my letter or not, hence my telegram. I inferred from your letter that you would on receipt of my reply remit for the stock reserved for you, and not hearing from you, I was afraid that for some reason or other, my favor had failed to reach you.

Kindly let us hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige. With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

John A. Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 19, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:-

I am anxiously awaiting a reply to my last two favors. When I received your letter asking us in what manner you should make your remittance, I inferred that you would, on receipt of my reply, forward same, and not hearing from you, I wired, and received your answer, that you had received it all right. Then I again wrote you, but have received no reply to either letter.

I do not wish to be urgent in the matter, but we are desirous of having you take the stock that is reserved for you, and now that the indications are that the English people will be here in a few days, and will undoubtedly submit us a proposition, we want you to get the benefit as well as others.

When you wired us a year ago to reserve the 40 shares for you until Dec. 30, 1903, we did so. I want you to understand, Doctor, that you are under no obligation to take this stock, unless you desire. If it is your wish to secure same, we will assist you in every way we can, and we would be very glad to hear from you as to what your desires are. Won't you please write us on receipt of this, and greatly oblige.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

Feb. 8, 1904.

Mr. Abraham Soper,
215 Brooklyh Av.
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Owing to developments to-day, it is necessary for us to know what your desire and intantions are in regard to the 40 shares of Edison Steel stock, which we reserved for you some time ago, in accordance with your wire.

We are very desirous of doing all we can to assist you, as you know we have been very lenient. But we are considering a proposition from a large Steel man of Cleveland, who retired some years ago, but who is now desirous of re-entering into business again, and is attracted to our Process by reasons of knowing its great merits. This will make it necessary for us to know positively about your stock.

If you cannot pay for it all at once, and desire to retain it, you can do so by making instalment payments. We will assist you in this line, but want your decision at the earliest possible date. Kindly let us hear from you by return mail, and oblige.

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

John Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 5, 1906.

Dr. Abraham Soper,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:-

Your letter of the 3rd inst. at hand, and I am indeed glad to hear from you. I have been in Detroit and several times since I received your telegram of May 4th, and called at the address given, but was sorry not to have seen you, for I wanted to have a personal talk with you relative to the stock we had reserved for you, namely 40 shares, also tell you what the Company was doing and our prospects.

Mr Holzer has recently returned from London, where he has been for some little time with an English Syndicate, who have the rights for Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. Holzer has also taken out patents for fourteen countries, and patents for Russia are now pending.

Mr. Holzer, having completed his work there, has returned here for the purpose of installing a central concentrating plant in New York, and we are now doing all we possibly can toward hastening matters. We are in correspondence with large people, such as the Pennsylvania Railway Co. and the Baldwin Locomotive Works and others, and have received samples for treatment. I believe that the matter will move along in a very satisfactory way. The Company has advanced their stock to \$60. a share; but not hearing from you, the reservation of the forty shares at \$25. a share is still set aside, and you are at liberty to take all or any part of same, but under no obligation to take any unless you see fit.

I have not heard from you since I telegraphed you on May 4th, 1903, stating that 40 shares would be reserved for you until the following December. The company is now in a better condition than it was then, and I would like very much to have you increase your holdings and get this benefit.

I enclose you notice of the annual meeting of stockholders, which takes place on the 15th of this month, at which time, unless you decide to take this reservation of forty shares, it will be withdrawn, but I would like to have an expression from you.

Hoping to hear from you soon again, with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours, JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

"A FEW NOTICES OF THE PRESS".

---o---

(From the Iron Age, Oct. 12th.)

THE EDISON HOLZER SECRET PROCESS.

The company have a capital steel of \$1,000,000, the officers being Thomas A. Edison Jr., president; William Holzer, for twelve years general superintendent of the Thomas A. Edison Electric Light Company of Menlo Park, N. J., vice-president, John A. Thompson, secretary and treasurer, and A. M. Doty, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. are directors. No information is available as to the methods used, the process being a secret. It is intimated, however, that it is electrical. It is stated that a small plant has been in operation in Poughkeepsie, and that the funds now to be raised by public subscription are to be used to build a larger experimental plant, so that armor plate can be treated, to be tested by the Government. A series of seven bars have been tested by the Bethlehem Steel Company, the test pieces being 0.564 inch in diameter and 3 inches long. The untreated bar had a tensile strength of 53,000 pounds, and elastic limit of 39,000 pounds, and elongation of 29.33 per cent, and a contraction of area of 63.65 per cent. Three bars treated by process No. 1 ranged from 70,800 to 71,600 pounds in tensile strength, 50,000 to 51,000 pounds in elastic limit 24.26 to 20.33 per cent elongation and 63.43 to 63.65 in contractions of area. Three bars treated by process No 2 showed 68,000 to 70,800 pounds tensile strength, 44,000 to 51,000 pounds elastic limit, 25 to 27 per cent elongation and 62.14 to 64.68 contraction of area. Apparently from these limited data the process has the effect of increasing the elastic limit. The promoters talk of competing with nickel steel.

(from town topics, Oct 19th.)

WALL STREET WHISPERS.

A new process has been brought forward for the treatment of steel and iron, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the manufacture of steel, and which surpasses either the Harvey or Krupp system. The inventors claim that they can treat high-grade steel and give it as much resistance as the nickel steel treated by the Krupp or Harvey process, and that the difference in cost will be over \$200 per ton in favor of the new method. It is asserted that by this process a six inch nickeled steel armor plate can be made equal in resistance to an eight or ten inch plate treated by the other systems, thus reducing the weight of our war vessels from 55 to 45 per cent, and enabling greater speed with the same amount of motive power. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and William Holzer are the inventors, and the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and William Holzer Steel and Iron Process company has been formed, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to develop the invention. If all that is claimed for this process prove true, the invention is of the most valuable character, particularly as it applies to domestic iron and steel as well as armor plate.

(from Evening Telegram.)

SAYS MAKING OF STEEL WILL BE REVOLUTIONIZED.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Declares He Has a Secret Process of Remarkable merit.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who at various times has announced inventions for which he claimed extraordinary merit, has again come forward with a process which he asserts will revolutionize the manufacture of steel.

With his uncle, William Holzer, he professes to have discovered a process for hardening steel which, while it costs less than half that of the Harvey process gives much superior results. A 6 inch plate treated by this process, Mr. Edison declares, is equal or, if anything, superior in power of resistance to a 15 inch Har-

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

veyized plate. It is also much superior, he declares, to the Krupp process.

To operate the new discovery the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and William Holzer Steel and Iron Process Company has been organized. The Company was incorporated in West Virginia with a capital of \$1,000,000, a few weeks ago. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is the president.

I saw Mr. Edison last night at his home and he told me something of his claims for the new process. It was discovered accidentally, he said, by him and his uncle while experimenting on totally different lines last summer at Asbury Park, and has since been developed by them.

One point of superiority over the Harvey process which Mr. Edison claims is, that while only a shell about an inch thick is hardened on one side, a plate of a Harveyized plate, a plate treated by his process is hardened all the way through and is rendered much more elastic.

The new process, however, according to Mr. Edison, has many more uses than its application to armor plates. Steel rails treated with it will never spread, and engine parts, tools and bearings which have been hardened by the Edison process will be practically everlasting. A razor which was submitted to the process last summer was rendered so hard that it retained its edge for two months, without being stropped and then, even a grind-stone was unable to produce a new edge until the razor had been annealed.

The process applied to copper, Mr. Edison declares, will harden almost to the extent attained by the ancients in their cutting instruments of copper. Glass, too, he declares, can be rendered so hard that even a diamond will not scratch it.

(From New York Financier, Oct 23d)
A NEW STEEL PROCESS.

There is a kind of magic about the name of Edison which inspires confidence in the originality and value of inventions made by him. The unrivaled reputation of Thomas A. Edison has been reinforced by that of his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr. who has made some brilliant inventions of his own. The latest invention of the young wizard promises to be revolutionary and one of the most important of the decade, but he very modestly calls it an accidental discovery.

With the co-operation of his uncle, Mr. Wm. Holzer, Mr. Thomas Edison, Jr., has invented a cheap process for toughening all kinds of steel, iron and copper. The process is a secret one, but it is so simple that a ton of steel, the inventor says, can be treated at a cost of only about one dollar. It is said that the whole body of the metal is thus toughened and made homogeneous, and in this respect the process is superior to the Krupp, Harvey or any other known process.

Tests made by the Bethlehem Iron Company, show that the elastic limit of steel bars treated by the Holzer process is increased from 39,000 to 51,000 pounds per square inch. Complete tests will shortly be made by the U. S. Government, with a view to adopting the new process steel for armor plates. A company controlling the process, of which Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is president, has been incorporated in West Virginia, with a capital of \$1,000,000. An experimental plant is in operation at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(From Chicago Daily Republican, Mar. 4)

THE WIZARD EDISON'S LATEST
INVENTION.

The world's famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented a process for the treatment of steel and other metals that has made him celebrated the Earth over. It by far surpasses the Krupp or Harvey systems in the preparation of steel for armor plates,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

#3.

steel structures, etc., out of which vast fortunes have been made. Some leading capitalists and business men have formed a stock company under the title of The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and Wm. Holzer Steel and Iron Process Company. The stock can be bought at a low price now. It will surely double up in value when the Public become aware of Edison's latest discovery. Mr. John A. Thompson, a well known banker in the Mills Building, New York City, is the fiscal Agent for the Company and has a limited amount of this stock for sale.

Feb. 22, 1906.

Dr. A. Soper,
215 Brooklyn Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:-

Returning to my office I have your favor of the 14th inst. in reference to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. and Wm. M. Holzer Steel & Iron Process Company. If you are convinced that the enterprise is a fraudulent one, I shall be glad to co-operate with you in having the facts disclosed. Our principle interest in this matter is to disassociate the Edison name with any scheme of a fraudulent or unlawful nature, and I would suggest, therefore, that steps be taken before the Post-office Department at Washington to have the company debarred from the use of the United States mails. About a year ago, I was successful in doing this thing in connection with a concern known as the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Will you kindly hand father
the enclosed note -

New Brighton - N.Y.
February - 23rd 1906

My dear Mrs Dyer -

In acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of today, it seems I am deprived of the appropriate expression to use in order that you and my father might understand our delight and gratitude for the wonders in charities that has been granted us in your beautiful letter of today - Certainly my father is a King and I will never forget that he may ever regret his kindness and interest toward me and I will work hard and honestly and hope that each day and hour will bring he "father and I closer together" with the strong hope that some day soon he will be our guest if only to pay "Hello, Tom!" Now dear friend Mr Dyer, for certain you are closer than a friend" regarding the Farm proposition it would be just

to succeed - will not cost very much and besides all these things necessary on a Farm can always be sold if they are wanted for a good price - especially if they are in the market -

You see Mr. Dixon there are a great many things to be considered before I launch upon my new enterprise. I never thought for a moment that my father would help me as much as he intends to and I want to make no mistake - If I could possibly rent a Farm - The same amount of money - Father is willing to spend in the purchase of a Farm - would build me a small house - and buy everything I need in the way of stock, tools and every other necessary - In other words start me off well equipped and of course - Run it one weeks returns - If I am to lease the Farm to purchase - It will take a long time for me to get things together - and perhaps a year will pass before I am able to

as wise on both our parts to understand a few details of importance - In the purchasing of a Farm under the conditions you mention (for hundreds of Farms can be had are bought in this manner) - I feel that Father would consider the purchase sufficient assistance to go ahead - In other words I will have a cart without a horse - This is the reason why I feel that to purchase a Farm would make it a great deal harder for me than to rent one - but of course if it is impossible to rent a place we will have to do the best we can - In the first place no matter how I get a Farm - it will be absolutely necessary for me to have a horse and wagon - as everything will have to be carted from the depot - all our eatables and furniture and etc - Besides I will have to get a cow and chickens - just for our own use - In fact there are lots of things that I will need to get the place started - To start me off properly and this is the only way a man wants to be started

① New Brighton - N.Y.
2/26/06

Dear Mrs Dyer -
Your favor of the 27th inst.
addressed to Mrs Willard - was received
this morning and I take the liberty
of answering same - as Mrs Willard
is far too worried over the contents of
your letter to set down and write also
to myself - Thank Heaven - I have had
more experience with such matters -
although I am just about able to
hold my own - a few more letters
from anyone at the laboratory - will
cause us so much worry - that for
the sake of humanity - they will
never be opened - I

After reading over your most
encouraging letter of a few days
ago - I told Mrs Willard that
matters were going along entirely -

in the very near future - We both think it best to continue in the usual manner of sending her each week the \$9.81 - which I have assigned over to her - and which according to my contract with father is due me - this amount of course she can attach - but Mrs Willard's creditors and as she has more in the world up to date she can possibly demand upon this income for our support - The increased amount of \$11.19 - Mrs. Willard has no authority over - and I will not permit her to give an order to Mrs. Kimbrough or to anyone for the distribution of same - It was very kind of father to help us out in that direction - and we both feel we owe him a great deal - even though we are not for general - benefit - of the way of business for father - but wishing expenses - The relative that prompted him to help us - is what we

too smooth to last long - and from my past experience I was most positive that it would be dangerous to our peace of mind to place too much hope in the way things were going - Mrs Willard and I are both reasonably satisfied now - that the amount added to our weekly income - was really done for the purpose of paying off our debts - I don't see how we can possibly feel otherwise - in as much as we have enjoyed the increase just twenty-four hours - when we receive notice to give an order to take it away from us - For what purpose it is used and under what circumstances it is to be used - matters little - the fact remains that it is requested -

In view of the above facts both Mrs Willard and myself will be mental wrecks - if our differences with the laboratory do not cease

both appreciate more than all the money in the world - -

The 11.19. Mr Dyer you can dispose of as you think best we lay no claim to it whatsoever. although we both enjoyed having it last Saturday as it helped us out in many ways.

Regarding this Selva claim we appreciate your kindness in arranging such a satisfactory settlement. and wish to thank you for paying same out of your personal account.

Mrs Willard and I both feel that in as much as you have already paid this claim \$30.00 personally. you should be paid it all in full. She is going out this afternoon to see if she cannot borrow it from some one and she will send it to you in a day or two (the full amount). This will come pretty hard on us. but we are willing to make any sacrifice. to

adjust matters honestly with you. We may have to dispose of something here in our little home - if Mrs Willard is unsuccessful in borrowing the money but we would do anything rather than have our income hobbled at the laboratory - we can stand it no longer and I think it best to have this fact known.

I am very nearly thirty years of age now. and I feel that I should be treated as a man - and not as a child. I have a responsibility now that I never had before. and it is my duty to stand up for my rights. Every day now I realize more deeply what a dreadful cure drink has been to me. How horribly I have been imposed upon at every turn in the past - but now that my mind is clear. I intend to be understood and the method

Regarding the farm matter, Mr Dyer - your idea as to the principle value of a farm should be in the house - certainly agrees with the ideas of Mrs Willard. It all was overjoyed over your suggestion. As it is my intention to go into the farm business - for the sake perhaps of making money - I must confess I can hardly agree with either one of you - I doubt very much whether a successful ~~agreement~~ ^{agreement} could agree with you. Mine, and Tom farmers take better care of their stables than they do of their houses. The game with successful farmstroom growers - their smutstroom beds are watched with more interest and cared for far better than any bed they ever slept in. There is a man out in (I think) who makes thirty thousand a year growing

I am going to adopt - is to stand up, like a man, and meet those who have in the past treated me as an infant - on equal terms - and the best place to start is right at home -

Now Mr Dyer - what I have said - is not intended for you personally - and my greatest wish is not to offend you - but to hold your friendship - which both Mrs Willard and I value so highly - I have got to express my feelings and sentiments to someone - and if circumstances makes you that someone - I hope for our mutual interest - you will not keep awake nights thinking about it - but to look upon it all as a credit to my endeavor to establish myself as a man amongst men -

mushrooms - but I don't believe that you or I would care to live in this home -

What I want is a farm of any where between fifteen to fifty acres of good ground - with a good building house on it - a house that is worth remodeling in time - to put our needs and conveniences - As I intend to make it my home - I will of course add to it until I am perfectly satisfied that I have a home that will suit Mrs Willard and I all our lives - I must grow food for my stock - and truck for our own use - besides it is possible I might take up as a side line poultry and aquatics - for I don't care to have only one iron in the fire - not wishing to take any chances - Of course mushroom growing will be my business - but even so - I will

have to have plenty of ground - I have written to several parties and expect answers within a day or two - One place I wrote about is located just South of Washington, D. C. - From all appearances it is just what I am after - This place is priced at fifteen hundred dollars - and is 7 3/2 acres - I have written for terms and etc - and just as soon as I hear from them - I will communicate with you -

Well - Mr Dyer - I guess I have written enough - Mrs Willard and I would like to have you come over whenever you get a chance -

With kindest regards from Mrs W - and trusting you will not think me the less of time for writing a letter of this nature - but that you will consider it a valuable business matter - believe me -

P.S. Did you receive my letter written

Wm. J. Dyer
Barton Willard

New Brighton -
N.Y.

3/7/06

my dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind and
welcome letter of yesterday received.

Regarding the farm matter, I have
definitely decided that a farm
located in New Jersey, will be
better for me all around - I will
be nearer to headquarters, and in
many other ways, will be best
for Beatrice and I.

In view of the above fact - I
am sending you a list of farms
located in a part of the State, that
suits me perfectly - (near Camden).

Having been through this part of
the country sometime ago - I recall
its beauty and its many advantages
such as its nearness to Camden.

now that I have decided on a definite locality - it is quite a relief off my mind - It is necessary to get a place now as soon as possible - as time is going rapidly - Besides if the farm is acquired - I suppose we will have to give a couple of weeks notice to the owner or whoever is now on the farm - can get off

When receipt of this letter - if you will write or telegraph me when and where I can meet you - I will be on deck - we ought to ride down Tuesday if possible - I believe the place (Burlington, N.J.) is on the Ambler Division - of the Pennsylvania R.R.

It would be a great deal better, if you could come over here first and then we can both have a talk before going - I enclose a map showing the exact

and Philadelphia - (Market District) and Philadelphia - (Market District) One of the circulars - describing properties - of A.W. Dresser - Burlington, N.J. I have marked a place - that from every point of view suits me as well as Beatrice perfectly. The location could not be better - and from the description everything else suits us -

Now Mr Dyer - as I have found a place that suits me on paper - all that is now necessary is to run down and look it over and in consequence - according to your instructions - I have visited the Agent - "Dresser" - to hold the place 48 hours - beginning Monday morning - 3/15/06 -

On Dresser's lists are several other places that we can look at while we are at Burlington - I am perfectly satisfied that this is the place for us to locate and

location of Burlington, N.J.

Awaiting anxiously for your
reply - with best wishes from
Patience and kindest regards
from myself - believe me -

Very sincerely yours

Burton Willard

Tom

Burton Willard

53 East Side

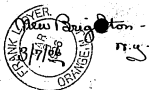
New Brighton, Staten Island.

Have met me here this afternoon.

Spent the night and we can start early

tomorrow.

Open



My dear Mr Dyer -

By this time I suppose Mr Holden has told you fully of the place I have chosen to make my home - I am very well satisfied with the farm in every way and do not believe I could do better anywhere. Of course every place of this character is open for improvements which I can make in the course of time. but there are some immediate necessities that will have to be installed as soon as possible in order to make the house habitable - and this is one of the matters I wish to consult you about.

I would be started off right - and now that the greatest thing I block is out of the way and I have a home and farm - there also contains things most essential to the successful launching of my new enterprise.

I take from several of your letters and from Dad's interviews with you - that father wants to help me get started in the right way - I have to have a team of horses a wagon and harness - the very first thing we can do nothing without them - Our furniture will all have to be carted and everything we need has to be carted from Burlington to the farm - and unfortunately the roads are very heavy all around that

My position in this farm proposition has been rather a peculiar one - particularly from a financial view - No figures of any kind have ever been mentioned to me - and I hardly know where I stand.

Now that father has so kindly bought a farm for me - my original request asked of him may have been reconsidered - that is backing me in the mushroom business - He certainly has done a great deal more for me than I ever dared hope for - I wrote you Mr. Dyer that I wanted to get started properly - and that there were many things necessary for me to get in order to do so - I never would have gone into this farming proposition unless I was reasonably assured that

immediate locality. There are numerous other necessities I need to get and do - such as putting in a bath room and toilet. There is a good location in the house for this Bathroom and it should be put in at once - as this necessity (toilet) - under present conditions at the farm is enough to make me throw up my hands - not mentioning Bedruce. Amongst other things there is no range nor hot water boiler - this will have to be bought the first thing - for we both are firm believers in cooked food.

I shall not go into any more details Mrs Dyer until I hear from you - what I would like to know is - if father is going to help me out in obtaining what is necessary - if so - to what extent.

namely some definite figure - so that I know how to make out a list and how far I can go - keeping within this figure -

The whole proposition of starting me off properly will not cost a great deal anyway - as I certainly intend reimbursing father - and naturally I would use the ~~minimum~~ ^{minimum} amount of money possible - at the same time satisfying the requirements -

This matter has been a source of a great deal of worryment to me - and I will be greatly relieved to learn my exact position financially in the matter - After I am once firmly installed in my new home - I am more positive more than ever - that everything will go along beautifully -

Kindly return Ben me to Mrs Holden

he is a man of my own ideas
and I certainly like him. Very
much - silence I would regard
supreme where he and I habitate.

Thanking you very kindly
for the pleasant time you gave
me during my visit with you -
with kindest regards from
Beatrice and I - believe me
very faithfully yours

P.S.

The reason of the subject of this
letter not being mentioned in any
of our recent conversations - was
simply because I feel that such
an important matter - should
come from the voice of my
kind and dear benefactor -

Tom -

March 7, 1906.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myers, Florida.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

On the subject of getting a farm for Tom, concerning which I spoke to you before you went away, it was decided to get a place somewhere in the neighborhood of Camden, New Jersey, so as to be near Philadelphia. Yesterday Tom and Holden went down to Burlington and looked over a number of places. They settled on a farm of about twenty acres with a building in excellent repair. The price is \$3500. or \$3250., according to the amount paid in cash. That is to say, if \$500. is paid in cash, the price is \$3500., whereas if a \$1,000. is paid in cash, the price is \$3250., the balance in either case will be on mortgage, the interest to be paid by Tom in lieu of rent. In order to keep the Edison name out of this matter, I will purchase the property ostensibly myself, but will prepare and turn over a deed to you. Holden is at present in Burlington, having the title examined and interviewing real estate men and others to be sure the property is worth the money. The

No. 2 - T.A.E., Esq.,

title is to be passed on March 26th, the present tenants being given notice today to vacate. Tom's lease of the property on Staten Island expires April 1st. Please send me a line authorizing Randolph to pay me \$500. or \$1000. in order to make the first payment according to whatever scheme you prefer. By paying \$1000. down you save \$250.

Tom spent Monday night with me and at that time he asked me whether you would probably help him any in the way of absolutely necessary expenses for starting the place, such as possibly a horse and cart and a few necessary implements. I told him that I had no doubt that you would do this, having in mind that the place will cost only \$3500. instead of \$5000. which was the figure I discussed with you.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

March 9, 1906.

Dear Tom:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. has been received and I am glad that you are so much pleased with the place you have selected. Although I have not heard from your father in reference to the extent to which he would be willing to go in making improvements and in starting you out, I will undertake to promise that everything that is strictly necessary will be done. It would be well to have a general talk on this subject and decide just what must be done before you move in, and in the meantime I suggest that you turn over the matter in your mind and make a list of those things which you consider necessary, so that we will have a basis for discussion. I expect to be in Washington early next week, but later in the week can see you probably at New Brighton, but if not, you or Mrs. Willard can come here. At any rate, do not let this matter be a source of worry to you, because everything is coming out all right.

At Mr. Randolph's request, I beg to enclose a letter for you addressed to him from your brother Will.

With best wishes to you both, believe me -

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

THOMAS A. EDISON

To Frank L. Dyer, Dr.

.....

Paid for farm at Burlington, N.J. for T.A.E. Jr. with adjustment of taxes and fire insurance to March 26th, 1906, per voucher attached	- -	\$1013.64
Paid for abstract of title and search on above, per voucher attached	- -	20.00
	Total	\$1033.64
Received March 16th, 1906 by cash		1000.00
	Due	\$ 33.64

Received payment

New Brighton - N.Y.

March 23rd 1906



My dear Mr Dyer -

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind favor of the 22nd inst. and as requested I hereby enclose an order such as you suggested.

Mrs Willard and I intend leaving here for Burlington on Saturday or Sunday. Everything is in such a miserable condition here that unless we have the bed and cover the dining room table, we will have to sleep on the floor and eat off the mantle piece - a combination not well much to our liking.

We will stop at the Hotel nearest the depot and keep our eyes open for your arrival at the time you mention. Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you soon -
Yours very faithfully
Austin Willard

[ENCLOSURE]

list and estimated prices of necessities for farm

	Estimated prices per item (best moderate)
2 horses	150.00 to 200.00
1 general farm wagon	70.00 to 50.00
1 buggy	75.00 to 55.00
1 double farm wagon harness	25.00 to 30.00
1 single buggy harness	20.00 to 30.00
Whip-blankets etc	20.00 to 25.00
1 cow	75.00 to 50.00
25 Chickens	15.00 to 20.00
Farming implements	35.00 to 70.00
Hay x Feed	30.00 to 35.00
Bath tub	30.00 to 70.00
Toilet	15.00 to 20.00
Wash bowl	10.00 to 20.00
Tank	25.00 to 30.00
Piping	40.00 to 50.00
Pump	15.00 to 20.00
Range x Hot water boiler	50.00 to 60.00
Lamp	10.00 to 15.00
3 horse house	60.00 to 70.00
Gasoline Engine	69.50
Mushroom house	30.00

list of necessities for farm

- 2 horses -
- 1 general farm wagon -
- 1 buggy -
- 1 double farm harness for wagon
- 1 single buggy -
- Whip-blankets etc -
- 1 cow
- 25 Chickens -
- Farming implements -
- Hay x Feed (enough to plant with)
- Bath tub
- Toilet
- Wash bowl
- Tank
- Piping
- Pump
- Range x Hot water boiler
- lamp
- Tubs (stationary)
- Gasoline Engine

[ENCLOSURE]

Answers to questions that may possibly arise in discussing necessities for farms -

Why do I need two horses? - I want ~~one~~ a great deal of work to be done to get the farm and grounds in some decent shape - and this will require one horse working continually for several months - There will also be a great deal of carting - from the town - as nearly all the ~~get~~ will have to come from Burlington - and the roads are so sandy that with any kind of a load it would ruin a single horse in no time - The cost of one horse to do the work we require (its mighty doubtful whether one can possibly do it) would cost as much as two horses - i.e. I can get two fairly good horses that with careful attention could be built up - for the same price that I would have to give for ^{one} a first class horse - There are many other reasons - why I want two horses - "carting furniture - lumber and etc" -

Is it absolutely necessary to have a farm wagon?

I can answer this by saying - that next to the horses a wagon will be the most necessary thing on the farm - all the carting will have to be done with it - around the farm and to and from the town -

Why do I need a buggy?

I can only answer this - by saying that I have no desire to create a riot anywhere - and if Mr Dyer or Mrs Willard or any distinguished visitors to our home were to be seen riding through the streets of Burlington on a farm wagon - there would more than likely be a stampede - Therefore my reasons for wanting the above conveyance is obvious -

Why do I need harness?

Answered above - why do I need a whip - blankets and etc -

To complete the above outfit

[ENCLOSURE]

Is it necessary to have a cow?

We will use a great deal of milk - and also we intend making our own butter - besides the manure will be used for many purposes - a very essential thing all around is a cow.

Why do I need chickens?

For the purpose of helping to supply food etc.

Why do I need any farming implements -

As we intend to raise as much of our produce as possible - we will have to have a plow, hoe, axes, shovels, and many other things - needless to mention. We can do nothing without them -

Why do I need Hay & Feed?

There is nothing on the farm to feed our stock with - that is to start off with - otherwise we are started - everything will be

O.K.

Is it necessary to have a Bath tub?

It is unnecessary in the summer time - for we can take a dip in the Delaware when occasion demands it - but in the winter time - we certainly will need it -

Is it necessary to have a toilet?

Don't Rush - but it is a valuable acquisition - in the proper fulfillment of Nature's requirements - or demands -

Why do I need a wash bowl?

The same answer can here be applied - as to the Bath tub.

Why do I need a tank?

To supply the whole house with water. Why do I need a pump? To force water into the tank?

[ENCLOSURE]

Is it necessary to have a
range and ^{Hot} Water Boiler?

Of all the
articles I have mentioned - this
is the most necessary - for a
good many reasons - which
are better understood - than if
I should write them -

Do I need tubs?

A careful
study of Mrs Willard's ideas
as to cleanliness - would convince
anyone that such an acquisition
is absolutely necessary - I
think for the sake of humanity
they should be installed -

A small horse power Gasoline
Engine will do all our jumping
and would be invaluable in
many other ways - and as I
have had a great deal of
experience with such engines -
I will make no mistake in

getting a very reliable
Engine - I have one in view
made (9 horse power) that I
can get cheap -

Regarding Mushroom House -
I have designed it in such a
way that it will require
a great deal less lumber than
I first figured out - I know
exactly how much lumber I
need - and if it is purchased
all at once - I can get it
much cheaper than if I
bought it as I use it -
about two hundred and fifty
to three hundred dollars
will cover everything - I
had no idea that lumber
was up in price as high
as it is - So I figured that
the above sum would give
me almost twice the space -
for mushroom beds -

[ENCLOSURE]

I want to ship furniture from
here (53 first street - near Brighton) on Monday
March 26th and ourselves leaving
the same day for Burlington.
Upon our arrival we will have
to buy a stove - our horses - wagon
feed - harness and etc - we will
have to stay at the Hotel until
these things are purchased - and
the furniture carted to the house.

June 21, 1906.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,
Pres't - National Phon. Company,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

VICTOR BERGER - EDISON IMPORT HOUSE: I am very glad to see from the letter of Mr. Graf, which I return herewith, that a final decision in our favor has been rendered, restraining Berger from using the name "Edison" in connection with his firm.

The matter referred to in the last paragraph of the letter relates to the application of the Edison Gesellschaft for the registration of our trademark in its name in Austria. As soon as this trademark is registered then the German company can lodge a protest against Berger's registered trademark (Edison Import House) and have the same cancelled.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.
Enc.

[ATTACHMENT]

Vienna, 23rd December 1905.-



HOTEL BRISTOL
WIEN

Mr.

FRANK L. DYER

Orange,

New-Jersey.-

Dear Sir,

I have come to Vienna to attend to a hearing of our case against Viktor Berger. As you are acquainted with the details I need only advise you that we have been successful in the first instance and the judgement passed to-day prohibits Berger to use the terms: "Edison Import house" in any connection with his business. This judgement although it is not final because Berger can protest against it, is very important indeed, as we had a very difficult stand. Berger produced letters from America addressed to "Edison Import house", wherein it was stated that the National Phonograph Co. is willing to stand by all the arrangements Mr. Q.E. Stevens has made with Berger. Berger further had the words "Edison Import house" registered firstly as trade mark and secondly as his commercial firm. However this may be, the decision is in our favour so that we can congratulate ourselves upon it. I have no doubt that it will be upheld by the higher courts in case Berger should protest.-

With compliments of the season

yours sincerely

Thomas Graf

Edison

April 22, 1907

W. S. Mallory, Esq.,
Edison Portland Cement Company,
Stewartsville, N. J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:--

Someone in Cuba has attempted to register the name "Edison" as a trade-mark in connection with Portland cement, and I assume of course, that both the Company and Mr. Edison will desire to oppose such registration. I have therefore, instructed my correspondent to take the necessary steps to have this done. In this connection I enclose a Power of Attorney to which you will please affix the corporate seal, as I have indicated in pencil. Please do not sign the Power, as I intend to have that done here by Mr. Edison. By having the Power of Attorney signed in Orange it will be a simple matter to have the paper legalized by the Cuban authorities but if it is signed at Stewartsville it would be a complicated procedure. I wish, therefore, you would simply affix the corporate seal, and return the paper to me as soon as possible, since it is important that the Power should be

WSM--2--April 22, 1907

forwarded to Havana without delay.

Very truly yours,

FID/MLL

enclosure

H. VAN OLDENNEEL, LL.D.
P. M. D. N. Y.

J. SCHOENLANK.

VAN OLDENNEEL & SCHOENLANK,

SUCCESSORS TO H. VAN OLDENNEEL.

FOREIGN PATENT ATTORNEYS,

POTTER BUILDING,
38 PARK ROW.

TELEPHONE, 1200 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1907.

F. L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

RE OPPOSITION AGAINST REGISTRATION OF TWO
CUBAN TRADE MARKS FOR CEMENT AND
STRAW HATS.

We beg to send herewith official communication received by our Cuban correspondent, together with translation thereof, showing that we have been successful in obtaining the rejection of the application for trade mark registration of the name "EDISON" for Cement, and in the other case, namely, where the applicant, according to the Official Cuban Gazette, had asked for the registration of the name "EDISON" for Straw Hats, it has been found that a mistake had been made in the spelling of the mark, and that it should have been "EDINSON" instead of "EDISON", so that the Trade Marks Office has not found itself justified in refusing that registration. But we must say that it is our opinion that upon hearing that Mr. EDISON had made opposition against registration of his name as a trade mark for straw hats, the applicant for registration has changed the mark applied for and made it to read "EDINSON" instead of "EDISON". This is a subterfuge which we think is very easy in CUBA.

At any rate the desired object has been accomplished, namely, the name "EDISON" will not be registered as a trade mark either for Cement nor for straw Hats.

Yours very truly,
VAN OLDENNEEL & SCHOENLANK.

H. Van Oldenneel



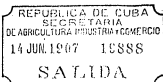
[ENCLOSURE]

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
BAJO LA ADMINISTRACIÓN PROVISIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
REGIÓN DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Habana 12 de Junio de 1907. D.O.

F. L. Dyer
Sr. J. A. Springer.

Obrapia N° 33.



Señor:

Con esta fecha se dice al Sr. Carlos Macarisse, lo que sigue:

Visto el expediente instruido con motivo de solicitar Vd la inscripción de una marca comercial con la titulación EDISON, para distinguir cemento, de su expendio, teniendo en cuenta que se halla depositada la marca americana N° 42.997, a favor de The Edison Portland Cement Co. cuyo diseño consiste en el autógrafo Thomas A. Edison, con la cual se presta á error ó confusión la pedida por Vd, por acuerdo de fecha 29 de Mayo pndo, he tenido á bien desestimar su solicitud, á fin de no faltar á la prohibición que establece el Art° 5° inciso 6°, del Real Decreto de 21 de Agosto de 1894, y por ser la titulación pedida un apellido que pertenece á tercera persona que no acredita Vd. estar autorizado á usar y por constituir parte de nombres comerciales que deben protegerse, sin necesidad de registro, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el Art° 8° del Tratado de Paris.-

Lo que traslado á Vd. como resultado de su escrito de oposición de fecha 6 de Mayo último.-

De Vd. atentamente.

El Secretario interino.

Franco de Alencastre

[ENCLOSURE]

Republic of Cuba.
Under the Provisional Government
of the United States.
Department of Agriculture,
Industry & Commerce.

Havana June 12th, 1907.

Mr. J. A. Springer.

Obrapia No 33.

SIR:

With above date the following communication is addressed
to Mr. Carlos Bacarisse.

In view of the application you made for the registration of a commercial mark denominated EDISON to distinguish cement, and referring to the proceedings in this case, taking into account the fact that the United States trade-mark No 42,997 is already registered in favor of the Edison Portland Cement Company, whereof a design consists of the autograph Thomas A. Edison, which lends to error or confusion with the one submitted by you, by a resolution of May 29th last, I have been pleased to refuse your application, in order not to infringe upon the prohibition whci Article 5th, clause 6th of the Royal Decree of August 21st 1884 established and because the title asked for is the name of a third party and you do not accordit your right to use the same and furthermore it is part of commercial names which must be protected without any necessity of registering the same, in conformity with the provisions of Article 8th of the Treaty of Paris.

I beg to inform you of this result in answer to your letter of protest dated May 6th last.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Franco Y. de Vildosola.

Acting secretary

Mr. Edison:

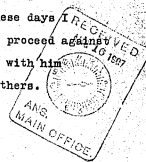
The attached long communication from Mr. Heald on the question of the use of the name "Edison" or "Edisoh" is most instructive reading, and if what he says is so, I do not see how we cannot stop these exhibitors from using your name, abbreviated or otherwise. When you are through with it I will be glad if you will return it with your comments, as one of these days I want to take it up with Mr. McCarter so that he can proceed against Petit in Newark, and once we can establish our case with him I do not think we will have much trouble with the others.

12/13/07.

W. E. Gilmore.

Enc-D

There is decided objection to Perry Arcade. I may use name but not so great a case of Petit. but if Edison P does us



[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
HELM H
NEWARK
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 748 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
SEE RECORD, N. J.
1428 WEST 11. Y.

Newark, N. J., June 1st, 1907.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Concerning the matter of the right of others than the Edison interests to make use of the name of "Edison", "Edisonia" and kindred names which tend to deceive the public by having them believe that the business thus described is owned, operated or authorized by the Edison interests, upon which you asked an opinion, I beg to submit the following:

Legal steps are progressive, one step being built upon another, and it is the duty of a lawyer to aid the Court in reaching ultimate conclusions which may be properly deduced from a careful analysis of former adjudications.

In the following opinion I shall endeavor to lay before you not only the well settled principles of law which have been followed by our courts but also the underlying principles which control the question at issue and conclusions which logically arise therefrom, although these conclusions may, perhaps, be in advance of any step yet taken by our Courts.

The situation is this:- The National Phonograph Company, a corporation of New Jersey, manufactures exclusively the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. For many years past, and indeed from the inception of the manufacture of these machines the words "Thomas A. Edison" have been placed on the top of the machines while on the side of the box or case enclosing the machinery the word "Edison" has been put. So that the words "Thomas A. Edison" and the word "Edison" are thoroughly identified with the phonograph itself. Furthermore for many years past very large sums of money have been invested in advertising "Edison" products, not only the phonograph-- although vast sums have been used in this direction -- but the many other products of the brain and ingenuity of Thomas A. Edison, so that at the present time the name of "Edison" is known throughout the entire civilized world and wherever seen or heard creates at once in the mind of the person hearing or seeing it an impression favorable to that name and anything, whether of a commercial, artistic or other character, which is associated with the word "Edison" at once attracts public attention and receives favorable consideration.

Not advertising alone has given this great value to the name of Edison but the achievements of Thomas A. Edison in the

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
HELM J
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES

JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 788 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
882 NEWARK, N. J.
1822 BOSTON, N. Y.

W.B.G.-2

scientific world have placed him in a position of prominence and honor enjoyed by very few. The courts have uniformly held that a name used as a trademark or which by reason of the excellent character of the goods to which such name is attached has become commercially valuable, should not be used by others in connection with goods of a similar character as those manufactured and sold by the possessor of this name. It seems therefore, that the courts, following this same line of reasoning to its ultimate conclusion, would hold, if the proposition was brought before them, that those who hold the exalted position of Edison, Marconi, Peary, Kipling, Tolstoi, or others, who by their personal achievements have reached such prominence, and who by reason thereof have given to their names a representation and an attraction not possessed by their fellows, are entitled to whatever commercial value may be attached to the unique position held by them throughout the world, and that the name of "Edison" is entitled to absolute protection against all persons who endeavor to use it, or any name like it, either against the interests of Mr. Edison and his associates, or for their own interest without Mr. Edison's consent.

The cases to which my attention has been particularly directed is that of the Edison Company, Mills Edison Company, Edison Arcades, who use the name "Edisonia" in advertising their goods and stores.

Before going into the legal aspect of this question I will dispose of the suggestion which I have heard made that permission was given to one Pettit, the owner of the Edisonia business to use this name, either directly or by acquiescence. If that be true the utmost right which Mr. Pettit has to the use of such name is that of a license. Assuming that he has such license he holds it subject to the rules of law which govern all licenses. Had he a specific license in writing authorizing him to use the term "Edisonia" granted by Mr. Edison, this license of course would be the strongest he could claim; certainly if he has a license by implication it is no stronger than a specific written license would be and must be subject to the same rules as a written license is.

Therefore, assuming that Mr. Pettit has a license, either direct or implied, that license is of such a character that it can be revoked at any time in writing by the licensor.

But I am instructed that no such license exists and the Edisonia Company (or Mr. Pettit) is a mere trespasser and is using the name "Edisonia" without right or title thereto.

In the stores of the Edisonia Company are found not only Edison phonographs but various other talking machines made by competitors of the Edison interests, together with an assorted stock

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
H. E. L. M. | Newark
New York

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 765 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
862 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 WESTER, N. Y.

W.E.G. -3

of cutlery, jewelry, sporting goods, etc., and, as before suggested, a large sign, electrically illuminated after dark, reading "Edisonia" is placed in front of the store and advertisements are inserted in the public prints designating the place of business of said Pettit as "The Edisonia Company". It is thus perfectly apparent that advantage is taken of the prominence and attractiveness of the name of "Edison" to induce persons to enter the store of Pettit and others using the name "Edison" or "Edisonia", wherein are displayed and sold not only the goods manufactured by the Edison interests but those supplied by his competitors and various goods in no wise allied or associated with him or his work, but which the public might be led to believe were in some way better than similar articles sold in other stores in which the name of Edison is not used for advertising purposes. The question at issue is whether by the use of the word "Edisonia", as above stated, the rights of Mr. Edison and his associates are infringed by Pettit and others.

It is well settled that no man has a right to use names, symbols, signs or marks intended or calculated to represent his business as that of another, nor is any man permitted to appropriate or make use of another's industry, or to impose his own goods on the public by inducing it to believe that they are the goods of others.

Hillson Co. v. Foster, 80 Fed. Rep. 896.

The principles governing trademarks and those governing unfair competition are closely allied, but I am now speaking aside from the question of trademarks.

There can in a scientific sense be no trademark in a proper name. Every man has the right to use his own name honestly in his own business so he may thereby incidentally injure the business of another having the same name. But altho a man may thus use his own name he cannot resort to any artifice or do any act calculated to mislead the public as to the identity of the business, firm or establishment, or the article produced by them and produce injury to the other, beyond that which results in the similarity of names.

Millman v. Hurnswell, 122 Mass. 139
Pillsbury v. Pillsbury, 24 U.S. App. 395;
Lawrence Mfg. Co. v. Penn. Mfg. Co., 138 U.S. 537;
International Silver Co. v. Rogers, decided June 17,
1907 by the U.S. Court of Errors & Appeals,
and not yet reported.

Where the name is one which has previously thereto
coge to indicate the source of manufacture of particular devices

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
H. E. L. M.
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES

JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 725 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
SEE RECORD, N. J.
1922 RECORD, N. Y.

W.E.G.-4

the use of such name by another unaccompanied by any precaution or indication, is an artifice calculated to produce confusion in the minds of others.

While a personal name may not constitute a technical trademark, yet where an article has come to be known by that personal name, one may not use that name even though it be his own, to palm off his goods as the goods of another who has first adopted it, and by which appellation the goods have come to be known, when the use of his own name for such purpose works a fraud. If he uses his own name, it must be so used as not to deprive others of their rights, or to deceive the public, and the name must be accompanied by such indication that the thing manufactured is the work of the one making it as would unmistakably inform the public of the fact.

International Silver Co. v. Rogers, supra.

If it then be true that one cannot use his own name as above indicated, how much more force must there be in the claim that one cannot use the name of another, or a name substantially that of another, for the purpose of furthering his own interests without the consent of that other.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the question as to whether the word "Edisonia" is so similar to the word "Edison" as to deceive, for it has been abundantly held that where a word is so similar to a trademark adopted an injunction will lie. In *Celuloids Mfg. Co. vs. Cellonite Mfg. Co.*, 32 Fed. Rep. 94, it is held that the test of the infringement of a patent, or unfair competition, is that wherever the resemblance of the article sold is so close that the ordinary purchaser buying with ordinary caution is likely to be misled that similarity is the test of the infringement. Such resemblance need not be sufficient to deceive experts or persons sufficiently familiar with the trademark or goods involved, but a similarity sufficient to make it likely that unwary purchasers will be deceived, has been held sufficient.

Sterling Silk Mfg. Co. v. Sterling Silk Co., 89 N.J. Eq. 394
Clark Thread Co. v. Armitage, 74 Fed. Rep. 96.

Cases of unfair competition stand or fall by the facts of each case. In other words although general rules have been adopted yet very few cases are alike and each must stand alone.

But what does the word "Edisonia" mean taken in connection with the facts? Can it have any other purpose than to deceive the public into thinking that Edison is connected with the business and is not its use calculated to have such an effect?

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
HELM (NEWARK)
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 782 BRADY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BRADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
952 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 NEWARK, N. Y.

W.R.G.-5

If this be so a bill of equity will lie to prevent the use of the word "Edisonia" by Pettit and others, and if in the use of the sign and the advertisements above referred to, the public are, or are likely to be, beguiled and deceived into buying wares not made by Edison under the impression that they are, then an injunction should issue.

In the case of Baker v. Sanders, 80 Fed. Rep. 89, it was held that where by long use the words "Baker's Chocolate" had come to mean in the minds of the public complainant's goods a subsequent maker of chocolate by the same name was not entitled to use that name so as to announce that the goods to be sold were Baker's Chocolate.

In the case of Hall Safe & Lock Co. vs. Herring, Hall, Marvin Safe Co., C.C. of App. 23, it appeared that the defendant had been for many years agents of the complainant for the sale of its safes, and the defendant was held to be guilty of unfair competition in using the name "Hall" in its firm name in the business of dealing in safes.

In Lamont Corless & Co. vs. Hershey, 140 Fed. Rep. 765, the Court laid down this doctrine, "To make out a case of unfair competition there must be an actual wrongful intent to deceive accompanied by such acts and devices as are calculated to do so, or such duplication in form and appearance as will produce a confusion calculated to deceive, of which the party complained against is convicted of being willing to benefit."

This seems to be the "Edisonia" case exactly, for they can have no purpose in making use of the word except to deceive, and furthermore, I am advised that evidence as available to show that letters addressed to "Mr. Edison", and ordering goods, have been received by the "Edisonia" Company and orders filled.

In this connection see also -

- Elgin Watch Co. (vs. Ill. Watch Co. 179 U.S. 665
- Coats v. American Thread Co., 149 U.S. 562
- Howell Soales Co. v. Wykoff, 198 U.S. 118
- Reddaway v. Benham, App. case 199.

Where a manufacturer has applied a peculiar and distinctive label to designate his goods and has so used it that his goods are identified by it, a Court of Equity will restrain another party from adopting and using one so similar that its use is likely to lead to confusion by purchasers exercising the ordinary degree of caution which purchasers are in the habit of exercising with respect to such goods.

Annheuser Busch Ass'n vs. Clark, 26 Fed. 410

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESSES
HELM - NEWARK
HELM - NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 708 BRADST. NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONES
662 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 WESTCH. N. Y.

W.E.G.-6

That is the doctrine recognized in our own state in *Sterling Silk Mfg. Co. v. Sterling Silk Co.*, 59 N.J. Eq. 394, heretofore quoted.

See also *Wirtz vs. Eagle Bottling Co.*, 50 N.J. Eq. 164, in which case the Court held that no dealer shall be permitted to sell his goods on the reputation which another dealer has established in the market for his goods, and that the legality of an act resulting in injury must be decided not by the method by which it was done but by the consequences which have necessarily resulted from it.

Also that "where the similarity between the genuine and the counterfeit is close enough to convey a false impression to the public mind and is of a character to deceive ordinary purchasers buying with the care usually expended in such transactions, the resemblance is sufficient to entitle the complaining party to protection."

In *Miller Tobacco Co. vs. Commerce*, 16 Vr. 12, Justice Knapp in delivering the opinion of the Court says, "while the markets are open and free to all, and fair competition should be encouraged still every dealer must be required, for the protection of the public and to promote a fair dealing, to depend for his success upon his own reputation and the quality of his own production. If he were allowed to deal under false colors and sell his productions for those of another the result would be, not only to cheat the public, but also to defraud him whose right place in the market he filled with spurious goods. Such competition would not be fair competition. It would be closely akin to piracy."

To sum up, the case turns first upon the proofs to be produced showing similarity of names and hence the probable deception of the dealers. Should the Court hold that the names are not so similar as to warrant an injunction on this ground, then, second, whether it can be proven that the public have been actually deceived by misrepresentations made by the "Edisonia" people in the selling of goods; third, whether Mr. Edison and his associates are not entitled to be protected against the unauthorized use of the name "Edison," "Edisonia," or any name so similar thereto as to be likely to induce the public to believe that Mr. Edison is associated with the business in connection with which it is used, on the ground that the name "Edison" or any similar name is of great commercial value by reason not only of the advertisements which have been used therein, but of the personal achievements of Mr. Edison himself, to the benefit of which he alone is entitled.

Yours very truly,

JEH-HD.



**MILLER REESE HUTCHISON
ENGINEER**

ASSOCIATES

J. F. MONNOT, METALURGIST.
JAMES BURNLEY METALS CO.
PAUL M. PIERSON,
PRES. HUTCHISON ELECTRIC
CO. JOHN CO.
SYDNEY S. BREESE, ^{OF}
BREESE & HUTCHISON.
F. H. LOVELL, JR.,
LOVELL-HUTCHISON MFG CO.
PATENT COUNSEL,
GEORGE C. DEAN,
EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE,
W. D. JUDKINS,
22, GRENCH ST.,
LONDON.

ELECTRICAL LABORATORY, 246-256 EAST 90th ST., NEW YORK.
MECHANICAL LABORATORY AND FACTORY,
LOVELL-HUTCHISON MFG CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

SUITE 9035,

NUMBER ONE MADISON AVE.,
NEW YORK

ASSISTANTS

OSKAR NAGER, Ph. D.,
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER,
JONATHAN MARLSON, ESQ.,
RAYMOND S. VICK, JR.,
C. DONATHAN,
MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE,
INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING,
EQUIPMENT COMPANY,
CORP. ROOM 11,
1155 SACON, NEW YORK
(NEWARK, N. J.)

JUN 11 1908

*Copy
We have a plan
these papers
see letter
JUN 10 1908
Copied*

My dear Mr. Edison,

I have a letter from my friend A.E.deHoch, of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, whom I took out to your Laboratory once during 1904, in which he says:*****

"If you see Mr. Edison, tell him he is getting quite famous as an inventor of electric shoes, electric rings to prevent headaches and some electric porous plasters made by Bauer & Black of Chicago, I believe."

If you wish this matter followed up, I am sure Mr. deHoch will be very glad to get any information you desire. His address is, A.E.deHoch, Ems Mitre 519, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

I am glad to hear of your return to health, and hope the trouble will not return. You haven't time to get sick.

I am living in Summit and will run over on my Westinghouse sometime soon and show you a sure enough good car.

Yours sincerely,

M. Hutchison

CABLE ADDRESS: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK"
A. S. A. & C. COMMERCIAL, LEBER, HORTON'S AND WESTERN UNION CODES USED.

TELEPHONE,
1352 STUYVESANT.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

**NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.**

10 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N. J., U. S. A.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN,
BRUSSELS, SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS.
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES
AND ORIGINAL FILMS.
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND TAN MOTOR OUTFITS.
BATES NUMBERING MACHINES.

W. L. Walker
New York, U.S.A. Jan. 19, 1909.

Mr. Frank L. Dyer,

President, National Phonograph Co.,
Orange, N. J.,

RECEIVED.
JAN 21 1909
FRANK L. DYER.

Dear Sir:-

SUBJECT: CATALOGUE OF RECORDS ISSUED
BY FRED. FIGNER, RIO DE JANEIRO.

I enclose, herewith, a Record Catalogue issued by Mr. Fred. Figner, 105, Rua de Ouvidor, 105, Rio de Janeiro, and, by referring to the first page of this catalogue, you will note he calls his place of business "CASA EDISON" which, translated, means:- Edison House.

Mr. Figner has been using this title for a number of years and was, at one time, one of our jobbers. Of late years, however, we have done very little business with him; in fact, none at all since February of last year.

I brought the matter of Mr. Figner using this title to the attention of Mr. Gilmore some years ago, but, at that time, he did not think it advisable to take any action against Mr. Figner as he was really the only active client we had in Rio de Janeiro at that time.

I have been very careful to never address Mr. Figner, using the title "CASA EDISON" but have always addressed him as Mr. Figner. This catalogue was sent to me by Mr. Ernesto A. De Castro,

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

- 2 -

Mr. Frank L. Dyer, (Cont'd.)

Jan. 19, 1909.

who is one of our active dealers in Rio Grande de Sul, Brasil, and he writes as follows regarding same:-

"RECORDS IN PORTUGUESE: Unfortunately, we have now new rivals in this line, besides the Pathe Gramophones and Phonographs. There appear now records sold by a concern at Rio de Janeiro, which calls itself "CASA EDISON". These records are taken at Rio and are moulded in England and France by Messrs. Ch. K. L. Ullmann, whom you probably know. Large quantities of these records have already been sold in this state, and they will certainly hurt the sale in the near future of our records. I enclose a catalogue of said concern of Rio, so that you may have an idea of a fair repertoire of songs in Portuguese, especially of the kind appreciated by the people, i. e., 'lundus', 'tangos', popular songs, etc. If you do not know these records I may send you one for your information."

If my memory serves me correctly, some years ago, I wrote to Mr. Figner protesting against the use of the title "CASA EDISON". I am having this correspondence looked up, and, if I find we did enter a protest, I will send you a copy of the letter.

I may state that I am using every endeavor to establish Mr. Ernesto A. De Castro as a jobber, as he seems to be very aggressive, and I am sure that, just as soon as we are in a position to furnish Portuguese Records, he will take up the business in a larger way.

I should be pleased to have you consider what can be done to deprive Mr. Figner using Mr. Edison's name in connection with his business.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

- 3 -

Mr. Frank L. Dyer, (Cont'd.)

Jan. 19, 1909.

After the catalogue, which I enclose herewith, has served its purpose, will you kindly return same to me, as this, undoubtedly, will prove of value to us when our people go to Rio de Janeiro to take Portuguese Records.

Yours very truly,

Walter Storm

Manager Foreign Department.

WS/JTB.

ENCLOSURE.

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Case Files**

Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

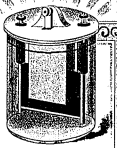
This folder contains material pertaining to the suit brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The case was initiated in June 1901 and involved the unlicensed use of Edison's name by the Edison Chemical Co., which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, and its successor, the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. The selected items include the bill of complaint, a sworn statement by Edison affirming the complaint, and correspondence regarding the progress of litigation.

SALESROOMS:

135 Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street,
NEW YORK

SALE ROOM/
ST. JAMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 28th ST., NEW YORK.

CABLE "KURILIAN," NEW YORK.



EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.

EDISON LALANDE BATTERY
FAN MOTOR OUTFITS.

*General & Surgical
Metal Outfits.*

Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 11, 1899.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,
Prudential Building,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a communication received from Mr. Ira Canfield, Jr., of Glen Ridge, addressed to Mr. Edison, calling attention to a concern styling themselves "Edison Chemical Co.", with an office at No. 5 Cedar St., New York. The sample ink tablet is also enclosed. Mr. Edison knows nothing about this concern and never authorized the use of his name in connection with the institution. Will you kindly do what is necessary in the way of warning them and insist upon their discontinuing it at once, stating that suit will be brought should they continue to use his name without authority.

Yours very truly,

W. G. Ives
General Manager.

WEG/IWW
Enc-F

EDISON CHEMICAL CO.

5 Cedar Street, New York

Post Office Box 2397

To the Business Man:

The law imposes a penalty upon any one having in their possession burglar's tools or skeleton keys. A skeleton key is used by the thief to open your door and extract your property.

Do You Know That a weapon far more dangerous to you is sold in most stationery stores? It is the chemical ink eradicator.

Do You Know That with an eradicator, which costs only a few cents, any dishonest person can remove, without injury to paper, any figures or words written on books, checks, drafts, or other papers, and substitute, beyond the detection of even the keen-eyed paying teller, any figures or words he chooses.

Do You Know That *the United States Supreme Court says: "The maker of checks is obliged to use all due vigilance in protecting it, the bank is responsible only for genuineness of the signature and ordinary care in paying the check."*

You may have a check punch and think you are safe, simply because you never have been robbed.

Do You Know That the check punch is not a preventative of forgery. Don't take our word for it, but simply glance on the pages of this circular, and see an illustration taken from a well-known publication of how expert forgers deal with the check punch. An ignorant novice can, in a few moments, with the use of any one of the patent eradicators, remove your writing and substitute whatever he chooses.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

What is wanted is an ink that cannot be eradicated with any kind of chemicals or acids. Chemists, both foreign and American, have for years experimented to make such an ink. Mr. Business Man: It has at last been discovered; we have had it for some time past, but have been slow to put it on the market, because we wanted to know that it was correct. It has stood every chemical test known. It is the Edison Ink. See what Prof. Stillman and others say about it. We claim that the only way to eradicate it, is to scratch it out. By this method the paper is marked to such an extent that any novice can at once detect that the writing has been tampered with, and certainly no bank teller, or any one else, would honor any paper which showed figures or words had been scratched out, and this is the only method by which you can remove our ink.

It is put up in tablet form, and is made in Black, Blue, Blue-Black, Purple, Green, Carmine-Red. This last color is the only ink we make that can be removed with chemical eradicators. All our inks are the finest that can possibly be made; they are not aniline, and will not fade.

We have them under comparative test, in both salt and fresh water, with other high grade inks, for the last 8 months, and ours are almost as legible as the day they were immersed, while the other makes are almost obliterated. Edison Ink is more convenient to handle, being put up in tablet form, and cold water is all that is required to make instantly an ink that cannot be excelled. It cannot corrode or clog the pen; it canot eat the paper or offset or blur; it produces SPLENDID COPIES; it is *lower priced* than other high grade inks, and lasts longer. Freezing does not injure it. If left uncovered, it dries up, add cold water, and it is as good as ever.

It cannot be eradicated with any known chemical.
It will not evaporate as quickly as any other make of ink.
It will not smear or offset.

	No. 1 Packet to make 4 ounces of ink	10c.	
	" 2 " " " " " "	20c.	THESE PRICES NOT
THESE PRICES NOT	" 3 " " " " " "	30c.	DEVIATED FROM.
DEVIATED FROM.	" 4 " " " " " "	50c.	

All colors same price.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING "EDISON'S INK."

The packets contain various quantities of tablets. Each tablet makes one ounce of ink. An ounce is two tablespoonsful. Add the tablets to about half the quantity of water you require, cold or warm, not hot; shake well, and add balance of water. The ink will immediately be ready for use, but will be greatly improved and perfect after a few hours.

What the Press says Concerning the "Edison Ink."

From New York "Commercial," Sept. 15, 1899.

A NEW INVENTION.

A new ink that cannot be removed by any known chemical without destroying the paper is one of the important inventions or discoveries of the year. Governments have offered rewards, and chemists have experimented for years, but without success, until a new and almost unknown chemical was discovered, and this ink produced. It is especially useful for signing checks, drafts, certificates and important documents, where it is necessary to guard against alterations. The ink is offered to the public in a commercial form under the name of Indestructible Ink. Thomas B. Stillman, the expert chemist of Stevens Institute of Technology, after careful analysis, affirms that it cannot be removed by chemicals. A philosophical old colored woman once sagely remarked: "If you must lie, don't do it on paper, 'kaze das is no 'paining to black and white. There are times and occasions when we would be reluctant to recommend Indestructible Ink for the above reason."

From "Scientific American," Nov. 1899.
(Export Edition.)

The Edison Chemical Company, of 5 Cedar Street, New York City, have placed upon the market ink concentrates in tablet form, which contain all the elements of high grade ink. In the opinion of Professor Stillman of Stevens Institute of Technology, who has analyzed and tested the concentrate, the ink cannot be removed by chemicals from paper, and possesses the additional merit of being non-corrosive. The advantages of such an ink are too obvious to be diluted upon. From the severe tests to which

the concentrates have been subjected, it would seem that the ink produced is, in every respect, a most desirable writing fluid.

From "Cayser's Stationer," Sept. 21, 1899.

The new concentrated ink, called by some of the trade "ink buttons," is attracting a great deal of attention. The real name of this new invention is "Edison's Ink Concentrate," and it seems to solve the problem of a solid ink which, with the sole addition of water, will make a good and durable liquid ink. Indeed, durability is one of the strong points, for among the advantages guaranteed by the manufacturer are that acids will not remove it, also that it will not corrode pens, deteriorate by freezing, offset or smear. It is made by the Edison Chemical Company, Post Office Box 237, New York.

From New York "Tribune," Sept. 24, 1899.

INDUSTRIABLE AS FAT.

An ink absolutely unalterable, and one that would not stain the paper, has been a desideratum ever since the London Jews began crowing, hiss and expatiate.

Now, the check-relating rigors are sad-antidoting, the chemist's dry tablet, made by the Edison Chemical Company, No. 5 Cedar Street, produces an ink of which Professor Stillman, the chemist-stevens Institute of Technology-writer, affirms that it cannot be removed by chemicals from paper, it is non-corrosive, and a very superior article. It is a most desirable ink in all personal correspondence. The ordinary business envelope is a source of delight on water, and a convenience to the traveler. Immersed in sea water for sixty days, writing specimens with Edison Ink, some of the clearest and best actually prepared. It comes in 10c, 20c, and 30c packets. It is a colorless, non-staining ink, and its use is essential.

FOUR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
DEPARTMENT OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,
THOS. B. STILLMAN, M. Sc., PH. D.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 26th 1899.

Bankers Safety Ink Co.-
*5 Cedar St. New York.

Gentlemen-

At your request I have made
a thorough test of your "Immutable Ink."
It is my opinion that it cannot be
removed, by chemicals, from paper.
It is non-corrosive and a very
superior article.

Yours truly

Thos. B. Stillman

WE PREFER THAT YOU BUY FROM THE AGENT.

Name _____

Address _____

AGENT.

Manufactured Solely by the EDISON CHEMICAL CO., 5 Cedar Street, New York City,
Successors to BANKER'S SAFETY INK CO.

T.C. MARTIN.

Editorial Rooms

ELECTRICAL WORLD
THE ENGINEER
120 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK.

W.D. WEAVER.

W. S. Mallory, Esq.,
Edison Mfg. Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

I notice in the list of incorporations in the State of Delaware, the name of the Edison Manufacturing & Chemical Co., with a capital stock of \$400,000. Can you tell me anything about this? If it is one of Mr. Edison's incorporations I would like to have a few details with regard to the personnel and the objects in general. It has occurred to me that it might have something to do with the new storage battery.

Awaiting your kind and prompt attention,

Yours truly,

T. Martin

Apr. 26th, 1901.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. GILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy. & Treas.

CABLE "EDISON" NEW YORK.

SALES ROOMS:
135 Fifth Avenue, corner 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.



Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., May 13, 1901.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

The letter that you addressed to Mr. Mallory, dated May 8th, having reference to the incorporation of the "Edison Ink & Chemical Co." and the "Edison Chemical Co.", certificates of which you sent him with your letter, was referred to me so that I could look up the previous correspondence on this subject. I now enclose you herewith the old correspondence, one being a letter from the Edison Chemical Co., dated Nov. 20th, 1899, addressed to Messrs. Hayes & Lambert, which answers a letter that you wrote to them Nov. 18th, 1899, in which they state that the tablet they use in their business was invented by a Mr. C. M. Edison. I also send certain enclosures that were included at the time in your letter to us of Nov. 22nd.

It is quite evident that these people are going in to advertise their business extensively. Mr. Edison desires you to take up the matter and communicate with them further, with a view to ascertaining if there is such a party as C. M. Edison. I do not see but that you have got to arrange for an interview with some of the officials, when

you will be better able to judge as to whether their business is being done in good faith in connection with someone else by the name of Edison, or whether it is their intention to advertise the name of Edison in connection with their wares, leading the public to think that they have a connection with Mr. Thomas A. Edison. In any event, it is quite evident that we will have to begin suit against these parties for using Mr. Edison's name, if there is an opportunity of in any way stopping them. It is Mr. Edison's desire that you go into this matter very carefully and thoroughly, so as to be thoroughly convinced in your own mind that they are acting in absolute good faith, if the statement contained in their letter to you of Nov. 20th is correct.

In the meantime, I would say that I am having commercial reports obtained from both Agencies, and just as soon as I get these I will send them along to you for your information.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Kernoff
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WRG/IWW

Enc-

[FROM HOWARD W. HAYES]

June 11, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a rough draft of the bill against the Edison Ink and Chemical Company. I wish you would show it to Mr. Edison so that I can be sure that the allegations in regard to his business and inventions are correct and that there is nothing in there that had better be left out. Also have him look at the affidavit to which he is to swear. Send them back to me as soon as possible with any corrections you can suggest. I have an appointment with Judge Gray at Wilmington on the 18th and will present the papers to him and arrange for an application for a preliminary injunction. Please explain to Mr. Edison that there are two corporations; one the Edison Chemical Company, which was first incorporated and has gone out of business; and the other the Edison Ink and Chemical Company, which is now exploiting their ink under his name. It is necessary to bear in mind that there are two companies in order to fully understand the allegations of the Bill.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
Delaware
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

THOMAS A. EDISON, :

Complainant, :

VS. : I N E Q U I T Y.

EDISON CHEMICAL COMPANY, :

Defendant. :

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of
the United States for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, a citizen and resident of the State
of New Jersey brings this bill of complaint against Edison
Chemical Company, a corporation organized under the laws of
the State of Delaware, and a resident and citizen of the
said state, and thereupon your orator complains and says:

1. That your orator is an inventor by profession
and is engaged in the manufacture of various articles in-
vented by him, and in the manufacture of various commercial
articles by the use of machinery and methods invented by
him; that he has taken out numerous patents in the United
States and other countries of the world and is well known
as an inventor throughout the business and scientific world;
that among his other inventions he invented the phonograph,
the incandescent light system, the quadplex telegraphy, the
telephone transmitter, the fluoroscope, the mimeograph, the
kinetoscope, the magnetic concentration of ore, the phono-
plex system of telegraphy, and the nickel-iron storage bat-
tery, and also many other inventions of less importance;
that he has taken out many patents for the said inventions
and improvements thereon, both in the United States and
other countries throughout the world; that on account of
his numerous inventions and his reputation in the business

and scientific world the use of his name in connection with any invention or any manufactured article greatly enhances the value of that article in the public mind; that his business practice in regard to his many inventions and the patents taken out covering the same have been sometimes to sell the inventions and patents outright, sometimes to dispose of the same to corporations in which he became interested, and sometimes to manufacture or sell or use the inventions himself in his own business; that he maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and developing, under his supervision, his various inventions, and also for the production of new industrial processes and inventions; that a considerable part of the value in the public mind of his inventions depend upon the reputation that he has built up with the public as an inventor of useful and valuable devices and processes, and that if the public should consider that the devices and processes invented by him were of little value, the income that he would derive from the selling or working the devices and processes invented by him would be very materially decreased.

2. That on the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine three persons unknown to your orator but named Franklin Everhart, Edward T. Canby and Gardiner W. Kimball, the said Franklin Everhart being a resident of the City of New York and State of New York, and the said Edward T. Canby and Gardiner W. Kimball being residents of the City of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, executed a certain certificate of organization by which they associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware, named Edison Chemical Company; that they duly acknowledged the execution of

the said certificate of organization and filed the same on the second day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, and your orator has deposited with the Clerk of this Court ~~and~~ a certified copy of the said certificate of organization and has marked the same exhibit 1, and begs leave to refer to the same in connection with this bill.

3. That the Edison Chemical Company is now engaged in the City of New York and other places throughout the United States, in the manufacture and sale of certain inks, ink tablets and ink powder invented by a person named Moyer, and is advertising and selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator; that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder were not invented by your orator, and that your orator now is not and never has had any connection direct or indirect with the invention or manufacture of the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder.

4. That in order to deceive the public and make the public and dealers in, and purchasers of, ink, ink tablets and ink powder believe that your orator is the inventor of the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder so sold and advertised by the said corporation, the said corporation procured a person unknown to your orator, but whose name your orator is informed is C.M. Edison, to sell to the said corporation the right to use the name Edison in connection with the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder; that your orator has been unable to ascertain the residence or business of the said C.M. Edison, and is uncertain as to whether any such person really exists, but expressly charges and insists that if the said person named (C.M. Edison) exists and has sold to the said corporation the right to use the name Edison, that the same is a fraud on the public and on all purchasers of such ink, ink tablets and ink powder; and that the said

C.M. Edison, if any such person exists, is not, and never has been an inventor or made any inventions or discoveries in connection with the ink, ink tablets or ink powder.

5. That on account of the various electrical, mechanical and other inventions and discoveries of your orator your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name "Wizard", and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliances or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator; that the said corporation and its officers well knowing that the said name "Wizard" is connected in the public mind with your orator[^{has}] in its circulars, advertisements and letter heads, advertised the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder manufactured for and sold by it, as "Wizard's Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Wizard Ink Tablets" and as "Edison's Ink Concentrates -- the Wizard's powder", and your orator has deposited with the Clerk of this Court one of said letter heads marked exhibit 2; one of said circulars marked exhibit 3; an envelope containing some of the said ink tablets or ink powder marked exhibit 4, and a box purporting to contain one of said tablets or some of said powder marked exhibit 5, and begs to refer to the same in connection with this bill.

6. That a man named Franklin Everhart, a man named Ira Godfrey, and one or more persons named Benedict, ^{or Benjamin God} known in business as Benedict Brothers, all of the City of New York in the State of New York, are the persons controlling and owning all the stock of the said Edison Chemical Company and are now conspiring and contriving by means of false and fraudulent representations to sell to the public ink, ink tablets and ink powder manufactured for and sold by the said

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corporation under false and fraudulent representations that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder are the invention of your orator; that the said fraud upon the public has long been contemplated and attempted by the said parties, and that the said ink so sold and manufactured by the said corporation was first put upon the market by the said persons under the name of the Banker's Safety Ink Co, upon the business cards of which said supposed company the said Moyer appears as President, and said Everhart appears as Secretary and Treasurer, and your orator has deposited with the clerk of this Court one of the business cards of the said Banker's Safety Ink Co, marked exhibit G; that when the said ink was presented to the public under the name of the Banker's Safety Ink Co. the said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart and Benedict, and other confederates, were unable to sell the said ink to the public and therefore with other confederates conceived the idea of using your orator's name for the purpose of inducing the public to buy the said ink, and in pursuance of the said fraudulent plan and conspiracy, caused to be incorporated in the said State of Delaware the said corporation known as the Edison Chemical Company, and thereupon by means of the use of the said corporate name and of the use of the name Edison and of the use of the advertisement heretofore set forth, proceeded to attempt to defraud the public by selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator; that since the incorporation of the said Edison Chemical Company your orator received inquiries from various persons asking if your orator was the inventor of said ink, or connected with said corporation; and thereupon your orator through his counsel made inquiry in regard to the matter; that your orator's counsel wrote to the said Edison Chemical Company at the office named by them, viz:

No. 5 Cedar Street in the City and State of New York, and received a reply that the said ink was invented by one C.M. Edison, and that the said company has not attempted to make the public believe that the said ink or ink tablets were the invention of your orator; that soon thereafter your orator was informed the said Edison Chemical Company stopped business and no longer advertised the said ink or tablets or powder as Edison's ink or tablets or powder, and your orator therefore thinking that no further attempt would be made to defraud the public by the misuse of your orator's name, took no further steps to prevent such use of his name; and your orator has deposited with the clerk of this Court ~~the~~ the postal card received by your orator from one H.Y. Jackson of Mason City, Iowa, making inquiries in regard to your orator's connection with the said ink and ink tablets, and of the correspondence between your orator's counsel and the said Edison Chemical Company, and has marked the same exhibits 7, 8, 9 ~~and 10~~, and begs to refer to them in connection with this bill.

And your orator shows that said postal card from the said Jackson is a fair indication of the way that the public considers and interprets the advertisements of the said Edison Chemical Company, and shows how the said actions of the said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart and Benedict, ^(as Defendants) have and still tend to deceive the public and to injure your orator's reputation both in your orator's business and as an inventor as aforesaid.

7. That your orator was lately informed that the same persons connected with the said Edison Chemical Company instead of having abandoned their business as your orator had believed they had done, have organized a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware under the name Edison Ink & Chemical Company for the purpose of further con-

tinuing the said fraud upon the public as above set forth, and of selling to the public as the invention of your orator certain ink, ink tablets and ink powder not invented by your orator, and that they also intend to sell to the public the stock of the said Edison Ink & Chemical Co. under the fraudulent pretense and misrepresentation that the ink, ink tablets and ink powder dealt in and to be dealt in by the said corporation are inventions of your orator.

That so soon as your orator learned of the intention of the said persons further to defraud the public, your orator instructed his counsel to investigate the matter at once and to bring such suits as might be necessary, both against the said Edison Chemical Company and the said Edison Ink & Chemical Company, to protect the public and your orator from such further fraud and misrepresentations.

8. That the said Moyer, the said Everhart, the said Godfrey and the said Benedict ^{or Benedict Brothers} are entirely irresponsible personally; that the business of the said Benedict Brothers ^{or Benedict Brothers} is that of owners or bettors on race horses, and that none of the said parties have any business standing or commercial responsibility; that the said Edison Chemical Company ~~and the said Moyer, the said Everhart, the said Godfrey~~ have no business standing or financial responsibility, and your orator has filed with the clerk of this Court reports from the Commercial Agencies in regard to the said Companies which your orator has obtained from the said Agencies, showing the standing and responsibility of the said Company, and has marked the same exhibits ¹⁰ 11, 12 ¹¹ and 13, and begs to refer to them in connection with this bill.

9. And your orator further shows that the ^{Principal} ~~Resident~~ agent of the said Edison Chemical Company is a man named Corvinus, who resides and carries on his business in a frame dwelling house on East Fourteenth Street near Second Avenue

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in the City of New York, and a person named Ira Godfrey; that the said Corvinus and Godfrey are engaged in trying to sell the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder, and that they continually represent to those persons who make inquiries of them in regard to the said Edison Chemical Company for the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder, that the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder are the invention of your orator.

10. That the said actions of the said Moyer, Godfrey Benedict Brothers, ^(or Bannington) Corvinus and the said Edison Chemical Company deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor, by passing off upon the public said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator, when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the invention or manufacture of the same, and that the said fraudulent actions of the said persons and corporation greatly injure and damage your orator, which injury and damages cannot be adequately compensated for by an action in a court of law.

11. That this suit is a controversy between citizens of different states, the complainant being a citizen of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware, and that the amount actually in controversy in this cause exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs.

In tender consideration whereof and for as much as your orator is remediless in and by the strict rules of law and can find relief only in a Court of Equity, to the end

1. That the defendant the Edison Chemical Company may, if it can, show reason why your orator should not have the relief hereby prayed for, and that it may make a full true and perfect answer to all the matters aforesaid without

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oath (answer under oath being hereby expressly waived) as fully and particularly as if the said several ^{alleged} obligations of this bill were here repeated paragraph by paragraph and it was thereto specifically interrogated.

2. That the said defendant may be restrained by the injunction of this court from using the name Edison in connection or as a part of its corporate title, or in connection with its business or its letter heads or advertising, and from using the word "Wizard" in connection with the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder manufactured or sold by it, and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of, or in any way connected with the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder so sold or manufactured by it, and that a provisional or preliminary injunction may be issued restraining the said defendant as aforesaid during the pendency of this suit.

3. That the said defendant may be decreed to account for and pay over to your orator the income and profits thus unlawfully derived by it from the use of your orator's said name as aforesaid, and also the damages your orator has sustained by reason of such unlawful acts of the said defendant, and

4. That your orator may have such further and other relief as the necessity of the case may require and shall be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

May it please your Honor the premises considered to grant unto your orator a writ or writs of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, restraining the said defendant Edison Chemical Company, its officers, agents, servants and employes and each of them as above prayed for, and also a provisional or preliminary injunction restraining the said defendant as above prayed for

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during the pendency of this suit, and also a writ of subpoena of the United States of America to be directed to the said defendant Edison Chemical Company, issued out of and under the seal of this Court, commanding it at a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear before this Honorable Court to answer this bill of complaint and to stand to, abide by and perform such order and decree in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet, and shall be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

And your orator as in duty bound will ever pray
&c.

Howard W. Hayes

Solicitor for and of Counsel
with Plaintiff.

State of New Jersey :
County of Essex :
: ss

THOMAS A. EDISON, being duly
sworn according to law on his

oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill named. I have read the said bill and the facts therein set forth so far as they relate to my acts and to matters within my personal knowledge, are true. As to the other facts therein set forth I believe them to be true. I am a resident of West Orange in the State of New Jersey, and am an inventor by profession, having made many inventions and the list of them set forth in the bill of complaint comprises some of the more important ones I have made. I have made many others. I have taken out numerous patents both in the United States and in all the other countries of the world where patent laws are in existence, covering those and other inventions. I do not know who C.M. Edison who is referred to in the bill of complaint is, and never heard of him until I saw the correspondence between my attorneys and the Edison Chemical Company. As soon as I heard that my name was being used in connection with The Edison Chemical Company I directed my counsel to make an investigation of the matter and, if the use of my name was continued unlawfully, to bring suit to restrain the use of my name, but no action was taken as I was informed that The Edison Chemical Company had stopped doing business and no longer intended to use my name. About three weeks ago I received an inquiry in regard to the Edison Ink & Chemical Company, asking if I was connected with it. I immediately placed the matter in the hands of my counsel and since that time every effort has been made to learn all the facts in connection with that corporation, and no work or money has been spared in learning about the affairs of The Edison Chemical Company, and the persons connected with it and what they

and it purposed to do. The facts which I have been able to ascertain show to me conclusively that the Edison Chemical Company and the persons interested in it are attempting to defraud the public by selling as my invention an ink or ink tablet or ink powder about which I know nothing. Any such action on their part is a great injury to me, as by placing on the market an article which I have not invented and know nothing about, it tends to make the public believe that I am the inventor of this inferior article. It is of great importance to me that my name and business reputation should be protected and that the passing off of this inferior article as my invention should be stopped at once.

Sworn to and subscribed before me : Thomas Edison
this 17th day of June, 1901, at :
West Orange.

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public
New Jersey

[S.]

CHAS. ARNOLD
WORTLEY NEWARK,

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES,
Room 901-905, PRUDENTIAL BUILDING,
783 BRADDO STREET,

Telephone No. 922.

NEWARK, N. J., _____ 190
June 26th, 1901.

W.H.Doolittle, Esq.,
150 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to hand you draft of decree in the case of Edison vs. Edison Chemical Company. If it is satisfactory please sign consent and return it to me. I shall be forced to take an order for a preliminary injunction pending the settlement of the matter on final decree. As you can see I have waived costs and damages in the matter, as in these cases Mr. Edison is not looking for costs or damages, but only to protect the public from misuse of his name. There is also the Edison Ink & Chemical Co against which I had expected to bring suit, but have not done so as yet.

I shall expect that your clients will amend their charter so as to leave the word "Edison" out of the title of that Company, and in their business dealings and (if that Company proposes to do any business) conform to the spirit of the decree. If they are willing to act justly and honorably to the public about the matter, there will be no possible trouble between Mr. Edison and them, as his only wish is to prevent the misuse of his name to the detriment of the public.

Yours truly,

ENCLOSURE

This Company will not act as an Agent to solicit patents in the United States or elsewhere, nor does it propose to buy and sell patents.

I. KATZENBERGER
PRESIDENT.

HARRY KEENE,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. F. MARVIN,
SECRETARY.

PATENT TITLE & GUARANTEE COMPANY, INC.

CAPITAL \$ 500,000.

CORPSEL,
HON. W. H. DOOLITTLE,
Former Assistant Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY COUNSEL,
GENL. H. C. PAINE,
Former Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY,
ERNEST G. ANFRUULT,
New York.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. PARR,
of Edward & Sons, Baltimore.
HARRY KEENE,
Former Chief Engineer Gas Co., New York.
HON. JOHN FOX,
Formerly, New York.
STILSON HUTCHINS,
Formerly, Washington, D. C.
I. KATZENBERGER,
Formerly, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BILLUPS, JR. & CO.

GENL. MANAGERS,
150 BROADWAY
75 LIBERTY ST.
NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 5533 CORTLANDT.

DIRECTORS.

MAX ELSAE,
of Stevens First City Association,
P. O. No. 12484,
Formerly, Commissioner of Gas Co., Baltimore.
EUGENE VAN SCHAIK,
Formerly, Chief Clerk of Patents, D. C.
JOHN M. BILLUPS JR.,
Formerly, Chief Clerk of Patents, D. C.
GARDNER W. KIMBALL,
Chief of Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1901

Howard W. Hayes Esq.,
Att'y & Counsellor, Prudential Building
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt this morning of your favor of yesterday enclosing the draft of decree in the case of Thomas A. Edison vs. Edison Chemical Co. I have signed the decree, and herewith enclose it, together with the sum of Five dollars, the amount of damages to be paid to the complainant in accordance with the terms of the decree.

I thank you for waiving further costs or damages, and for the otherwise liberal spirit shown by yourself and client in the matter.
I note your desire that my clients shall amend

their charter, and so correction advertising
matter as to be long indicate that Thomas A. Edison
is in no way connected with the defendant corpo-
ration.

I have advised a surrender of the charter,
and this will be done after the decree ^{approved} entered, ^{etc.} ~~and~~
provided business is revived, or new business engaged
upon in the same or similar class of goods, my efforts
will so shape its advertising matter that no con-
fusion or misconception on the part of any member
of the public need be apprehended, who exercises the
ordinary care and intelligence required of him by
the law.

I also note that you will take an
order for preliminary injunction pending the settle-
ment or final decree. We don't object as ~~we~~ we
are not making or selling ^{or advertising} any goods, ~~and~~ ~~we~~

Please inform me of the filing and signing
of the decree and provide me a copy of any
further order or satisfaction entered of record.

Yours truly
Wm. Doolittle

July 3, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
National Phonograph Company,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

In regard to the case against the Edison Chemical Company, I beg to report that on Friday of last week I argued the motion for a preliminary injunction before Judge Bradford at Wilmington. He was satisfied that Mr. Edison has a right to prevent the unauthorized use of his name, when such unauthorized use is in connection with some business in which Mr. Edison is not engaged. That is the principle we have been contending for so long and I regard Judge Bradford's attitude in the matter an important one. The Judge was in doubt, however, as to the form of the decree, whether he should absolutely enjoin the corporation from using the word "Edison", or only compel it to join the use of the word with such explanatory matter as would make it clear to the public that Thomas A. Edison had no connection with the corporation. While the question of the form of the decree was pending, the defendants concluded to make no further defence and have agreed to consent to a final decree absolutely enjoining the corporation from using the word "Edison" in any way in connection with its corporate title or with its business. I have received a consent to such a decree and it will entered in due course.

The same parties who carried on a fraudulent business under the name Edison Chemical Company, organized a new corporation under the name Edison Ink & Chemical Company. I have notified their counsel

July 3, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.

No. 2

that we would expect them to have their charter changed so as to leave the word "Edison" out of the title of the new corporation, and that if they did not do so at once I would apply for an injunction against the new corporation also. I have little doubt, however, that they will consider discretion the better part of valor and amend their certificate of organization. The new corporation is doing no business so any delay in the matter will not be especially injurious.

Yours very truly,

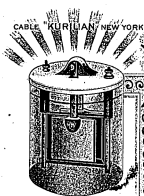
THOMAS A. EDISON, PRES.

J. E. SILMORE, VICE PRES.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy. & Treas.

CABLE "KURJIAN" NEW YORK.

SALESROOMS:
135 Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street,
NEW YORK.



Type "Q" Cell.
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., Sept. 13, 1901.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the suits that you have heretofore brought against the so-called Edison Chemical Co., we are advised that the concern has been dissolved and is now known as the "Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., with offices at 31 Stone St., New York. The matter of further litigation as discussed between Mr. Edison, you and myself day before yesterday, is to be discontinued from this date.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Silmore
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WBG/LWW

no ans

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Case Files**

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to suits brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., the successor to the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. Two cases were initiated in January 1903. One involved charges of unfair competition; the other, trademark infringement. Another case initiated in October 1904 included the Edison Manufacturing Co. as a complainant. The selected items include the bills of complaint; affidavits; numerous letters exchanged between Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and Frank L. Dyer; and other correspondence regarding the progress of litigation. Also included is the decision dismissing the first suit, along with petitions, affidavits, and correspondence concerning related fraud proceedings brought by the U.S. Post Office against the chemical company.

THOMAS A. EDISON, PRES.

W. E. GILMORE, VICE PRES.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy. & Treas.

CABLE TELEGRAMS, NEW YORK

SALESROOMS:
125 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER SPRING
NEW YORK,
83 CHAMBERS STREET.



Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 180 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., Nov. 13, 1902.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I now enclose you the bill of complaint in the case of Thomas A. Edison versus the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., which Mr. Edison has looked over and which with some slight changes is satisfactory.

The change on page 8 is necessary, as Thomas A. Edison Jr. was employed by various interests with which Mr. Edison is connected, and he prefers to have this read this way. He has nothing to do with the support of Thomas A. Edison Jr. at the present time.

On page 9, beginning at the top, where Mr. Edison has noted about the ink tablets and the vitalizer, he says that he knows nothing about either of them and cannot say whether they are worthless or not; possibly it will be necessary for you to change this. Mr. Edison has never seen the tablets, nor has he inspected the so-called "Magneto-Electric Vitalizer".

You will note a slight change in the affidavit that Mr. Edison is to sign.

If you will have these fixed up and send same back to me I will try and have Mr. Edison sign them tomorrow and then return them to you.

Yours very truly, *W. E. Gilmore*
W. E. Gilmore

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

W. E. & G. M.

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3

THIS AGREEMENT made this *eight* day of *December*,
1902, between THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., and the THOMAS A.
EDISON JR. CHEMICAL COMPANY of No. 1 Stone Street, City
and State of New York,

WITNESSETH, that:

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has de-
signed and invented an instrument or appliance known as the
magn-electric vitalizer, and

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical
Company desires to manufacture and sell said device or in-
vention, and

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is
willing to grant to said company the right to manufacture
and sell the said appliance, device or invention,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between
the said company and the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., as
follows:

1st. The said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., agrees to
and hereby does sell and convey to the said Thomas A.
Edison Jr. Chemical Company the right to manufacture and
sell the said magn-electric vitalizer in the United States
of America and elsewhere, and further agrees to and hereby
does consent to the use of his name in the correspondence
and advertisements of said company as the designer and
inventor of the said magn-electric vitalizer, and agrees
to and does hereby allow the said company to receive at
its above address or elsewhere, as it may desire, all let-
ters or inquiries; or any mail relating to the said magn-
electric vitalizer which may be personally directed or
addressed to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and agrees
to give to the said company proper authority and authoriza-
tion directed to the Post Office authorities to enable
the said company to receive such mail; and the said Thomas
A. Edison, Jr. further agrees that the said company shall

have the right to sign and endorse his name upon cheques, drafts, or other instruments for the payment of money which may be drawn to his order by purchasers or would-be purchasers of the said magno-electric vitalizer.

2nd. The said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, in consideration of the foregoing, hereby agrees to purchase from the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or from his assigns under this contract, the right to manufacture and sell the said magno-electric vitalizer, and agrees to pay to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or to his assigns, a royalty of \$2.00 for every vitalizer manufactured and sold by the said company, and the said company further covenants and agrees with the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and with his assigns, not to manufacture or sell the said magno-electric vitalizer, or any similar device or invention, except under the terms of this agreement; and the said company further agrees that it will give the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., due credit and recognition as the designer or inventor of the said vitalizer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this *sixth* day of *December* 1902.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

THOMAS A. EDISON, JR. CHEMICAL CO.

By *M. L. Remington Mgr.*

State of New York.

City & County of New York. }

S. S.

On the sixth day of December came before me personally THOMAS A. EDISON, JR. and W. L. HENNINGTON, Manager of the THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL CO., to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Chas. A. Shaw
Notary Public.

THIS CONTRACT made this *sixth* day of
December, 1902, between THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., and
~~WILLIAM~~ NEWTON BENNINGTON,

WITNESSETH, that:

WHEREAS, the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has
heretofore signed a contract or agreement with the
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company authorizing the lat-
ter to manufacture and sell his magno-electric vital-
izer under and pursuant to a certain contract bearing
date the *sixth* day of *December*, 1902, a copy
of which is hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and

WHEREAS, the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., desires
to assign his rights under the said contract to the said
William Newton Bennington,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of
one dollar lawful currency of the United States in hand
paid to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., receipt of which by
him is hereby acknowledged, the said Thomas A. Edison,
Jr., hereby sells, transfers and sets over unto the said
William Newton Bennington all his right, title and inter-
est in and to the annexed contract, and the said Thomas
A. Edison, Jr., further sells and conveys to the said
William Newton Bennington the right to manufacture and
sell the said vitalizer free from any payments or royal-
ties whatsoever, and the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr.,
further sells, assigns, transfers or sets over unto the
said William Newton Bennington all his right, title and
interest in and to the said device or invention, the
magno-electric vitalizer, and covenants and agrees with
the said William Newton Bennington not to manufacture or
sell the said vitalizer, and covenants and agrees with the
said William Newton Bennington not to sell or convey or
assign to any other person or persons, company, firm or
organization whatsoever, the right to manufacture or sell

B.A.

B.A.

B.A.

B.A.

B.A.

B.A.

B.A.

6.11.

the said magno-electric vitalizer, and also covenants and agrees with the said William Newton Bennington not to manufacture or sell any similar article or device bearing the same or similar name.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF they have hereunto set their hands and seals this *sixth* day of December, 1902.

Thomas A. Edison
William Newton Bennington

State of New York. }
City & County of New York. } S. S.

On the sixth day of December 1902, before me personally came Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and William Newton Bennington, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

All changes checked by me made prior to this date
Chas. H. [Signature]
Notary Public.
New York Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison :
Complainant :
:
vs : In Equity.
:
Thomas A. Edison Jr. :
Chemical Company :
Defendants :
:
State of New Jersey : ss
Essex County :

Thomas A. Edison Jr. being duly sworn according to law on his oath says: I am of full age and reside at Newark in the State of New Jersey. I was one of the incorporators of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company a corporation of the State of Delaware. After the Edison Chemical Company of that State was enjoined from using the name Edison some of the persons interested in said Edison Chemical Company came to me and induced me to sell them the use of my name for a new company to be called the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, and to become one of its incorporators. I received for the use of my name five thousand dollars in the stock of the company and a salary of twenty five dollars a month. This salary was paid me up to the sixth day of December last. Since then I have made a contract with the Company under which I receive a salary of ten dollars per week and am guaranteed a yearly five per cent dividend on my stock. I was also made vice-president of the Company. I have been actively connected with the affairs of the company ever since its incorporation as general manager. I did not invent the Wizard Ink Powder which the company advertises and sells, and did not

invent the so-called "Magne-Electric Vitalizer" which the said company advertises as my invention and sells extensively. The company has an office at No. 41 Stone Street in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and State of New York and carries on its business there. I make this affidavit for use in the motion for a preliminary injunction to be made in the above entitled cause as prayed for in the bill of complaint.

Sworn to and subscribed :
this eighth day of January : *Thomas A. Edson*
A.D. 1903 at Newark before :
me. :

Fred'k C. Fischer
(deaf) *Notary Public*
for New Jersey

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison :
Complainant :
vs : In Equity.
Thomas A. Edison Jr. :
Chemical Company :
Defendant :

To the Honorable the Judges of the United States
Circuit Court for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, complainant, a resident and citizen
of the State of New Jersey brings this, his bill of com-
plaint, against the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company
a corporation organized under the laws of the State of
Delaware, and defendant and citizen of the said state.

And thereupon your orator complains and says:

1. That on the fifteenth day of December, 1897 and
from then until the present time your orator was domiciled
in the United States and was, and still is, the owner of
a trademark for phonographs, phonographic supplies, kine-
scopes, kinoscope films, numbering machines, batteries,
X-ray apparatus, electromedical appliances, and other
philosophical and scientific apparatus then and still
used by your orator in commerce with foreign nations, to
wit: The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Re-
public of France, the Empire of Germany and many others,
consisting of the autographic name "Thomas A. Edison", the

words and letter⁴ being formed in characteristic autographic script, with the loop of the first letter extending above and over the other letters constituting the mark; the essential feature of which is the word "Edison" formed in characteristic autographic script.

2. That on the fifteenth day of February 1900 your orator caused to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying your orator's name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise, to wit: scientific and philosophical apparatus, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to wit: phonographs, parts of phonographs, phonographic blanks, kinetoscopes, kinetoscope-films, numbering-machines, batteries, X-ray apparatus, and electromedical appliances, to which the said particular trademark had been appropriated; a description of the said trademark itself, with facsimiles thereof, and a statement of the mode in which the same was applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the said trademark had been used.

3. That the said application was accompanied by a written declaration verified by your orator to the effect that your orator had at the said time a right to the use of the said trademark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm or corporation had the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trademark was used in commerce with foreign nations; and that the said description and facsimiles presented for registry truly represented the said trademark sought to be registered; that the time of the receipt of said application was duly noted and recorded.

4. That the said trademark on the fifteenth day of February 1897 and from then until the present time, was

and is lawfully used as such by your orator in foreign commerce; that it is not merely the name of your orator; that at the time of your orator's said application the said trademark was not identical with a registered or known trademark owned by another and appropriated to the same class of merchandise, and did not so nearly resemble some other person's lawful trademark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public or to deceive purchasers.

5. That on the fifteenth day of February 1900 your orator paid into the treasury of the United States the sum of Twenty five dollars and then and thereafter complied with all regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of patents in regard to the registration of trademarks.

6. That thereupon such proceedings were had that on that nineteen day of June 1900 a certificate of registry of said trademark was issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, whereby your orator became entitled for thirty years from said nineteenth day of June 1900 to the exclusive right to use said trademark in connection with the said class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the said particular trademark had been appropriated as above set forth; to which certificate of registry or a duly certified copy thereof, here in court to be produced, your orator begs leave to refer.

7. That since the issue of the said certificate of registry your orator has been in the exclusive possession of the said trademark and your orator's exclusive ownership thereof has been acquiesced in by the public; that no person, firm or corporation has used or attempted to

use said trademark except as hereinafter set forth; that your orator, since the issue of said certificate of registry, has manufactured and sold large numbers of batteries, electromedical apparatus and other scientific apparatus both in the United States and in many foreign countries, having placed on them the said trademark and has invested large sums of money in building up said business and has spent large sums of money in advertising said trademark; that by reason of the superior quality and workmanship of said articles and of the money so spent as aforesaid in advertising the said articles they are associated in the mind of the public with your orator's said trademark, and that if said trademark, or a colorable imitation thereof, is placed on articles manufactured by others the public will be deceived and will purchase said articles under the belief that they have been manufactured by your orator.

8. That the defendants well knowing your orator's said rights to and ownership of said trademark and since the registration thereof, has without the license of your orator manufactured and sold in the Borough of Manhattan in this district a large number of batteries and electro medical apparatus called the "Magne Electric Vitalizer" upon every one of which was legibly placed your orator's said trademark or a mark so nearly resembling your orator's said trademark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public and to deceive purchasers, and threatens to continue such unlawful acts to a still greater extent; that the defendant since the issue of said certificate of registry has without the license of your orator reproduced, counterfeited, copied and colorably imitated your orator's said trademark and affixed the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those

described in the said registration of your orator's said trademark, to wit: to batteries and electromedical apparatus, and threaten to continue such unlawful acts to a still greater extent; to the great damage of your orator.

9. That this suit is a controversy between citizens of different states, your orator being a citizen of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware and that the matter actually in controversy in this cause exceeds the sum or value of Ten thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs.

And your orator therefore prays as follows:

1. That the said defendant may be required by a decree of this Honorable Court to account for and pay over unto your orator all such gains and profits as have accrued or arisen or been earned or received by the said defendant on account of said unlawful doings and all such gains and profits as would have accrued to your orator, but for the unlawful doings of said defendant, and all damages your orator has sustained thereby;

2. That the defendant, its associates, attorneys, servants, clerks, agents and workmen, may be perpetually enjoined and restrained by a writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, from directly or indirectly reproducing, counterfeiting, copying or colorably imitating your orator's said trademark and affixing the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those described in the registration of your orator's said trademark and from wrongfully using such trademark;

3. That your Honors will grant unto your orator a preliminary injunction, issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, its associates, attorneys, servants, clerks, agents and workmen, to the same purpose, tenor, and effect as hereinbefore prayed for, with regard to said perpetual injunction;

4. That the defendant be decreed to pay the costs of this suit, and

5. That your orator may have such other and further relief as the equity of the case may require.

To the end, therefore, that the said defendant may, if it can, show why your orator, should not have the relief prayed for and may full, true and direct answer make, but not under oath, answer under oath being expressly waived, according to the best and utmost of its knowledge, information, remembrance and belief, to the several matters hereinbefore averred and set forth, as fully and particularly as if the same were repeated, paragraph by paragraph, and said defendant thereto generally and specifically interrogated, may it please your Honors, to grant to your orator a writ of subpoena ad respondendum issuing out of and under the Seal of this Honorable Court, directed to said defendant, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, commanding it to appear and make answer to this bill of complaint, and to perform and abide by such orders and decree herein as to this Court may seem just.

And your orator will ever pray etc.

Harvard W. Hayes

Solicitor for and of counsel
with complainant.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

COUNTY OF ESSEX

ss

Thomas A. Edison being duly
sworn according to law on

his oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill of complaint named, I have read the same and the facts therein set forth are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas A. Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 23rd day of January,
1903, at West Orange.

Seal

J. F. Newell

Notary Public for New Jersey

Sir: You will please take notice that

of which the within is a copy, was duly filed and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the

District of
on the day 190
Yours &c,

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY,

Solicitor for.....

To

Solicitor for.....

Circuit Court of the United States,

District of Delaware
In Equity, No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant,

vs.

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,

Defendant.

Copy

ANSWERING AFFIDAVITS OF
DEPENDANT

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY,

~~Solicitor for the Defendant~~

No. 96 Broadway,
(Borough of Manhattan),

New York City.

To

Solicitor for

Due and timely service of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted, this.....day of

.....190 .

Solicitor for.....

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

District of Delaware

THOMAS A. EDISON :

Complainant :

Against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY :

Defendant :

I hereby consent and agree that the annexed affidavits of W. E. Benington, Thomas A. Edison Jr., and C. F. Stilwell, verified January 30th, 1903, (service of copies of which I hereby admit), may be filed herein and read by the defendant on the hearing of complainant's motion for a preliminary injunction now set for February 9, 1903, *reserving right to read for more time to file reply affidavit*
 Newark, New Jersey

January 31, 1903

Wm. B. Whitney
Solicitor for Complainant

[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
District of Delaware

----- X
THOMAS A. EDISON, :
Complainant :
against : No. 236
THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL :
COMPANY, :
Defendant :
----- X

State of *New York*)
County of *Westchester*) ss:

W.L. BENNINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

I reside at Passaic, New Jersey, and am a Director in and the General Manager of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein.

About the 1st of November, 1902, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company put upon the market, and has since manufactured and sold, an Electric Therapeutical appliance under the trade name of the Magno-Electric Vitaliser, and has stamped thereon an exact reproduction of the autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., the Vice President of the defendant company, which was written by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. for the purpose in my presence. I make a part of this affidavit a specimen of the said Vitaliser which is entitled in this suit, and was marked by me as Exhibit A on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey.

An application for a patent for the said vitaliser was filed in the United States Patent Office on January 14, 1903, by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., who has

[ATTACHMENT]

transferred to this defendant the right to manufacture and sell the device under the patent, when issued, and has also given it the right to use his name in connection therewith. I make a part of this affidavit, a duly certified copy of the Petition, Specification and Oath executed on December 18, 1902, filed in the matter of the application for the said patent, which is entitled herein and was marked by me as Exhibit B on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned as in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey.

Except on its said Vitalizer, as above set forth, and in circulars relating to the said Vitalizer and certain circulars advertising its fountain pens and ink tablets, the defendant has never used the autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., or any signature resembling in any way the alleged trade mark of the complainant, upon or in connection with any goods or articles of any kind made or sold by it.

So far as I am aware, and I believe and therefore allege, the complainant has never used his alleged trade mark on or in connection with, and has never made or sold, any electro-medical apparatus, which has the same descriptive qualities as the said Vitalizer or which in any way resembles the said Vitalizer or with which the said Vitalizer competes in the market or for which it could be mistaken or confused; and has never used his alleged trade mark on or in connection with, or made or sold, any batteries which have the said descriptive qualities as the battery cells in the said Vitalizer or which in any way resemble the battery cells in the said Vitalizer or with which the battery cells in the said Vitalizer compete in the market or for which they could be mistaken or confused.

I am familiar with the signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., and have been familiar therewith since the or-

[ATTACHMENT]

11

1 1

organization of the defendant company in July, 1903. I make a part of this affidavit, two signatures of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., which are entitled herein and were marked by me as Exhibit C on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, and which I know to be his genuine signatures.

I am informed and believe, and therefore allege, that the signature of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., has been substantially identical with that of Exhibit C for a number of years and ever since a date prior to the 15th day of December, 1897, and to the registration by the complainant of his alleged trade mark, and that the signature, so far as the name "Edison" forms a part thereof, does, and on the dates mentioned did so nearly resemble the essential feature of the alleged trade mark registered by the complainant in the United States Patent Office, on July 19, 1900, that the said Registered Trade Mark is invalid.

The complainant's moving papers in the above entitled case were served, as I am informed and believe, on the Delaware Trust Company, the registered agent of the defendant, at its office in the City of Wilmington, about one o'clock on the afternoon of January 24, 1903. They were forwarded by the said Delaware Trust Company to the defendant at its office in the City of New York by registered letter dated January 26, 1903, and were not received at the said New York office till the morning of January 28, 1903. It was then found impossible to secure an affidavit from Thomas A. Edison Jr. in time to file on January 29, 1903.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 30th day of June 1903

(53) W. L. Bennington

Chas. Amber
Notary Public

Seal

[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
District of Delaware

----- x
THOMAS A. EDISON, :

Complainant : :

against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY, :

Defendant :
----- x

State of New Jersey)
County of Essex) SS: *John A. C.*

THOMAS A. EDISON JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

I reside at ~~Atlantic~~ ^{Princeton}, New Jersey, am one of the incorporators and the Vice President of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein, and have already made an affidavit on behalf of the complainant.

The autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr. stamped on the Magno-Electric Vitalizers made and sold by the defendant company is an exact reproduction of my signature made by me for that company, with the exception of the loop of the first letter which extends above and over the other letters of the name, the said signature is substantially identical with the signature I have used for a great many years and from a date prior to the 15th day of December, 1897, and prior to the registration by the complainant of his alleged trade-mark on June 19, 1900; and, with the exception of the said loop, and particularly so far as the name Edison, or Edison Jr., forms a part of the name Thomas A. Edison Jr., stamped on the defendant's said Magno-Electric Vitalizer, I had, prior to December 15, 1897, and ever since have had, the right to use the same in the characteristic

[ATTACHMENT]

autograph script there employed and shown.

I was employed by the complainant in his various interests at different times and am familiar, in a general way, with the business done by him between the years 1897 and 1900, both inclusive. So far as my knowledge goes and as I believe, the complainant had never, on or prior to June 16, 1900, used the registered trade mark referred to in the bill of complaint herein on or in connection with any article of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of the defendant's said Magno-Electric Vitalizer, and could not, on the date of his application for the registration of the said trade-mark, appropriate the same to, or register it for, merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of the defendant's said Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 30 day of *July* 1900 (*signed*) *Thomas A. Edison Jr.*

Alex Cameron

Notary Public
~~Essex County~~
City of New York

AC

ay c



[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
District of Delaware

-----X
THOMAS A. EDISON :

Complainant :

against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL :
COMPANY, :

Defendant :

-----X
State of New York,)
City and) ss:
County of New York,)

O.F. STELWELL, being duly sworn, deposes and says
as follows:

I am forty-two years of age, reside in Newark,
New Jersey, and am an electrician.

My sister was the first wife of the above named
complainant, and the mother of Thomas A. Edison Jr., the
Vice-President of the defendant Company.

For a period of twenty years immediately pre-
ceding the year 1895, I was intimately connected with the
complainant and with his various business enterprises; and,
since 1895, owing to my continuous connection with the
electrical business and my interest in the complainant's
family, I have taken a more than ordinary interest in the
inventions of the complainant as they have been made public
and in the various articles of merchandise which have been
made and put upon the market by the complainant or under
his name. I am also familiar with the Magno-Electric
Vitalizer made by the defendant Company.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the
complainant has never made or sold any Electromedical
appliance or battery which is of the same, or substantially
the same, descriptive properties as those of the said Magno-

[ATTACHMENT]

Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein and has never made any article of merchandise similar to or resembling the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer or with which it competes in the market or with which it could be confused or mistaken. To the best of my knowledge and belief, also the complainant never, prior to February 15, 1900, used the word Edison, in characteristic autograph script as shown and referred to in the certificate of trade-mark registered by him on June 19, 1900, and referred to in the bill of complaint herein, or otherwise, on or in connection with any Electromedical appliance or battery of the same, or substantially the same, descriptive properties as those of the said Magno Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein.

The only Electromedical appliances or batteries made or sold by the complainant, or which have appeared on the market under his name, since 1895, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a battery known on the market as the Edison-Lalande Battery, and certain X-Ray apparatus, all of which, as I am informed and believe, have been made since about the year 1895 by the Edison Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation of which the complainant is the President, at Orange, New Jersey, and possibly a Nickel-Iron Storage Battery, but I am not sure that this latter, the storage battery, has yet been placed upon the market. I mark as Exhibit D, and make a part of this affidavit, a trade circular of the said Edison-Lalande battery. None of these articles resemble, or are in any way similar to, or of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of, the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein.

I have read a copy of what purports to be an affidavit of Joseph F. McCoy, verified on January 23, 1903, and filed herein on behalf of the complainant. I am the

[ATTACHMENT]

C.F. Stillwell referred to therein. I deny positively that, on the second day of December, 1902, or at any other time, I gave the said Joseph F. McCoy the information regarding the connection or relations of Thomas A. Edison Jr. with the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company which is set forth in the said affidavit, or any information relating to the business or pecuniary relations of Thomas A. Edison Jr. with the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company.

I have never had any connection with, and no pecuniary interest whatever in, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 30th day of January, 1903. (Signed) C.F. Stillwell

Ralph S. Rindt
Notary Public
New York County

Seal

[ATTACHMENT]

The Edison-Lalande Battery

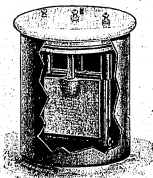
TYPE "AA" CELL

MAHINE AND TRACTION GAS ENGINE MODEL.

Liquid-Tight Steel Enamelled Jar.

Capacity, 300 Ampere-Hours.

Price, Complete, \$3.50



Size over all, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 in.

Price of Renewal Parts.

1 Copper Oxide Plate (capacity, 1 charge).....	.55
1 Zinc Plate (capacity, 1 charge).....	.55
2 Can Caustic Soda (capacity, 1 charge).....	.28
Bottle Heavy Paraffine Oil, (1 charge).....	.07

Form No. 110.

Capt. E. L. D.
July 30 1903 C. F. Stittwell
Edison-Lalande

Batteries

FOR GAS ENGINES, SLOT
MACHINES, FAN MOTORS,
RAILROAD SIGNALS, PHO-
NOGRAPHS, X-RAY OUTFITS,
ELECTRO-MEDICAL USE and
FOR ALL OTHER CLASSES
OF WORK.

FOR SALE BY

STANLEY & PATTERSON,
General Electrical Equipment Supplies
93 LIBERTY STREET,
Branch Store, Union Store,
32-34 FRANKFURT ST., 329 FOURTH AVE.
NEW YORK.

THE LABORATORY
OF
THOMAS A. EDISON, JR.,

NEW YORK.

1-6-03

Agreeable with my understanding with
Mr Randolph - I shall in the future devote
every effort in my power to recover and to
wipe out all contracts where they use my
name - and will endeavor to do right
and shall not make any new contracts
or allow anyone to use my name -

Thomas A. Edison

This agreement made this *eightth* day of *June* 1903, between Thomas A. Edison Jr. of the City of Newark in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, of the first part, and Thomas A. Edison of the Township of West Orange in said county and state, of the second part;

Witnesses: That the first party in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR to him in hand duly paid by the second party, and other valuable considerations, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the second party that he, the first party, hereafter will not use his name Thomas A. Edison Jr., or any part thereof, in any business enterprise that may in any way compete with any business in which the second party is interested directly or indirectly, whether individually or as a stockholder of a corporation or otherwise in any part of the world; and will not directly or indirectly authorize any such use of his name or any part thereof by any person, firm or corporation, and will not directly or indirectly use, or authorize the use of his name or any part thereof in any way that may directly or indirectly affect the business or professional reputation of the second party in any part of the world,

And the first party hereby further covenants that he will hereafter use his best endeavor to procure the cancellation of any agreements heretofore made by him, giving or attempting to give, any right to the use of his name or any part thereof in connection with any business enterprise, and will, at the request of the second party, assist the second party and all corporations in which the second party now is, or ~~hereafter~~ ^{hereafter} may be, pecuniarily interested in any litigations that may arise on account of the use of his name or any part thereof, by any person, firm or corporation

claiming a right to use the same by reason of any such contract or contracts.

And the first party hereby covenants that he will not hereafter become directly or indirectly interested in any business enterprise that is similar to, or competes with, any business in which the second party now is, or hereafter may be, pecuniarily interested, or which is, or may be, based on any invention or inventions of the second party, either in the United States or, in any other part of the world.

The first party hereby covenants that he will not hereafter become directly or indirectly interested in any business enterprise, nor authorize the use of his name or any part thereof, in connection with any business enterprise in any part of the world during the continuance of this contract that in the opinion of the second party is illegitimate or illegal or that will tend to bring the name Edison into disrepute.

The second party on his part hereby covenants and agrees that, so long as the first party observes and keeps the said covenants and agreements, and each of them, he, the second party during his life time, will pay to the first party the further sum of thirty five dollars each and every week, said payments to be mailed to the first party at the Post Office at Newark, New Jersey.

It is further agreed that the second party shall at all times have the right to restrain by injunction any breach or breaches of this agreement by the first party.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered: :
 : Thomas A. Edison Jr.
in the presence of :
 :
Howard W. Hayes -2-

[ATTACHMENT]

TO THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL COMPANY,
New York City.

Gentlemen:--

If my name still appears as a stockholder of record of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, I hereby consent, as such, to a winding up of the Company's affairs provided, however, that in the event of any reorganization which may be effected, neither the name "Edison" nor "Edison, Jr." shall be referred to or made use of in any way whatever either directly or indirectly.

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Edison Jr.

In presence of:

Beatrice Hillard

C O P Y.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison Jr.,
Caldwell, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Confirming the conversation of this date between Mr. Franklin Everhart, Mr. W. L. Bennington and yourself we beg to say, speaking for the company and for ourselves individually, that in the future you are to receive from THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL CO., \$10.00 on Saturday of each week. You are also guaranteed a dividend of 5% on your holdings of the stock of THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL CO., the same to be paid quarterly, - Feb. 1st, May 1st, August 1st and November 1st.

Yours very truly,

Everhart -
Bennington -

B/M

P. S. - This contract to be binding for one year with the option of renewal by either party.

December - 6th - 1903 -

State of New Jersey :
: ss
Warren County :

Thomas A. Edison, being duly sworn according to law on his oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill named. I have read the said bill and the facts therein set forth. So far as they relate to my acts to the matters within my personal knowledge are true; as to the other facts therein set forth, I believe them to be true.

I am a resident of West Orange, in the State of New Jersey and am an inventor by profession, having made many inventions, and the last of them set forth in the bill of complaint comprising some of the more important ones I have made. I have made many others. I have taken out phonograph patents both in the United States and in all the other countries of the world where patent laws are in existence, covering those and other inventions.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is my son. He was employed by me until he reached the age of twenty-one, since then he has been in no regular business; he is partially supported by me. I never knew of his making any practical invention and do not believe that he ever did. If he did I would have known of it. I have heard from time to time of his selling the use of his name to persons who then attempted to use it in order to defraud the public and in so doing they were trading on my reputation. I am satisfied that he did not invent any ink tablet and that he did not invent the "Magne Electric Vitalizer" which the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company advertises. I am satisfied that this last mentioned device is worthless and should be classed among what are known as quack medicines and that it is

only a scheme to get money from the public for a worthless article. A great many so called Electric Belts and Electric Bandages and similar devices have been from time to time put on the market, but they have all proved valueless. From the facts which appear in this case I am satisfied that the persons who are back of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company itself, are attempting to defraud the public by selling as my invention the so called "Wizard Ink Tablet" and also the said "Magne Electric Vitalizer". I have been in no way connected with inventing or devising either of these, and any such action on their part is a great injury to me, as placing on the market an article which I have not invented tends to make the public believe that I am the inventor of these inferior articles. This is of great importance to me in my business as an inventor that my name and business reputation should be protected and that the passing off of these inferior articles as my invention should be stopped at once.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this day of
at Stewartville.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant,

v.

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,

Defendant.

IN EQUITY.

No. 235.

The questions for decision arise on a general demurrer to a bill brought by Thomas A. Edison, a citizen of New Jersey, against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company, a corporation of Delaware. The bill, among other things, alleges:

"That your orator is an inventor by profession and is engaged in the manufacture of various articles invented by him, and in the manufacture of various commercial articles by the use of machinery and methods invented by him; that he has taken out numerous patents in the United States and other countries of the world and is well known as an inventor throughout the business and scientific world; that among his other inventions he invented the phonograph; the incandescent light system, the quadruplex telegraphy, the telephone transmitter, the fluoroscope, the mimeograph, the kinetoscope, the magnetic concentration of ore, the phono-phlex system of telegraphy, and the nickel-iron storage battery, and also many other inventions of less importance; that he has taken out many patents for the said inventions and improvements thereon, both in the United States and other countries throughout the world; that on account of his numerous inventions and his reputation in the business and scientific world the use of his name in connection with any invention or any manufactured article greatly enhances the value of that article in the public mind; that his business practice in regard to his many inventions and the patents taken out covering the same, has been sometimes to sell the inventions and patents outright, sometimes to dispose of the same to corporations in which he became interested, and sometimes to manufacture or sell or use the inventions

himself in his own business; that he maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and developing, under his supervision, his various inventions, and also for the production of new industrial processes and inventions; that a considerable part of the value in the public mind of his inventions depends upon the reputation that he has built up with the public as an inventor of useful and valuable devices and processes, and that if the public should consider that the devices and processes invented by him were of little value, the income that he would derive from the selling or working the devices and processes invented by him would be very materially decreased. * * * That on account of the various electrical, mechanical and other inventions and discoveries of your orator your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name 'Wizard', and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliance or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator."

It appears from the exhibits that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was one of the original incorporators of and a subscriber to the capital stock of the defendant, taking 250 shares of the 500 shares with which the defendant was authorized to commence business; the other two original incorporators and subscribers being Franklin Everhart and Gardner W. Kimball, taking respectively 247 and 3 of the remaining shares. The Bill further alleges:

"That immediately after its organization the defendant herein proceeded to sell and manufacture ink tablets under the name 'Wizard Ink Tablets' and are continuing so to do; and also are manufacturing and selling to the public a device called a 'Magne-Electric Vitaliser' and advertises the same extensively throughout the public prints, which said advertisements are so worded as to falsely and fraudulently lead the public to believe that your orator is the inventor of the said device, while the truth is that your orator is in no way connected with the invention of the said device and has no knowledge of it, but charges the same to be worthless and to be simply a means for obtaining money from the public for a worthless article by the misuse of your orator's name and by taking advantage of your orator's reputation as an inventor, and your orator presents as exhibits in

connection with this bill three advertisements of the said alleged device out respectively from the New York Sunday Herald of November 9, 1902, New York Sunday Sun of November 9, 1902, and Ainslee's Magazine (a monthly magazine circulating in the United States) for the month of November, 1902, marked 'Exhibit B', 'Exhibit C' and 'Exhibit D' respectively. That after your orator's attention was called to the said advertisements in Ainslee's magazine, your orator caused a letter to be written to the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., Chemical Company asking for their advertising matter, and in reply a letter was received dated October 24th, 1902, the printed and engraved heading of which shows the advertising of the Wizard Ink Tablet above referred to, and your orator presents as an exhibit with this bill of complaint the said letter from the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company dated October 24th, 1902, marked 'Exhibit E'. That your orator has a son named Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who is now about thirty years of age; that your orator's said son was employed by your orator in your orator's various interests for a short time; that since that time your orator's said son has had no regular occupation, but as your orator is informed and believes, partially supports himself by trading on his name and by selling the use of his name to various unprincipled persons, who use the said name for the purpose of defrauding the public; that your orator's said son while he was in your orator's employ made no practical inventions, and your orator is satisfied that he has made no invention since that time."

The bill further alleges that the above mentioned son of the complainant has sold to certain persons, stated to have had connection with the incorporation of the defendant, including the above named Franklin Everhart, the use of the name Thomas A. Edison, Jr., "for the purpose of enabling the said persons to defraud the public by the use of the name Edison," and "that your orator's said son has never invented any ink or ink tablets and has never invented any such device as that described as 'Magne-Electric Vitalizer' in the said advertisements or any similar device." The bill further alleges:

"That the said actions of the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company and its officers, agents and

employees deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor by passing off on the public said ink tablets and Magnoelectric Vitalizer as the invention of your orator when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of the same; which injury and damages to your orator cannot be adequately compensated for by an action in a court of law."

The complainant includes in his prayers one for an injunction as follows:

"That the said defendant, its officers, attorneys, agents and employees may be restrained by the injunction of this court from using the name Edison in connection with or as a part of its corporate title or in connection with its business, or its letter heads or advertisements circulated or published by it; and from using the word 'Wizard' in connection with the said ink tablets manufactured and sold by it and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of or in any way connected with the said ink tablets so sold or manufactured by it and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of, or in any way connected with, the said Magnoelectric Vitalizer so sold or manufactured by it and that a provisional or preliminary injunction may be issued restraining the said defendant, its officers, attorneys, agents and employees as aforesaid during the pendency of this suit."

Reference is made to a suit heretofore brought in this court by the complainant herein against the Edison Chemical Company, a corporation other than the defendant herein, in which a decree was entered prior to the filing of the present bill. The parties, however, were different, and the decree was entered by consent. That case cannot operate as an estoppel against this defendant nor in any manner prejudicially affect it. The bill nowhere alleges that the complainant manufactured or sells any articles resembling those manufactured and sold by the defendant, or that those manufactured or sold by the latter are in their appearance or nature such as to indicate that they were manufactured by the complainant. There is no charge of unfair competition

in trade or of violation of a trade-mark. Briefly stated, the bill proceeds on the assumption that, the value of the complainant's inventions largely depending upon his widespread reputation as a scientist and unusually successful inventor of valuable devices and processes, any fraudulent practices by the defendant causing the public to believe that worthless or inferior articles, devices or processes made or sold by the defendant were, contrary to the fact, made or sold by the complainant, not only are a fraud upon the public but injuriously affect the complainant's reputation and income and constitute a wrong which should be restrained in equity at his instance, there being adequate remedy at law. The above assumption requires as one of its essential constituents that it should appear from the bill and exhibits made part thereof, that the defendant has resorted to some fraudulent means causing or tending to cause the public to entertain such false belief. The articles which the complainant charges the defendant with fraudulently passing upon the public are a device known as a Magno-Electric Vitalizer and certain ink tablets called and put forth by the defendant as Wizard Ink Tablets. . . . Aside from the exhibits, the bill clearly does not sufficiently charge any fraudulent practice by the defendant tending to deceive the public with respect to the origin, ownership or control of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. While the bill avers that the advertisements relating to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer "are so worded as to falsely and fraudulently lead

the public to believe that your orator is the inventor of the said device," an examination of the exhibits containing those advertisements does not bear out the averment. In Exhibit B it is stated that,

"The Magno-Electric Vitalizer is the invention of a son of the Wizard of Menlo Park and one of the first great products of the skill of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., a young man who bids fair ~~to~~ in older years to be a worthy successor of his world famed father. * * * It is being placed on the market by Mr. Edison's own company, the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 19 Stone St., New York."

Exhibit C, referring to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, says:

"Its inventor is none other than Thomas A. Edison, Jr., son of that great wizard who has given to the world so many wonders. * * * Mr. Edison, Jr., who has been termed a true son of his father, has long been laboring on the problem which he has finally solved with the Magno-Electric Vitalizer/ * * * It is being placed on the market by Mr. Edison, Jr.'s own company, The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 16 Stone Street, New York."

Exhibit D states:

"The Wizard of Menlo Park has, indeed, been a Moses in his time. But he could not accomplish everything, and he left one room in the House of Science in which Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has labored and experimented for years in perfecting the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. * * * It Is Being Placed On The Market by Mr. Edison's own Company, The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 16 Stone Street, New York."

These advertisements, as exhibits in support of general charges of fraud effected through advertisements, must be taken as qualifying and limiting such charges to the contents of the exhibits made part of the bill; and when so taken I fail to find in any of them any statement calculated to cause an ordinarily prudent and intelligent person to believe that the Magno-Electric Vitalizer therein was invented, manufactured or sold by the

complainant, but, on the contrary, much to exclude such a belief. There is nothing in any of them to confuse or confound, in the mind of any such person, the complainant either with his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or the defendant, with respect to the production and sale of the device. Exhibit E is a letter received from the defendant in reply to a letter caused by the complainant to be written to the defendant asking for its advertising matter. In this exhibit the letter-head of the defendant sets forth in bold type its name-- "The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co."; and locates its factory at Cambridgeport, Mass., and its office and salesrooms at 31, 33 & 35 Stone Street, New York. The bill states that the complainant "maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey." The letter-heading of exhibit E discloses a connection of the word "Wizard" with ink tablets, and refers to the defendant by its proper name as "Manufacturers of the Celebrated Wizard Ink Tablet." The bill alleges that this heading "shows the advertising of the Wizard Ink Tablet above referred to." But there is nothing in exhibit E connecting the word "Wizard" with the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, nor does the bill in any manner base upon exhibit E any charge of fraud so far as that device is concerned.

The next question relates to the use by the defendant of the word "Wizard" in connection with the ink tablets manufactured and sold by it. Does the bill sufficiently charge any fraudulent employment of that term

by the defendant causing or tending to cause the public to believe that such tablets were manufactured or sold by the complainant? The bill alleges that by reason of his inventions and discoveries "your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name 'Wizard', and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated ~~with~~ in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliances or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator," and "that immediately after its organization the defendant herein proceeded to sell and manufacture ink tablets under the name 'Wizard Ink Tablets', and are continuing so to do," and "that the said actions of the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company and its officers, agents and employees deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor by passing off on the public said ink tablets and Magno-Electric Vitalizer as the invention of your orator when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of the same." The above statements, together with exhibit E above referred to, include all the allegations relative to the use by the defendant of the word "Wizard". It is unnecessary and would be improper to consider in this suit the allegations relating to the use of the name "Wizard" by the Edison Chemical Company, a corporation other than the defendant, and by certain individuals named in the

bill, in connection with the manufacture and sale of ink, ink tablets and ink powder. The bill does not aver that the complainant is the only person who has "been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name Wisard," or that such name has been associated in the public mind with the complainant exclusively; or that such name had not, before and during the time of the occurrence of the several matters set forth in the bill, been used in connection with one or more articles of merchandise; or that the defendant at any time stated or advertised that the ink tablets it was selling were manufactured by the complainant. On these points the bill should have been clear and explicit. The nature of this suit peculiarly required particularity of averment. As before stated, it does not involve the violation of a trade-mark, or any unfair competition in business. If sustainable at all, it must rest on the ground of fraud. A demurrer does not admit the truth of general allegations of fraud, but only the facts set forth as constituting the alleged fraud and all reasonable deductions from them. So, too, where a bill avers a legal inference which the facts stated therein do not justify, a demurrer while confessing the facts will not be considered as admitting the correctness of the inference. It is true that it is alleged in paragraph 13 that "the said actions" of the defendant "deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor," &c. Fraud upon the public and injury to the complainant thus appear to be a deduction or inference made by the complainant from "the said

otions". The allegations to which "the said actions" have reference do not include any direct, positive and definite charge of fraud. So far as the defendant is concerned it does not appear that the charge of fraud under the bill as framed is anything more else than an unauthorized inference. But I am unwilling, especially in view of the liberality with which amendments are allowed in the United States courts, that the dismissal of the bill should be based solely on the foregoing considerations. Wholly aside from them the bill is fatally defective. As before stated, it has nothing to do with trade-marks or unfair competition in business. Putting the case made by the bill and demurrer in the most favorable light for the complainant, and disregarding the objections above discussed, it amounts in principle to this, viz., that the defendant by advertisements or otherwise knowingly and falsely informs the public to the detriment of the business reputation of the complainant and consequent impairment of his income, that the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, and ink tablets, in which the defendant deals, are of the manufacture of the complainant; notwithstanding the fact that the latter is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of such articles or devices. But the bill does not charge the defendant with menace, intimidation or coercion of any kind toward customers of the complainant, or with any direct attack upon his property or conduct of his business; nor does it allege that the acts complained of have created or, if repeated, will create any liability

on the part of the complainant to thirdpersons.

Further, the case as presented is, indeed, one only of constructive, indirect or implied libel or defamation by the defendant of the business reputation of the complainant and consequent diminution of his income. To hold that on the facts admitted by the demurrer the complainant is entitled to the relief he prays would establish a dangerous precedent, calculated to produce confusion in the business world, open wide a door to fraud and result in much greater evil to the public than that suffered by the victims of the defamation. In *Adrianco, Platt & Co. v. National Harrow Co.*, 96 Fed. 118, Judge Cox used language peculiarly appropriate in this connection, as follows:

"The doctrine upon which the bill relies is an exotic of recent origin which has received but scant favor in the courts of this country. The moment it becomes a recognized branch of our jurisprudence courts of equity will be urged persistently to intrude into the affairs of trade and dictate the language in which merchants shall advertise their wares. It will foster a system of vexatious judicial parentalism which will create more evils than it will cure. Commerce needs no such factitious aid."

The case now in hand, being one merely of libel or defamation of business reputation, unaccompanied by threats, intimidation or coercion, or by any direct attack upon property or conduct of business, or by any direct or indirect creation of liability on the part of the complainant, is not within the equitable jurisdiction of this court. While the decisions are somewhat inharmonious, I am satisfied by an overwhelming weight of authority that this court has no jurisdiction to enjoin the publication of a mere libel or slander, and, consequently, no

authority to grant the relief prayed. It is unnecessary to discuss the authorities on this point. To cite a few of them is sufficient. Prudential Assurance Co. v. Knott, 10 Ch. App. Cas. 142. Boston Diatite Co. v. Florence Mfg. Co., 114 Mass. 69. Whithead v. Kitson, 119 Mass. 464. Francis v. Flinn, 118 U. S. 385. Kidd v. Horry, 28 Fed. 773. Baltimore Car Wheel Co. v. Bemis, 29 Fed. 95. New York & R. Cement Co. v. Copley Cement Co., 44 Fed. 277. Fougerez v. Murbarger, 44 Fed. 292. Balliet v. Cassidy, 104 Fed. 704. Marlin Fire Arms Co. v. Shields, 171 N. Y. 384. I find nothing in Lewin v. Welsbach Light Co., 81 Fed. 904, Farquhar v. National Harrow Co., 102 Fed. 714, or Edison v. Hawthorne, 106 Fed. 639, all decided in this circuit, inconsistent with the conclusion reached.

The demurrer must be sustained and the bill dismissed with costs.

(sgd) EDWARD G. BRADFORD, J.

March 24, 1904.

A TRUE COPY.

Attest:-

WM. G. MALAFFY,

CLERK.

By *H. C. Malaffy*
Deputy.

Edison Jr. Chemical Co.

March 30, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myer, Fla.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

In the trade-mark suit against Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company, I am to-day in receipt of an opinion from Judge Bradford overruling the demurrer, and requiring defendant to answer or plead by the May rule day. The opinion is technical and would not interest you.

This decision assures us that the case will now go ahead and be heard on the merits. I have telegraphed you to this effect to-day.

Yours very truly,

F.L.D./AM.

Howe & Hummel

TELEPHONE 4331 FRANKLIN
4331
4301
CABLE ADDRESS "LENIENT"

COUNSELORS AT LAW

A. H. HUMMEL,
B. STONEMAN,
DAVID HAY,
JESSE F. HOES,
NATHANIEL COHEN,
A. H. HOFFENBURGH.

5/7.

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY, 100 BROADWAY,
ENTRANCES, LEONARD AND ELMISTS, GROUND FLOOR.

New York, April 22nd, 1904.

Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Dear Mr. Dyer:-

In re Thomas A. Edison.

The bill of complaint and affidavits in the suits of Thomas A. Edison c. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, brought in the United States Circuit Court, District of Delaware, so well as the opinions of Justice Bradford, in those cases, and Vice Chancellor Pitney in the suit brought by the Edison Storage Battery Company and Thomas A. Edison v. The Edison Automobile Company of Washington, have all received my most careful consideration, and I return them you by separate ^{separate} post.

In the affidavit submitted in the Delaware suit brought against the Edison Chemical Company, I find that various persons, particularly one Cornivus, offered for sale ink, representing it was patented by Thomas A. Edison. This, however, appears to have occurred in 1901, and under our system of criminal jurisprudence, a two years statute of limitations would prevent any criminal prosecution being had for this offence.

No criminal action can be maintained against the defendants for the acts set forth in the suit of Thomas A. Edison v. The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, unless it be clearly shown that the persons connected with the company, or anyone in its employ, counterfeited or made use of a trademark belonging to Mr. Thomas A. Edison; or made use of an imitation of the trademark of Mr. Thomas A. Edison; or if anyone sold or

Hawe & Hummel

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CABLE ADDRESS "LENIENT."

A. H. HUMMEL,
A. STEINBERG,
DAVID HAY,
JOSEPH F. ROSS,
NATHANIEL COHEN,
A. H. RAFFENBURGH.

5/J.

COUNSELORS AT LAW
NEW YORK OFFICE: 510 NASSAU ST. BUILDING
ENTRANCES, LEONARD AND ELM STS. GROUND FLOOR.

P. L. D. -----2.

New York, April 22nd, 1904.

offered to sell any article with a trademark which untruly indicated the place of manufacture or persons manufacturing the article so sold or offered for sale.

The most serious question which appears is whether the name Thomas A. Edison, Jr., now used on the article sold, is similar to the signature of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Sr. Of course, if the signature used is a palpable imitation of the one of Thomas A. Edison, Sr., the mere addition of the word, "Jr.," does not affect the criminal responsibility of the person making use of such signature. But if the signature of "Thomas A. Edison, Jr." is the actual writing of the younger Edison, we cannot well criminally charge that the Chemical Company is adopting a signature or trademark similar to that of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

To summarize, any person offering any article for sale as having been patented or the result of an invention of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison, when such article was not his invention or patent, is guilty of a misdemeanor; as if a person imitating or using the trademark of Mr. Thomas A. Edison. It all depends on our proof as to how far the imitation imitates. If our proof on that score is undeniable, a criminal prosecution may be successfully maintained, and we will be prepared to proceed on the criminal case whenever you shall determine. It will require at least two days to properly prepare the papers for presentation to a local

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A. N. HUMMEL
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A. N. KOFFENBURG

5/3.

COUNSELORS AT LAW

NEW YORK OFFICE: 201 NASSAU ST. BUILDING;
100 N. 44 ST. (4th BROADWAY)
ENTRANCES, LEHARD AND BELMETS, GROUND FLOOR.

F. J. D. -----3.

New York, April 22nd, 1904.

police magistrate for a warrant under section 364 of our Penal Code, and it will be necessary for Mr. Thomas A. Edison to personally attend, as under our constitution a defendant is entitled to face his accuser on criminal proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

A. N. Hummel

Orange - N. J.
May - 10th 1904

J. F. Randolph - Esq.
Orange - N. J.

Dear Sir -

Your favors of the
10th inst received - and in reply beg to say - that
owing to an accident received sometime ago -
I am unable to walk as my foot was crushed
quite seriously - In view of this affliction it
will be several weeks before I can go out
of doors - therefore I cannot comply with your
request - however if Mr Dyer ceases to see
me I am always at home at #34 Mt Vernon
ave - Orange - If Mr Dyer desires perreay
in his interview - kindly inform me at what
time and what day he can come here and
I will try and see that no one is at home -
although I cannot promise this as I am
only a visitor here -

Yours truly
Thomas A. Edison

Edison vs Edison Jr.
Chemical Company, No. 236.

May 25th, 1904.

Charles N. Butler, Esq.,
1318 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Butler:-

I have read the answer filed in this case, and assume that you have filed the replication. A comparison of the signature of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. as it appears on the Bill of Complaint, and the alleged trademark used by the defendants shows beyond any question, that they are not using the former signature, but are, in fact, imitating our trademark. But, at the same time, if the suit has got to be handled as a straight action on a trademark, I see very little hope of success, first, because personally, Mr. Edison is not in the manufacturing business but does so manufacturing through corporations, not parties in the suit, and second, because neither Mr. Edison nor any of his corporations are now manufacturing electro-medical apparatus. Perhaps, in view of these facts, we had better be rather cautious in pressing the matter. I have felt that my strongest chance was in securing a fraud order, denying the use of the mails to the defendants, and I am working on this matter now. Of course, if

No. 2 Charles N. Butler.

I should succeed in this direction, the trademark action can be
dropped.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

CHARLES N. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
CABLE ADDRESS: PENEVEL, PHILADELPHIA

1208 Lind-Tite Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey.

256

May 25,



Dear Sir:-

Edison v. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. 2556.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and, acting on the maxim of Aaron Burr that it is unwise for a lawyer to do today what can be put off until to-morrow, I have not filed the replication, which is not required until June 6th.

I agree with you that the trial of the case on the present bill might be hazardous, particularly if it could be shown that Mr. Edison has not personally been manufacturing or selling goods for a considerable period of time.

My personal view has been that a single suit might readily have been brought in the first instance to restrain the several fraudulent acts of a related character being practiced by the Chemical Company, as it seems to me that a charge of fraud in a bill would clearly be sustained by the absolute counterfeiting of Mr. Edison's signature and, having established the fraudulent act and intent, a court would have little hesitation at signing a decree sufficiently comprehensive to stop the whole business. All of the several acts, the use of the term "Wizard", and the use of complainant's autograph, and the use of complainant's name in the name of the defendant corporation, show, to my mind, a deliberate fraud such as it is the special province of a court of equity to restrain.

Page 2.

My view is that in the present case a replication should be filed and the case allowed to sleep, while a new bill should be drawn charging infringement of trade name, unfair trade, and fraud. While the decisions are not satisfactory, there is reasonable support for the view that a person or corporation has an abstract right to restrain a use of a name which results in confusion and injury, and where not only the name has been adopted but as well the autograph and a pseudonym, the evidence of fraud would appear to be clearly sufficient to warrant the intervention of a court of equity.

Yours very truly,

Charles N. Butler

May 26, 1904.

During the conversation between Mr. Dyer and Thos. A. Edison Jr. Mr. Edison said that he did not feel favorable to the Thos. A. Edison Jr. people, except for the fact that he was anxious to get the money they were paying him, \$250. dividend on the stock. He said that a man named Bennington had induced him to assign a contract whereby he was to receive a royalty of \$2.00 on every machine made and in return Bennington gave him \$5000. worth of stock and guaranteed 5 per cent dividend. He said that Bennington told him that the Company did not intend to push the manufacture of this article and for this reason he assigned the contract, but as a matter of fact, he says that Bennington wanted to do him out of his royalty and intended to promote and push the manufacture. He said that he has received the \$250. on the stock yearly and that he is vice-president, a stockholder and director in the corporation. He said that the communications of patients which the Company holds out as being referred to Thos. A. Edison Jr. personally for his advice, that he has never seen any of them, but he says that he can have his representatives in New York. He further says that they managed to get hold of a man who looked like himself and had ~~ix~~ him in the office and represented him to the public as being Thos. A. Edison Jr. He said that he had not seen this himself, but had others go there and they told him that the man there looked very much like him. He said that at the last meeting of the corporation, the reports showed that they had sold 44,000 vitalizers during the year ending April 1.

Mr. Dyer made a proposition to Mr. Edison that if we offered him a sum equal to that which he was receiving from the company, namely \$250. yearly, he would come in and help us wipe them out of business. He expressed his willingness to do this and said that he had no use for the people in New York as they had done him on one or two occasions and he had reason, ^{to believe} that they would do him again. He said that he had access to the books of the company and that it was within his power to wipe them out of business. Mr. Edison understood that Mr. Dyer would make this proposition to his father and if he would agree to it, they would make this arrangement. He said that he wanted to get away from the people in New York and wanted to get back with the people here and said that if this arrangement was made he give us all his information and would ~~give us~~ co-operate with us in wiping them out of business.

Harry S. Hatten

Correct
Eugene L. Dyer

[ATTACHMENT]

A man by the name of Edwin P. Smith of 72 Broad Street, first came to me about three or four years ago and he told me that he had a man by the name of Frank Eberhardt who had some perfume tablets, ink tablets and such things. I knew that it was a crooked game from the start and that he wanted me to become connected with the company. Mr. Eberhardt came up to the office at 72 Broad Street and wanted to know how much I would ask to become connected with the company bearing my name. At that time I did not know that there was an Edison Company, and they took pains not to let me know. After a few days, I found there was such a company and I told them my terms, etc. (my brother was a witness) and they went ahead and organized the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company that day in the office. Their proposition was that I was to get five thousand in stock and was to be Vice President and a director. The magno electric vitalizer was not suggested until about eight months afterwards. At that time I was in Bernardsville. The company went on for about a year, making these ink, perfume and bluing tablets, and everything was done in a small way and they did not do much business. After about a year, I suggested the electric vitalizer, and they made this arrangement with me. About December 1902, I suggested the vitalizer. I simply sketched that on a pad and they got some one to draw the patent papers. They got up the details and wrote out the application papers. I was in Newark at the time and made a new contract with the Edison Jr. people, under which I was to get a royalty of two dollars for each vitalizer made and sold.

[ATTACHMENT]

-2-

This contract was made on December 6, 1902, and on the same day I made another contract with Mr. Bennington in which I assigned the first contract to him for the sole consideration that he guarantee me two and fifty dollars a year, being five percent on my stock. Mr. Bennington assured me at the time this contract was made with him that I would make more money by accepting his proposition of two hundred and fifty a year than if I allowed the original contract with the company to stand. He also told me that the company did not intend to push this article. He was an officer and he always told me that the company was not doing anything. Eberhardt was the originator of the whole thing. As a matter of fact, the company started in and did a very successful business. For the year 1902, they showed sales amounting to about \$4,000 vitalizers. They simply put me in on account of the name to start off with, but I did not know what the crowd was, and the business that they were in at that time I believed was legitimate and I thought it was a chance to make some money.

I never made any representations and never was engaged in any interviews. From the time they began to make the vitalizers I had no active connection except as vice president. Mr. Townes did not know what kind of people he was with, but they gave him quite some stock. I have had no active connection with them and they ran the business.

Willis G. Townes President, 1 Broadway,
Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Vice President,
Secretary Fillingham,
Treasurer and Gen'l Manager, Bennington.

They have an office at 14 & 16 Stone Street. They employ about eight or ten stenographers, and a lot of men work around

[ATTACHMENT]

-3-

there. They have a regular legal department, a couple of lawyers, and three or four doctors, and have a woman doctor to attend to the female patients. I answered some of the letters when it first came out. I have not answered any letters within the last year, and I have never adjusted any of the instruments and nothing to do with it at all. The vitalizers are made at Cambridgeport. I have seen not less than 500 letters where people have been cured by them. I know that all of the statements they are making are illegitimate. After I saw the character of the business, I wanted to get out. After the company was enjoined, he made it a point not to tell me that there was another Edison Company, and if I had known that I would have never gone into it and would have seen the whole scheme. Eberhardt was in the company that was enjoined. Mr. Bennington is a pretty clever man and he has unquestionably made all kinds of money out of this. He sells the vitalizers up to eighteen dollars apiece and all over the country. They have five thousand testimonials in one of their books. I know when we first started out, I took one dozen pieces of leather and we cured three people. Mr. Bennington has made lots of money out of it. Mr. Towne is a well-to-do man, but I know Bennington is not a reputable man and his brother was not (W.L.B.). The contracts are way out of proportion. I am the inventor by the application and they are selling all these things on my name, and see the proportion they are getting and what I am getting. I was broadly the inventor of the vitalizer, but I never worked out the details; they worked out the details. When they first started up, they got a signature, which was taken from a phonograph or

[ATTACHMENT]

-4-

some other place and it was so similar to my father's signature that I said it will never do, but they insisted upon giving it a try until somebody kicks. I told them I did not like it, and I discovered what they were after. I think then you brought a suit, but they kept right on. I went over one day and I told them that they would have to cut it out, and if they did not that I would get out of the business. They have not used it from that time on. They told me that they did it for me and did not want me to be disconnected with the company. They sent a man out the other day to see me. They are not handling the thing the way they agreed to, and I thought they were reputable men and that they would not hold me out to the public as a man directly responsible for the thing. The whole thing was misrepresentations, and they took pains not to let me know that there was another Edison Jr. Company in existence, and if I had known that fact, I would not have entered into the contract. When I signed the affidavit for Mr. Hayes, I had the idea that I was really not the inventor. Whenever I wrote to Bennington or Eberhardt, they would send me the same kind of a letter, and further their attorney wrote me a letter that there was an injunction against them, and therefore could not do any business. This, I understand, was not true. It is not true that I attended to all cases, interviewed people, and have a laboratory in Newark. Bennington is the owner of a number of race horses, and I believe is interested in a few other schemes similar to the vitalizer.

68 Dodd Street
Orange, N. J.
June - 2nd 1909

~~Edison Jr.~~
Mr. Frank H. Dyer -
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Dyer -
Regarding

our conversation of last Thursday -
concerning The Edison Jr. Chemical Co.
I thought I would write and ask
if you intend doing anything in
the matter -

Being an official of the above
named Company I am liable to
be called upon to sign certain
papers at anytime - This I do not
care to do if you have any intention
of taking up the matter you spoke
about. Whatever I may do from
now on - might make matters

more complicated than they are at the present time - to accomplish our purpose -

I received word yesterday - that certain parties connected with the Company wish to see me on something very important - I have no idea what this is - but no matter what it may be - I will refuse to act until I learn of your intentions -

The courtesy of an early reply may prove of mutual advantage -

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

63 Dodd Street
Orange, N. J.
June 9th 1904

Dear Mr Dyer -

As you requested I wrote last evening for a list of the Directors of the Chemical Co. and expect an answer by tonight and will forward you same at once -

As I have placed myself entirely in your hands Mr Dyer and about to sever my connection with these people over in New York I cannot of course ask anymore favors of them from now on and must look to someone else for assistance -

From information received this morning I consider it imperative that I should leave Orange as soon as possible - and isolate

earliest moment -

As you have agreed to assume the same obligations as those of the Chemical Company - I cannot see that it will make much difference to you one way or the other - at the same time it will be doing me a great favor and undoubtedly advance our cause a great deal - incidentally benefitting you financially -

According to my agreement with the Chemical Co. there is a dividend payment of \$62.50 due me on Aug. 1st and also one on Nov. 1st - or \$125.00 for the two payments - This amount is sufficient to settle everything for me and enable me to leave Orange at once - I will be willing to accept this amount

myself where I am not known and where it would be a difficult matter for anyone to find me - This can be easily arranged and at the same time keep in close touch with you -

I have no desire to see these Chemical Company people - and I have very good reasons to believe they will come over here most anytime now - therefore making it necessary for me to act at once - I am ready at a moment's notice to vacate here - but before going it is necessary for me to settle up a few matters and that is one reason why I take this liberty of writing these few lines to ascertain if you will agree to what I have to say, and to learn your decision at the

and consider the dividend end of my agreement as ended for all times to come upon receipt of same - Therefore making the payment of \$10.00 a week your only obligation to me in the future.

I trust you can see fit to grant this request and appreciate the fact that it is not entirely for myself - but for our mutual interest - I do not care one-half as much about the financial end of this affair - as I do about winning our suits - and no matter what it may cost me - I will leave nothing undone to help you in every way in my power - and I haven't the slightest doubt in the world of our ultimate success.

I may add that one reason why I want to leave here - is

that I rather mistrust the party with whom I am now living - I have no doubt he overheard our conversation of yesterday -

Another thing I would like to learn from you Mr Dyer - Before Mr Hays died he told me about a certain Phonograph Stock - which Mr William Holzer has in his possession - and which he (Mr Hays) wanted to obtain and requested me to use my influence in procuring - At that time Holzer was in Europe and I could do nothing - I expect Holzer to arrive in America within a few days - and if father or whoever wants this stock is still desirous of obtaining same - I will devote my best effort to procure it for them -

Kindly let me know Mr Dyer

your decision in this matter -
and if favorable will at once
start for Greenwood Lake - under
the name of E. A. Thomas -

Trusting to hear from you
soon - I am

yours very sincerely
Thomas A. Edison

Orange - N. J.
June - 8th 1904



Dear Mr Dyer -

Confirming our conversation of yesterday - I agree to accept whatever terms you have or may suggest regarding the Chemical Co. I do not care if I lose everything from a financial standpoint - as long as I can see that by doing so it will bring me closer to my Father -

However it is my intention to leave Orange tomorrow or Friday as I mentioned in my letter of yesterday and will not

are for a few weeks.

One thing is quite certain - I intend to leave Orange within a day or two - no matter what happens and although I have no funds - I am not one who would let that stand in my way.

Will see you then - Mr Dyer - in two or three weeks and probably I will be in a better position to take up this Chemical Co matter with you and push it to the bitter end.

Trusting this will be satisfactory to you - and that this little question of financial assistance - will be forgotten - I am

Yours truly
Thomas A. Edison

return for two or three weeks.

Of course I would like very much to settle up a few matters before leaving - but as you said yesterday it will be probably a week before you can do anything for me - I must look somewhere else to help me out - though this will be a hard matter now that I have severed my connection with the people who usually assist me on just such an occasion as this -

I appreciate your position in the matter Mr Dyer - and realize that until certain necessary papers are signed - which would prove my sincerity in this matter - you care to take no further steps - Under these circumstances I think it advisable to leave matters as they

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Petition of Thomas A. Edison
for an order denying the use of the
mails to the Thomas A. Edison
Jr. Chemical Company of New York
City for gross fraud and misrep-
sentation. } Before the HONORABLE
} POST MASTER GENERAL.

HONORABLE H.C. PAYNE,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

S I R : -

Your petitioner, Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn
Park, West Orange, County of Essex, New Jersey, respectfully
represents:

1. That your petitioner is an inventor and manu-
facturer; that he maintains at Orange, New Jersey, a large
and well equipped laboratory, in which experiments are con-
ducted for the perfection and development of his inventions;
that he, or corporations in which he is interested, main-
tains at Orange, New Jersey, and elsewhere, large manufac-
turing establishments by which his inventions are commer-
cially exploited; that he has been engaged as an inventor
and manufacturer for more than thirty years, and in that
time has built up a good reputation in the scientific and
industrial world; that the public generally, have much
confidence in his inventions and in manufactured products
made at his factories:

2. That the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company
is a Delaware corporation, doing business at Nos. 14 and
16 Stone Street, New York City; that said corporation does
a mail order business entirely, and makes extensive use

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON

of the United States mails; that the said corporation is the successor of a former corporation called the Edison Chemical Company; that on July 15, 1901, an injunction was granted by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against the said Edison Chemical Company restraining the said company from the use of the name "Edison" in any way calculated to deceive the public; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company was thereupon formed to carry on the business of the said Edison Chemical Company; that the man particularly interested in organizing the Edison Chemical Company and the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, was one Franklin Everhart of New York; and that the Post Office Department has had occasion recently to deny the use of the United States mails to other companies in which the said Franklin Everhart was interested.

3. Your petitioner presents herewith affidavits of Thomas A. Edison, of Thomas A. Edison Jr. (two affidavits) of Jos. F. McCoy, of George A. Hadden, of Jordan M. Israel, of Mrs. Mary Cladek, and of George H. Guy, together with certain exhibits referred to and identified by said affidavits, from which it appears, as your petitioner avers, that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, is and has been engaged in an illegitimate, fraudulent and deceptive scheme for imposing upon the credulous public, and particularly upon persons incapacitated and made desperate by disease, and that the said scheme is maintained and made possible by the instrumentality of the United States mails. Specifically, the scheme adopted and practiced by the said company is the following:

(a) By means of interviews in the daily press, (see affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibits E, F and G) purporting to have been had with your petitioner's son, Thomas A. Edison Jr., the public was advised that the latter had "discovered a new curative force" for the treatment of disease, and had embodied the same in a device called the Magno-Electric Vitalizer; that the said alleged invention had been examined and endorsed by medical men "in New York, and in all of the large eastern cities", as "one of the greatest boons of the age"; that by means of the said alleged invention, many diseases heretofore regarded as incurable (such as consumption and Bright's disease) might be cured; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. was and is a young man of remarkable inventive and scientific abilities; that the said alleged vitalizer was and is personally distributed by him; that the correspondence relating to the same was and is personally attended to by him; that he was and is actuated solely by humanitarian, philanthropic and unselfish motives, apparently with the sole purpose in life of devoting his talents and skill to the relief of suffering humanity; that he had to be very cautious not to allow his alleged invention to get into the hands of unscrupulous persons, who might seek only to make money out of it; but that finally he had been able to start a company of his own - The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company - by which the said vitalizers were put on the market and sold without profit. Regarding these interviews, it appears from a circular issued by the said company, (affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit J) that the articles in question were bona fide news items and not advertisements, and that the newspapers publishing them had first "caused a searching and scientific investigation to be made" to verify their

truth. In addition to these alleged interviews, the so-called vitalizer has been and now is, extensively advertised by the said company in magazines and other publications published in this country, and circulated through the United States mails, of which the Post Office Department will no doubt take judicial notice.

(b) Numerous inquiries were and are made daily to the said company by persons suffering from disease, asking for information concerning the said vitalizers, and, in many instances, describing their special symptoms, and in response thereto, pamphlets are sent through the mails to the inquiring correspondents of which several samples (see affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibits A, B, and C), and accompanying letters are submitted herewith, (see affidavits of Jos. F. McCoy, George A. Hedden, J.M. Israel, and Mrs. Cladek). This literature tells the same story of Mr. Edison, Jr.'s scientific and inventive skill, of his interest solely in the cure of the unfortunate; of his personal efforts to look into each case and to regulate the vitalizers accordingly; of his actual refusal of \$750,000. rather than to let his invention get into unworthy hands; of the remarkable cures by one and the same instrument, of at least twenty different diseases of the nerves, brain, stomach, lungs, bowels, and most of the human organs, of discoveries made by him in the realm of science which have been "confirmed" by men of note, like Professors Loeb, Koch, Pasteur, and Lord Kelvin, and of his continued efforts in battling with and overcoming disease.

(c) In order that Mr. Edison Jr.'s personal interest in each case may not be lost sight of, reference by the company is generally made in answer to prospective purchasers

(as in the cases of Messrs. Hedden and Israel and Mrs. Cladek) to the fact that "Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form the instrument which he considers to be necessary for the proper treatment of your case", and in at least one instance (letter to Hedden) the assurance was made that if the instruments were purchased, the order would be brought "directly to the attention of Mr. Edison, and will secure for you his personal supervision when your Vitalizers are adjusted to meet the needs of your case". If, however, a correspondent is able to resist all the alluring promises which are thus held out to him, or is unable to purchase the vitalizer as recommended, a circular letter is then sent to him (affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit E) from which the following quotations are made, and which need no comment:

"Write to us about your own ailments, and let us give you our free but expert advice. You will never again have such a sure opportunity to conquer your complaints as Mr. Edison's skill and genius now offers to you. When the leading scientist of the age bends his great intellect to the task of preventing and curing disease, and having discovered the Vitalizer GIVES the fruit of his genius to the sick and ailing for a trivial \$8.00 - the bare cost of manufacture - do you think that you, as a prudent and thoughtful person, can afford to ignore Mr. Edison's philanthropic gift?"

* * * * *

"Mr. Edison has asked us to direct your attention to the several new attachments he has lately added to the Vitalizer."

* * * * *

"As Mr. Edison is taking an earnest and personal interest in all patients, he requests us to ask of you the courtesy of a reply to this communication."

(d) In order to hold Mr. Edison, Jr. still more prominently before the public, as a scientist, inventor

and philanthropist, the said company has recently undertaken the publication of a monthly paper, called "The Magnet" (second affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit M), which is represented as being edited by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., in which numerous references to the said Edison Jr. are made, describing the reading of a paper by him before the "Electrical Society of New York", and a debate between him and Doctor Leffingwell Hatch, a surgeon employed by the King of England and the Emperor of Germany; his invention of a new electrical cure called the "Dynamic Energizer", which can be used by "every member of the family" from 10 to 65 years of age; a reiteration of his theory on the subject of disease, and answers by him to correspondents on miscellaneous topics.

(e) Finally, in order that Mr. Edison Jr. may, if possible, be connected even more closely with the vitalizers themselves, what purports to be his signature, is stamped upon them and appears on the several representations of the vitalizer, shown in the several exhibits referred to and elsewhere therein.

4. Your petitioner avers that the said scheme as above outlined, and as practiced by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company through the United States mails, is fraudulent throughout; that it has no basis whatever in fact; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. is a young man of no scientific or inventive attainments; that he never represented himself as such; that the statements attributed to him in the alleged interviews and in the publications of the company are false and fraudulent, and that such statements were never made by him; that he has no interest whatever in the said company; that he never had any direct

interest therein; that he never gave any advice to patients in any case; that he takes no interest in patients; that he never sees the correspondence of the company and never had anything to do with it; that he never regulates the vitalizers; that he never was offered \$750,000. for the vitalizer, or any other sum; that he never refused such an offer; that he is not the editor of "The Magnet"; that he has and had nothing to do with that paper; that he never heard of it nor saw it before signing his affidavit; and, finally, that the signature stamped on the said vitalizers is not his signature, but that of his father, the present petitioner.

And your petitioner avers that his said son, Thomas A. Edison Jr. was gotten hold of solely for the use of his name by designing persons, who had previously been enjoined from the use of your petitioner's name, as stated in paragraph 2 of this petition, and that the only connection which the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. ever had with the said vitalizer, was to suggest to the company the advisability of marketing an electric-medical battery, and in outlining the general construction thereof; that the said Edison Jr. never was more than a mere figure head in the company, and never received more than \$35. per week from the company, although, your petitioner avers on information and belief, the said company by its false, fraudulent and illegitimate scheme has sold many thousands of said vitalizers to the public and has defrauded the public out of several hundred thousand dollars thereby.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that an order may be issued by the Post Office Department denying the use of the United States mails to the said Thomas A. Edison Jr.

Chemical Company for gross fraud and misrepresentation, and that the several post masters throughout the United States be instructed not to forward any mail matter to the said company which may be deposited at their respective offices, or to accept for transmission through the United States mail, any matter which may be deposited by the said company for such transmission.

And your orator will ever pray:

Very respectfully,

Thomas A Edison

Orange, New Jersey,

August 27, 1904.

Frederic L. Ripen
Of Counsel,
Orange, New Jersey.

State of New Jersey, }
County of Essex, } ss.:

Thomas A. Edison, having been first duly sworn on oath doth depose and say;

That he is the above named petitioner; that he has read the said petition; that the facts stated therein of his own knowledge are true, and that the facts stated therein on information and belief, are believed to be true.

Thomas A Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before me }
this 27 day of August, 1904. }

J. F. Randall
Notary Public N. J.

[ATTACHMENT]

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition :
of Thomas A. Edison for an order :
denying the use of the mails to : Before the HONORABLE
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical :
Company of New York City for : POST MASTER GENERAL.
gross fraud and misrepresentation.:

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison.

State of New Jersey, :
: ss.:
County of Essex. :

Thomas A. Edison, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he resides at Llewellyn Park, West
Orange, New Jersey, and is an inventor by profession; that
he has read the affidavit of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. entitled
in this petition and verified on the *20th* day of *August*
and the several exhibits referred to therein; that the
said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is the deponent's son and is
now about 31 years old; that his said son has never shown
any ability as an inventor or electrical expert; that de-
ponent believes his said son incapable of making any inven-
tion or discovery of merit; that for several years prior
to 1898 his said son was employed by deponent in a purely
clerical capacity, but in that year the said son left his
employ, and so far as deponent is informed and believes has
had no regular employment since that time nor done any work
but has supported himself by the sale of his name to a
number of persons who have sought thereby to trade on de-
ponent's name and reputation.

Deponent further says that one Franklin Everhart
and certain associates in the year 1901 organized a company

[ATTACHMENT]

known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation; that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware upon deponent's application, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter heads or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels upon the goods sold or offered for sale by it, except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that deponent was in no way connected with said corporation or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it.

Deponent further says, on information and belief, that when the said injunction was granted the said Everhart, and his associates, in order that they might have a claim of right to the use of the name "Edison" approached deponent's son, the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. and persuaded him to sell the use of his name for a consideration; that this was done by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., and thereupon the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and has since been actively engaged in the business of making and selling an alleged electro-medical appliance, called the Magno-Electric Vitalizer; that the said Company in its pamphlets and literature represents the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer as a cure for nervous troubles, brain troubles, muscular troubles, stomach troubles and bowel troubles, including nervous dyspepsia, heart disease, malaria, typhoid, Bright's disease and other kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, nervous prostration, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, deafness, blindness, con,

[ATTACHMENT]

sumption, pelvic derangement, and other complaints and ailments.

Deponent further says that the statements contained in the pamphlets issued by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company and referred to in the said affidavit of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. as exhibits A, B, and C, are misleading, unscientific and absurd, and have been skillfully and ingeniously gotten up by the use of high sounding phrases and mysterious allusions to scientific matters to deceive unscientific and ignorant persons.

Deponent further says that the signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr. used by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company as a trademark on the said Vitalizers and shown for example on the cover and on pages 10, 22, 31, 37, 43 and 47 of the said exhibit C, is not the signature of deponent's son, Thomas A. Edison Jr., but is a copy or counterfeit of deponent's signature, with the letters "Jr." added thereto somewhat like a scroll.

Deponent further says that by reason of the advertisements and objectionable methods of doing business adopted by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company, a large number of persons have been left to believe that deponent is connected with that company and is the inventor of the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer; and to this extent deponent has been greatly injured and annoyed; that deponent has received a large number of letters from persons throughout the United States in which deponent is referred to as the inventor of the said Vitalizer, as shown by the attached copies of letters or postals hereto annexed from D.H. Tucker, M.D. of Longstreet, La., from John Mullen of Buffalo, N.Y., from Charles R. Faris of Stilwell, N.D., from A.M. Carpenter of Clinton, Mont., from Mrs. F.W. Brodie of San Diego, Cal., from C.J. Wells of Harbor Springs, Mich., and from J.W. Donovan of Norwalk, Cal., and marked respectively, A, B,

[ATTACHMENT]

C, D, E, F and G.

Deponent further says that by reason of the pamphlets issued by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company and the unfair methods of doing business adopted by that concern, many persons throughout the United States have been led to believe that any business with which the name of deponent's son may be connected, must necessarily be legitimate, as appears from the annexed copies of letters which deponent attaches hereto, from G.P. Gale of Brocksburg, Ind., from G.M. Hoover of Bucyrus, O., from Miss Annie Mc Carthy of Augusta, Ga., from H.E. Franklin of Westerly, R.I., from George I. Lidgerwood of Chicago, Ill., from A.W. Griebel of Temple, Texas, from S.P. Lee of Portland, Oregon, from H. Goodridge, of Fairmont, Neb., from Elizabeth Walling of Cambridge, Mass., and from B.W. Marshall of Hendersonville, N.C., and marked respectively, exhibits H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q.

Thomas A Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
day of August, 1904.

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public of N.J.

(Seal)

[ATTACHMENT]

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition)
of Thomas A. Edison for an order)
denying the use of the mails to)
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical) Before the HONORABLE
Company of New York City for)
(gross fraud and misrepresentation.) POST MASTER GENERAL.

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr.

State of ^{New York} New Jersey, }
County of ^{Orange} Orange, } ss.:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. having been first duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he resided in Orange, N.J. until about ¹⁹¹² day of ^{June} 1904, and was Vice President and a Director in the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, but that on or about the day last mentioned he resigned the said offices in that concern; that the signature of deponent to this affidavit is the true and genuine signature and handwriting of the deponent as he is, and always has been accustomed to write the same; that in writing said signature it is not, and never has been, his custom to make a loop connected with the initial letter "E", nor to make said letter "T", nor the rest of the name in any other manner than as in the signature attached to this affidavit. Deponent further says that he has read the annexed advertising pamphlets of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company attached hereto as exhibits, and respectively marked A, B and C, and made a part hereof; that the statements in said exhibits contained to the effect that deponent has a Labora-

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

[ATTACHMENT]

tory, or Laboratories, in which he has conducted, or is conducting experiments (Exhibit A, pp. 8, 12, 21; Exhibit B, pp. 4, 10, 55; Exhibit C, pp. 6, 12) are without qualification false; that deponent never had a Laboratory of his own and has not conducted any experiments, nor done any work in any Laboratory since the year 1896, when he did some work for his father in the latter's Laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey; that he has never conducted any Laboratory experiments whatever for the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company; that all that deponent ever did in connection with the so-called Magnco-Electric Vitalizer advertised by the said company, was to suggest the idea of a portable medical battery, which others on behalf of that company perfected, and for which an application for patent was made in his name at the request of said company, in order, as deponent, now believes, to connect the name of "Edison" with it; that deponent has not spent any time at the office of said company, or been in any way actively connected with said company's business since on or about the *first* day of *August* 1903; that at no time did deponent ever do anything more for the company than odd jobs of clerical work; that the statements contained in the said exhibits in so far as that they assert that deponent gave any advice to patients, examines any correspondence, or that communications from patients were referred to him personally for advice, or has any personal connection with the business since the day last mentioned, (Exhibit B, pp. 43, 52, 53, 57; Exhibit C, pp. 45, 54, 56, 59) are unqualifiedly false and untrue; nor does deponent ever remember having had any interview whatever with any prospective patients or purchasers of Vitalizers, or given advice thereon, or had any communication with patients referred to

[ATTACHMENT]

him personally for advice; and deponent further says that his knowledge of the treatment of diseases whether by drugs or electricity, amounts to practically nothing. Deponent further says that the statements in said exhibits contained, (Exhibit A, p. 7; Exhibit B, p. 9; Exhibit C, p. 11) with reference to foreign patents is untrue and false, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and deponent is not aware that any foreign patents have ever been applied for on said Vitalizer, nor has deponent any remembrance of signing any papers for such foreign applications. Deponent further says that the statements in said Exhibit A, p. 7, to the effect -

"that he was importuned by friends, upon whom he had personally tested the Vitalizer, to allow the world to share the benefits of the discovery, but he steadily persisted in his refusal, until as time went by, he found himself at the head of his own Laboratories and plant - the now well-known Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company",

and similar statements in said Exhibit B, p. 9 and Exhibit C, p. 11, are without qualification false; that deponent never tested the said Vitalizers personally upon any friends, or any one else; that he was never importuned by friends or any one else to introduce the same to the public; that he has no Laboratories nor plant; but that the said Vitalizers are made by the wholesale at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and as deponent is informed and believes, are shipped directly to purchasers without being tested and without any regulation. Deponent further says that the signed statement appearing on page 5 of Exhibit C, was never written by him, nor has he any recollection of having signed the same, and he believes that his name was assigned thereto by some one unknown to deponent and without his knowledge or consent. Deponent further says that the statements con-

[ATTACHMENT]

tained in said exhibits B and C, pages 9 and 11 respectively, to the effect that he was offered the sum of \$750,000. for his patent rights on the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer are without qualification false, and that the statements to the effect that he refused the said offer are also false and untrue. Deponent furthermore states, that the efforts clearly made in these exhibits to create the impression to the public that deponent is a person of high skill and scientific attainments, an inventor of high order, actuated solely by humanitarian and philanthropic motives (Exhibit A, pp. 9, 11, 12; Exhibit B, p.p. 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 44, 50, 51, 57; Exhibit C, p.p. 5, 6, 9, 15, 17, 18, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 46, 52, 53, 58, 59) are without qualification false, misleading and untrue; deponent states that he never held out any pretensions to scientific attainments or inventive skill; that he is in no way responsible for the false and misleading statements contained on these exhibits; that those statements were made without his knowledge or consent; and that deponent has nothing whatever to do, and never had anything to do with the commercial exploitation of said Vitalizers.

Deponent further states that he has read a certain letter dated May 4, 1904, written by the said company to one Mrs. William Gladek of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in which the said company says that :

" in the opinion of our medical experts, as well as of Mr. Edison, your complaint is due to a rheumatic-nature".

Of this, deponent says he never had and never gave such an opinion, and knew nothing whatever of the case thus mentioned; that he never heard of Mrs. Gladek and never saw any letter written by her to the company, and that he never saw the letter from the company to Mrs. Gladek until a few days prior to the signing of this affidavit.

[ATTACHMENT]

Deponent has also read a letter dated May 5, 1904, written by said company to Jordan M. Israel of Rahway, New Jersey and in which appears the following statement by said company:

"Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form, the above mentioned instruments, as he agrees with our medical officer regarding the advisability of treating your case by this means. He asks us to tell you if you will use this diagnosis form and the enclosed envelope when ordering a set of Vitalizers, that he will personally superintend the regulation of your instruments".

Of this deponent says that the foregoing statements contained in said letter to Israel are each and every one of them in every respect false and untrue, and deponent never heard of the case in question until a few days before signing this affidavit, and made no requests of said company in regard thereto, and sent no message or messages to the addressee of said letter.

Deponent further states that he has read a letter from the said company of June 20, 1904 to George Hedden of 96 Sixth Avenue New York City, in which the statement is made:

"Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form the instruments which he considers to be necessary for the proper treatment of your case, and he asks us to explain to you that Insole Electrodes are preferable to the Knee or Ankle Electrodes, because they enable the patient to direct the curative current of the Vitalizerto every part of the lower limbs, instead of only to the affected parts. He also asks us to tell you that by means of the regular set of Vitalizers you will be able to treat your Dyspepsia, to tone up the nerves and to greatly improve the health of the entire body by their use".

On this deponent states that each and every one of these statements so far as they relate to him, is without qualification false; that he never heard of Mr. Hedden until the letter in question was called to his attention a few days before signing this affidavit; that he never considered

[ATTACHMENT]

case, nor considered any case, and that he never requested the company nor any individual to convey any opinion of his to Mr. Hedden, nor to any other patient. Deponent further says that the statements in the said letter to Hedden that his order would be brought "directly to the attention of Mr. Edison (deponent) and will secure for you his personal supervision when your Vitalizers are adjusted to meet the needs of your case", is also false, untrue and misleading; that no orders were ever brought to deponent's attention, nor were any Vitalizers so far as deponent knows, ever adjusted, to meet any particular case.

Deponent further says that he has read a letter from the said company dated June 18, 1904, to J.F. McCoy of Rahway, New Jersey, in which the statement is made that a certain set of Vitalizers "were regulated to meet the individual needs of your (McCoy's) case, under the personal supervision of Mr. Edison"; deponent says that this statement is without qualification false, that he never personally regulated Vitalizers for Mr. McCoy, nor any one else, that he never personally supervised the regulation of Vitalizers for any one, and that so far as deponent knows, no Vitalizers were ever regulated by any one, but as deponent has previously stated, the Vitalizers were sold by the company without any regulation or adjustment.

Deponent further says that the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company is, and has been for years past, against the protest of deponent, in various ways seeking to convey the impression to the public, and to the company's customers, that his father, Thomas A. Edison, is and was connected with the business of that company; that this appears among other things by the use of the term "Mr. Edison" in letters above mentioned, as well as elsewhere; that deponent recalls protesting on one occasion against the use of a signature

[ATTACHMENT]

reproduced upon an advertisement and goods of said company, on account of the fact that the same imitated almost precisely the signature of his father, the same having been taken from a facsimile of his father's signature on a photograph. Deponent further says that the signature appearing on the fly leaves of Exhibits B and C, hereto annexed, are substantial copies of deponents signature; that the signatures which appear on the cover of Exhibit A and upon the Vitalizers themselves, as illustrated, as for example, on the cover of Exhibit C and on pages 10, 22, 31, 37 and 43 of Exhibit C, are not deponent's signature, but are copies of the well-known signature of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, Deponent presents herewith, a pamphlet of the Edison Manufacturing Company, made a part hereof, and marked Exhibit D, on the cover, of which appears a facsimile of the true signature of deponent's father, from which a comparison with the counterfeit thereof fraudulently used by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company may be made.

Deponent further says on information and belief that thousands of letters have been received by the company making inquiries concerning the Magno-Electric Vitalizer and to which responses are generally made similar in tone to those addressed to Mrs. Cladek and Messrs. Israel, Hedden and McCoy, above referred to; that if no response is received by the company to such letters, it is the practice of the company to address to the hesitating correspondents, a circular letter of which a copy is attached hereto marked Exhibit E; deponent further says that the statements in this Exhibit to the effect that deponent requested the company to direct any ones attention to the alleged new attachments and that he (deponent) "is taking an earnest personal in-

[ATTACHMENT]

terest in all patients" and "requests
the courtesy of a reply to this communication" are without
qualification false and untrue.

Deponent further says that at or about the time
that the said company first put the Magno-Electric Vital-
izer on the market, a great many alleged interviews with
deponent appeared in the daily press, being telegraphed
from New York; deponent attaches hereto and marks Exhi-
bit F, a letter to deponent's father from J.F. McCreery
of Hinton, West Va. together with a newspaper clipping
referred to, a letter marked Exhibit G, to deponent's
father from Carl M. Wilson of West Superior, Wis. together
with a newspaper clipping referred to, and a letter marked
Exhibit H to deponent's father from Mrs. Mary Clark of
Eant Toledo, Ohio, together with a newspaper clipping
referred to; deponent also attaches hereto and marks Ex-
hibit I, a copy of the New York Evening News of August
14, 1903, containing an alleged interview with deponent;
and deponent says that all of the said alleged interviews
referred to in said Exhibits F, G, H and I are false and
without a shadow of foundation; that deponent had no in-
terviews with newspaper men, nor authorized any publica-
tion of his views regarding the Magno- Electric Vitalizer,
nor did he ever entertain the opinion expressed in the
said alleged interviews; but deponent on information and
belief says that the said alleged interviews were prepared
by some one unknown to deponent and deponent's name was
used in connection therewith, without his knowledge or
consent.

Deponent also attaches hereto a circular of the
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company marked Exhibit J
in which reference is made to the several newspapers in
which interviews were alleged to have been printed, but

[ATTACHMENT]

in no case did deponent give any interviews regarding the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, or express the opinions with which he is credited therein.

Deponent further says on information and belief that the entire scheme underlying the operation of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company originated and has been carried on by one Franklin Everhart and his associates; that the said Everhart, as deponent has since learned, was the controlling spirit as well as the owner of a former company, known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation, that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the United States Circuit Court, District of Delaware, upon application of Thomas A. Edison, deponent's father, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title, and also from using the name "Edison" on its letter heads, cards, circulars, or other advertisements, or labels upon the goods so sold or offered for sale by it, except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that the complainant, Thomas A. Edison, was in no way connected with the defendant corporation, or with its business, or with the articles or goods sold, or offered for sale by it. Deponent further says that about the same time, the said injunction was granted, he was approached by the said Franklin Everhart, who asked deponent, in substance, how much he wanted for his name (deponent's) to be used in the title of a proposed new corporation; at that time deponent had no knowledge that there had been in existence, the said company known as the Edison Chemical Company, or that Everhart was connected with it; deponent says that shortly thereafter, he made an arrangement for a small consideration to lend the use of his name and subsequently, he, with certain associates of the said Everhart, became in-

[ATTACHMENT]

corporators of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, of which the said Everhart is an officer, and as deponent believes, a stock holder. For about a year or a little more, the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company continued in a small way, the business of selling ink, perfume, and bluing tablets, the formulas for which had been purchased from the Edison Chemical Company, until sometime in November 1902, when deponent suggested the Electric Vitalizer, making a rough sketch thereof on a pad, and the company getting up the details and causing the application for a patent thereon to be prepared, and which was duly signed by deponent.

Deponent further says that on December 6, 1902, he entered into an agreement with the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, giving that company the right to manufacture and sell the said Magno-Electric Vitalizers, and to use his name in connection therewith in consideration of a royalty of \$2.00 for each and every Vitalizer manufactured and sold by the company. A copy of this agreement is attached hereto and marked Exhibit K. Deponent further says that at the time of executing the agreement last referred to, he was approached by one Newton Bennington, who, deponent is informed and believes, was and still is, one of the largest stock holders of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company; and the said Bennington represented to deponent that the company would not manufacture said Vitalizers, but would still limit itself to the manufacture and sale of ink, perfumes and bluing tablets; and acting upon these false representations, deponent was persuaded to enter into an agreement with the said Bennington on December 6, 1902, (copy attached hereto and marked Exhibit L) and under which deponent assigned all his rights in the said contract with the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company to the said Bennington,

[ATTACHMENT]

and received in consideration therefor, the guarantee of said Bemington that a 5 per cent dividend would be paid deponent regularly on deponent's stock in the said company, of which deponent then owned \$5,000. worth par value, but which was later sold; and deponent says that at no time while he was connected with the said company did he receive therefrom more than \$55. per week, which deponent now believes was paid to him solely for the use of his name, since deponent, for at least a year prior to his severing all connections with the said company, was not called upon to do any work therefor.

Deponent further says that since about the time the said company began manufacturing and selling the Vitalizers, or shortly thereafter, deponent has had no active connection with said company, except to hold the offices as Vice President and a stock holder, the management and conduct of the company having been carried on by the other officers; that deponent is informed and believes that in the New York office of said company, a man (not of the name of Edison) is employed bearing more or less of a resemblance to deponent, and who is pointed out by the officers of said company to purchasers and other inquiring parties as "Mr. Edison"; that all these practices are without the consent or approval of deponent.

Deponent further says on information and belief that the motive of the said Everhart in getting him into the company, was on account of the similarity of his name to that of his father, and that the whole course of conduct on the part of the said company clearly indicates an intent to trade upon the name and reputation of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, who is a well-known electrician, electrical inventor and scientist, and to lead the public to be-

[ATTACHMENT]

lieve that deponent's father is in some way connected with said company, or at least fully approves of deponent's former connection therewith, and of the efficacy and alleged scientific standard of the said Vitalizers.

Thomas Edison Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

day of *26th* August 1904.

Winard S. Hazen

Justice of the Peace

(Seal)

[ATTACHMENT]

DA

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition)
of Thomas A. Edison for an order)
denying the use of the mails to) Before the HONORABLE
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical)
Company of New York City for) POST MASTER GENERAL.
gross fraud and misrepresentation.)

Second affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr.

State of New Jersey,)
County of Essex,) ss.:

Thomas A. Edison Jr. having been first duly sworn on oath doth depose and say as follows:

I have already executed an affidavit in this case on even date herewith. I attach hereto a paper called "The Magnet" dated July 15, 1904, Vol. No. 1, No. 1, and marked Exhibit M, which is represented as being edited by myself. This representation is false and fraudulent. I am not the editor of this paper, nor of any other paper; I never heard of the paper in question, and never saw a copy of it, until today. The paper purports to be published at the "Edison Laboratories, New York". The only Edison Laboratory that I know of is that of my father at Orange, New Jersey. So far as I know the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company has no laboratories in New York. In the paper in question (page 1) appears an article entitled "Public Meeting to Discuss the Edison Vitalizer, wherein it appears that at a meeting before the Electrical Society of New York, I submitted a paper relating to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. This article is absolutely false, as I never read any paper before any society what-

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Second affidavit of
Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

[ATTACHMENT]

ever. I know nothing whatever about the incident that the article in question purports to describe. The paper also contains an article (page 1) entitled "Edison Jr.'s New Invention, A Masterpiece", and describes a so-called "Dynamic Energizer" which it claims that I invented. This article also, is absolutely false and untrue. I never invented the Dynamic Energizer and know nothing whatever about it. On the second page of the paper in question appears an article entitled "Edison Vitalizer Revolutionizes Medicine". The statements in this article which purport to quote opinions of mine, are false and fraudulent. I never made the statements contained in this article and never entertained the opinions referred to therein.

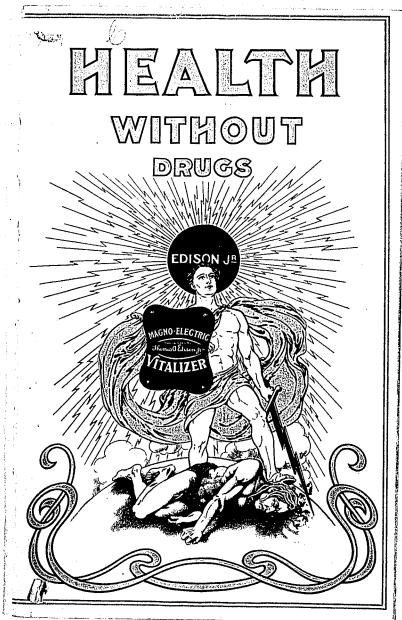
Thomas A Edison, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before _____)
me this *sixth* day of August, 1904.)

(Seal)

Minard S. Hoge
Justice of the Peace

[ATTACHMENT]



[ATTACHMENT]

To relieve suffering is a
Noble achievement;
To prevent it, a
Mighty triumph.
Thomas A. Edison's



COPYRIGHT, 1904

SEVENTH EDITION [REVISED]

[ATTACHMENT]



This is all the preparation necessary before employing the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer for the treatment and cure of disease.

PREPARED AND MADE BY CROFTS BROTHERS

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The Simple, Yet Scientific Theory of the Edison Vitalizer

I have established the fact that every nerve impulse is electrical. This discovery has been confirmed by Professors Lash, Koch, Putnam, Lord Kelvin and other investigators.

Every nerve in the human body generates and stores up vital electrical energy.

Health depends upon the continuance of the power to generate and store up the form of electricity which the body needs.

A definite quantity of electrical force is contained in the nerves.

If this quantity is increased, or lost, disease or even death.

The largest and most important nerve in the human body is the Spinal Cord. It is the Dynamo—the Power Station—of the system.

In the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer I have constructed an instrument which can supply exactly the same kind of electrical force which normally exists in the healthy Spinal Cord.

The Vitalizer acts as a Governor and Regulator. If the Spinal Cord needs more electrical energy, the Vitalizer supplies it. If the Spinal Cord contains too much force and the patient

is irritable and nervous, the Vitalizer diminishes the current and soothes his body into rest.

The Vitalizer, therefore, is what its name implies—a Life-Giver—a Regulator—a Creator of Health and Vigorous energy.

THOMAS A. EDISON, JR.

SINCE the discovery of Chloroform, which at one splendid wave of its sceptre raised forever from the world the curse of Pain, there has been no such wonderful or beneficent invention as that of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, which is Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s gift to the world of men.

THE GREATEST GIFT IN THE WORLD

There is neither presumption nor exaggeration of statement in the foregoing comparison, for if it was a glorious achievement to rid the world of preventable pain, it is no less admirable to free mankind from the curse and risk of swallowing unnecessary drugs.



For Consumption.

YOU, yourself, may have taken medicine or drugs all your life, and to denounce the practice or to say that it is unscientific may seem to you to be ridiculous. Remember, however, that not many years ago no man believed his health assured unless, periodically, one of his veins was opened and he was "bled."

MEDICAL SCIENCE HAS ADVANCED

[ATTACHMENT]

WHEN THE LANCET WAS RING

No. 80

LEAVENWORTH, S. C.
 About two miles from here was a little place called Leavenworth, S. C. It was a small town, but it was famous for its "ring" of lancers. These lancers were famous for their skill in using the lance. They were called "ring lancers" because they fought in a circle, or "ring". They were famous for their skill in using the lance. They were called "ring lancers" because they fought in a circle, or "ring". They were famous for their skill in using the lance. They were called "ring lancers" because they fought in a circle, or "ring".

DID a woman faint at a mouse, or a man break his leg in the hunting-field, both alike were subjected to the ready lancet of the surgeon, and were "revived" by being deprived of from two ounces to half a pint of blood. The practices of Bleeding, Cupping and Leeching are now as dead as the Latin language, and to the men of to-day it seems absurd that people could once have believed that life and health could be preserved by systematically robbing the body of its vital fluid.

Is it, then, too much to hope that the day is at hand when it will seem equally unwise to pour medicines into the stomach to relieve a cold in the head, to heal an ulcerated foot, or to benefit an inflamed kidney or a rheumatic knee?

IT was because Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., believed that the custom of regarding the stomach as the royal road to anything and everything was both unscientific and dangerous, that he sought to replace the practice by rational and natural methods.

His laboratory work had shown him that the nerves governed every organ in the body, and he knew that the nerves responded to the influence of electricity more surely and speedily than to anything else.

To an inventor and scientist of young Mr. Edison's ability this hint was sufficient. He saw that if he could devise a method by which a constant and gentle electric force could be brought to bear upon the nerves at any desired point, he would be able to control disease and abate suffering.

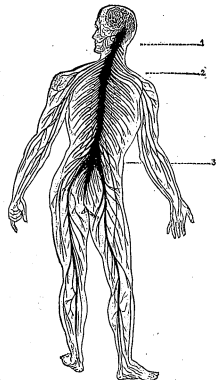
With characteristic enthusiasm he set to work, and after extended laboratory investigations and an infatigue of patient labor, he produced the now famous Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

SINS AGAINST THE STOMACH



To "Stun" the Nerves.

ELECTRICITY THE REAL REMEDY



This picture gives an accurate plan of the Spinal Cord and its branching nerves. The Spinal Cord is the Dynamo—the Power Station—of the Human body.

1. Cervical Ganglion, or "Centre of Life."
2. Cervical Ganglion, or centre for the nerves of the neck and shoulders.
3. Thoracic Ganglion, or centre for the nerves of the abdominal and pelvic regions.

[ATTACHMENT]

**HOW THE
VITALIZER
IS USED**



As the Vitalizer
is worn

**CURRENT
KILLS
MICROBES**

No. 65

ATLANTIC CITY,
March 22, 1921. —
After the use of your
MAGNO-ELECTRIC
VITALIZER, I have
experienced relief of all my
troubles. I feel better
than I have in years.
I have been advised
by all the doctors
I have seen that I have
nothing to do but
wait for death.

**NO
DANGER
WHATEVER**

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer, in its simplest form, consists of two instruments, each about four inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. The instruments are strongly covered in leather. On the surface are four metal-lic plates, or anodes, through which the curative force is communicated to the body.

The generating unit, or Spinal Anode, is always worn upon the spine. The other instrument, or Secondary Unit, may be placed upon any desired part of the body. The curative force passes from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, going through the body by way of the nerves. When the Secondary Unit has secured its full charge the Spinal Anode begins to act as an attractor, and the current slowly returns to its starting place. In this way a constant, gentle, oscillating current is kept up between the two instruments. This current, or force, is tonic, reconstructive and bactericidal. It has a marked influence upon cell growth and retards waste. It checks the deposition of lime in the arterial walls, thereby promoting functional and vital activity and arresting decay.

NO danger whatever attends the use of the Vitalizer. Some people are afraid to use electricity in any form, either because they have themselves experienced painful shocks, or because they have heard that electricity has been injurious to other people.

Nothing of this sort can happen with the Vitalizer. Patients need not be at all nervous about using the Magno-Electric Vitalizer for the treatment of their complaints.

NERVOUS patients are hereby given the personal assurance of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., that the Vitalizer never burns the skin, never injures the nerves, never gives shocks, and is never dangerous to wear. The Vitalizer can be worn during heavy thunderstorms without the slightest risk.

However badly shattered your nerves may be; however weak, irritable, or nervous you may have become, you will find nothing but rest and comfort in the Vitalizer. The instrument never irritates the nerves and never makes a patient's ailments worse. Its curative current is uniformly soothing and refreshing; it is able to stimulate the nervous system without causing reaction.

Ordinary electricity—such as that which is furnished by small, common batteries—usually acts upon the nerves as a strong poison, and should therefore, never be used for the treatment of nervous diseases. The pronounced natural objections which the human nerves have to the poison and torture of the ordinary current, is shown by the pricking, stinging, burning sensation which is felt when this common electricity is used.

THAT pricking, tingling sensation is PAIN, pure and simple, and is the nerves' way of telling the brain that something unpleasant and unwholesome is happening to them.

Anything that HURTS your nerves is a pretty good thing to let severely alone!

None of these unpleasantnesses attend the use of the Vitalizer. The curative current of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer differs altogether from the raw, rough, uncontrolled current obtained from common batteries. No pricking or tingling sensation whatever can be felt when the Vitalizer is worn.

**ALWAYS
SAFE
TO WEAR**

No. 67

ST. LOUIS, MO.,
April 20, 1921. —
I received the Vitalizer
on my 4th day
and was so glad
that with my agonizing
troubles, I was
at last cured. I
feel better than
I have in years.
I have been advised
by all the doctors
I have seen that I
have nothing to do
but wait for death.
I feel better than
I have in years.
I have been advised
by all the doctors
I have seen that I
have nothing to do
but wait for death.

**COMMON
ELECTRICITY
DANGEROUS**



For Consumption.

**GIVES
NO
SENSATION**

[ATTACHMENT]



This is the way the Vitalizer is worn for the cure of Consumption or Heart Disease. One Vitalizer is placed over the lung centre on the spine, while the other is located on the chest, over the lungs, or heart.

GOOD results are insured when both units are used. When only a single Vitalizer is employed, its energy is automatically transmitted by the nerves, and its current cannot be guided. When both units are used the current can be sent from one to the other and is always under the control of the wearer.

Until certain points in connection with his foreign patents have been settled, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., considers it inadvisable to reveal the exact combination and arrangement of the metals and chemical compounds which enter into the construction of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. When it is said that, at present, storage batteries are made of lead and frequently weigh a ton, while the new battery of Edison, Sr., is made of nickel and graphite and weighs but eighteen ounces, enough has been told to indicate to educated persons the line of advance which has lately been made by scientists in the decrease of weight and increase of power. The junior Edison has solved the problem of compressing into a four-inch space a combination of materials weighing but three ounces, which can be so permeated with electrical energy that the germs of disease can find no lodgment when it is worn.

IT was only after considerable persuasion that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., consented to allow the Magno-Electric Vitalizer to be placed upon the market.

Again and again he was importuned by friends upon whom he had personally tested the Vitalizer to allow the world to share the benefits of the discovery, but for a long time he declined. Then a commercial syndicate, after investigating the powers of the instrument, offered Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., \$750,000 for his patent rights.

WHY TWO ARE WORN

No. 177
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
Edison, Jr. has
been awarded a
patent for a
battery of cells
which will
generate a
current of
electricity
of sufficient
strength to
drive a
motor of
any size.
The
battery
is made
of nickel
and
graphite
and weighs
but
eighteen
ounces.
The
weight
is so
distributed
that
it
will
not
disturb
the
wearer.

STRENGTH AND LIGHTNESS



Edison Electro.

REFUSED \$750,000 FOR VITALIZER

[ATTACHMENT]

**PRASED BY
THE
NEWSPAPERS**



For the Editor.

**ELECTRIC
BELTS NO
GOOD**

No. 89

ALTON'S
RESEARCH, CAL.
THEY DO NOT
DO ANY GOOD
AND ARE HARM-
FUL. THEY ARE
WASTEFUL AND
DANGEROUS. THE
VITALIZER IS THE
ONLY DEVICE THAT
GIVES RESULTS.
THEY DO NOT
DO ANY GOOD
AND ARE HARM-
FUL.

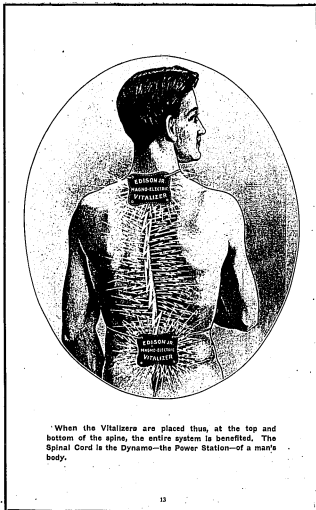
**COMMON-
SENSE
REASONS**

NEWSPAPER readers will remember the congratulatory comments of the press when young Mr. Edison refused the offer, because, he said, the syndicate intended to exploit the instrument as a mere commercial speculation, while he himself wished to place the Vitalizer within the reach of even the poorest patients.

In order to be able to place the Vitalizer in the hands of sufferers at the lowest possible price Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., decided to construct the instruments in his own laboratories and to distribute them through his own company—the well-known Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company. By this action patients are enabled to feel certain that their interests are thoroughly protected.

THE public has been so long deceived and disappointed by various "Electric Belt" devices that young Mr. Edison greatly feared his new invention would be confounded with these deceptive and useless appliances. The inventor's name should be, of course, sufficient guarantee to most people of the scientific value of the invention, but a few words of explanation will make apparent to every one the vital difference which exists between the Magno-Electric Vitalizer and the various so-called "Electric Belts."

It is known that electricity always follows the path of the best conductor. Metal, for instance, is a much better conductor of electricity than the human body. Now, an electric belt is made of metal, and its shape is a circle. It follows, therefore, that any electricity which may be contained in the belt simply passes around and around the body, by way of the belt's hooks, wires and plates. The current never enters the body at all—cannot enter it, in fact—for the metallic belt holds it fast.



"When the Vitalizers are placed thus, at the top and bottom of the spine, the entire system is benefited. The Spinal Cord is the Dynamo—the Power Station—of a man's body."

[ATTACHMENT]

TROLLEY CARS CAN'T CURE

No. 174

WIRELESS, COIN-OPERATED, SELF-CONTAINED, PORTABLE, RADIO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER for use in the home, office, hotel, restaurant, public health, school, hospital, and all other places where electricity is available. It is the only device of its kind ever invented. It is the only device of its kind ever patented. It is the only device of its kind ever made.

WHAT THE VITALIZER DOES



For the Home.

LIKE A PORTABLE X-RAY

TO wear an electric belt in the expectation of receiving benefit therefrom is as sensible as to try to obtain electric treatment by riding in a trolley car. Very powerful currents of electricity are passing through the rails and wires all around you when you ride in a trolley car, but you know very well that none of the current reaches you.

The Magno-Electric Vitalizer acts in a way entirely different from that of an "Electric Belt." Each unit is separate. They have no wires or other means of communication with each other. There is no way for a current to pass from one Vitalizer unit to another without passing through the body of the wearer. The spinal anode constantly gives off force in the shape of oscillating electric energy, and when force is generated the current is obliged to pass through the body to get from one unit to the other. It cannot go around, for electricity always takes the shortest route.

THAT is the difference between the Magno-Electric Vitalizer and an "Electric Belt."

There is no disease or complaint of the body that cannot be treated by the radio-active force proceeding from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. This force is something distinctly new in medical science. The energy stored up in and emanating from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer is, in effect, a species of bactericidal X-Ray. When applied to the chest and back of a consumptive the full effect of the Vitalizer can be brought to bear upon the lungs of the patient, stimulating the circulation in the cells and improving their tone, while at the same time the bacilli, or germs of consumption, can be destroyed and disintegrated.

MR. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has also utilized the fact that every one of the really serious diseases from which mankind suffers is due to the presence of the bacilli—or microbes—of the specific disease from which the patient suffers. Disease germs, or microbes, are the tiniest things in nature. They are so small that more than a million can find lodgment upon the point of a fine needle, yet they are so deadly that the presence of even one may result in a strong man's death. Scientists have long known that drugs cannot cure such diseases as consumption, diphtheria, pneumonia, typhoid fever and malaria. When the bacilli of tuberculosis have once invaded a man's lungs they cannot be dislodged by placing drugs in his stomach. The need has been for some direct application to the seat of the disease which should kill the microbes without harming the patient.

WHY DRUGS ARE USELESS



For the Home.

EDISON, JR.'S WONDERFUL WORK

No. 252

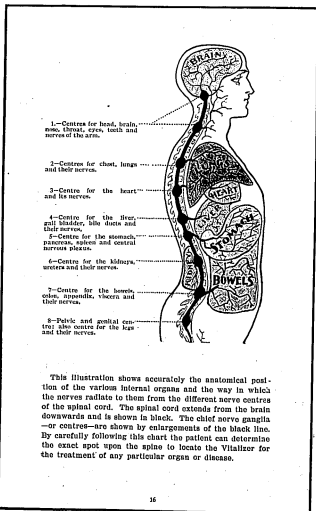
THE LATEST, MOST IMPROVED, PORTABLE, RADIO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER for use in the home, office, hotel, restaurant, public health, school, hospital, and all other places where electricity is available. It is the only device of its kind ever invented. It is the only device of its kind ever patented. It is the only device of its kind ever made.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SPINAL CORD

ELECTRICITY promised the surest cure, for a powerful current of electricity will kill germ life; but until Thomas A. Edison, Jr., applied himself to the problem and produced the Magno-Electric Vitalizer it had been found impossible to use electricity. Experience showed that when an ordinary current was strong enough to destroy germs it was also sufficiently powerful to injure the patient seriously.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., struck out a straight road to the center of the problem. He knew that one of the very best conductors of electricity was the human nerve, and his knowledge of anatomy taught him that the nerves controlled the body. In selecting the best point of application for the Vitalizer, therefore, he naturally used the mightiest nerve in the human body—the spinal cord—to carry the curative force.

[ATTACHMENT]



THE spinal cord in man resembles the great trunk line of a telephone system, having sub-stations upon it from which lines run to various subscribers. These "sub-stations" are known as the spinal ganglia, while the "subscribers" are the organs of the body. An accurate picture of the spinal cord and its accessory nerves will be found on pages 7 and 16 of this booklet. The spinal cord, or trunk line, is really a part of the brain, as it directly connects with that organ at the base of the skull. It follows, therefore, that in utilizing the spinal cord for the transmission of the curative force of the Vitalizer Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is actually applying constant tonic stimulation to the Health Highway of the human body. The brain and the Spinal Cord together constitute the Dynamo—the Power Station—of the system. The Vitalizer refreshes both the Spinal Cord and the brain.

LARGEST NERVE IN THE BODY

No. 178

GRAND DAY
 ALL
 kinds of
 ailments
 cured
 by
 the
 use
 of
 the
 Vitalizer
 Mr. Edison, Jr.

THIS is believed to be the first time in the history of medical electricity that a successful method has been found of effecting the corrective stimulation of the brain cells. Scientists have long recognized the need of such an invention, but until Mr. Edison, Jr., discovered the Vitalizer no one knew how to accomplish the direct treatment of the brain. It is now demonstrated that by wearing the Vitalizer the brain can be kept constantly clear and alert without danger of harmful strain. Nervous prostration need no longer possess fears for the busy man. The curative effects of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer are of such a character that the physiological balance which should exist between the brain and the circulation can be constantly maintained. It is now possible for the business man to use his brain with utmost concentration without danger of reaction. Nervous indigestion loses its terrors when the Vitalizer is worn.

BRAIN IS STRENGTHENED



The Vitalizer in the Back.

CURES NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

[ATTACHMENT]

ALL THE
NERVES
MAPPED



For Painful.

COMBATS
ALL
DISEASES

No. 179

NATIONAL HEALTH
REVIEW

It is a fact that the human body is a complex machine, and that it is not only able to resist, but also to overcome, all diseases. The Vitalizer is a powerful agent in the treatment of all diseases, and is the only one that can be used in the treatment of all diseases. It is a powerful agent in the treatment of all diseases, and is the only one that can be used in the treatment of all diseases.

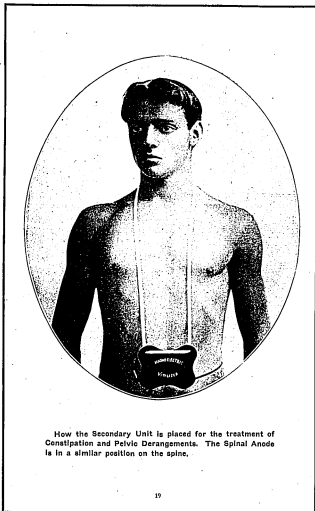
NERVES
CONTROL
HEALTH

SURGEONS and anatomists have accurately located the exact position and duties of every one of the "sub-stations" or ganglia of the spinal cord, so that we now know just what nerves start from them and what those nerves have to do. Thus, for instance, we know that the part of the spinal cord at the back of the neck contains the nerves which control the eye, tongue, jaws, lips and throat. Another, placed a little lower, controls the nerves which go to the heart and lungs, and in the same way we can locate the nerve centers of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the organs of generation and the various limbs and appendages of the body.

By applying the Vitalizer to any of these centers the organs which they govern can be treated scientifically and surely.

MR. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has effectively demonstrated the absurdity of pouring drugs into the stomach to reach troubles located in the head or legs. To treat rheumatism in the ankles by way of the stomach is like traveling to Washington by way of the Philippine Islands and the Klondike. The Vitalizer offers a direct, rational, and strikingly effective method of treating disease because it is first of all scientific and natural.

DISEASE is always due to the failure of some organ or part to do its work. The derelict organ does not derive its functional ability from the stomach, but from the special nerves which control the organ. The rational way to restore its powers of work, therefore, is to stimulate the nerve which governs it.



How the Secondary Unit is placed for the treatment of Constipation and Pelvic Derangements. The Spinal Anode is in a similar position on the spine.

[ATTACHMENT]

**SPINAL
CORD
GOVERNS**



THE SPINAL CORD GOVERNS THE BODY.

**YOU CAN
GUIDE THE
CURRENT**

No. 175

**HAVE I HAVE EVER
seen you use
this and so much
more. In consequence
all the symptoms
have disappeared. I
am of middle age
and have been
suffering from
asthma for many
years. The only
thing which has
been of any use
to me is the
Magno-Electric
Vitalizer. I have
used it for some
time and have
found that it has
been of great
benefit to me. I
have written you
before and you
have been
kind enough to
write me again.
I am sure you
will be glad to
hear that I am
well and hope
you will be the
same.**

**CONSUMPTION
CAN BE
CURED**

IF you will look at the chart on page 7 or at any standard work on anatomy you will see that every organ and part of the human body is governed and actuated by a special set of nerves. These nerves run back to the spine, where they meet thousands of other nerves from all parts of the body, and they are finally bound and twisted together in one great nerve trunk called the spinal cord, which runs up to and connects with the brain.

The nerves are the most important conductors in the human body, and it is, therefore, through them that the benefits of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer are brought to bear upon the organism. The curative effects of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer can be directed straight to the heart of the unhealthy spot by locating the Secondary Unit of the Vitalizer over the organ while the Spinal Anode is applied to the nerve centre on the spine which controls it.

By this means a constant supply of the vibratory matter force latent in the Vitalizer is guided into the nerve, which carries it unerringly to the place where it is most needed. Owing to the gentle stimulation thus given to the nerve the entire affected organ is strengthened, blood is caused to circulate more freely and regularly, and the progress of the disease is checked.

Consumption, the greatest scourge which affects mankind, can be prevented in the primary stage by the action of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. The potential force of the energy from both units can be directed into that branch of the pneumogastric nerve which controls the lungs, and those organs promptly receive the impulse and stimulation which eventually results in the restoration of health.

THIS is the simple, sensible and scientific theory upon which the Vitalizer works. It applies a remedy to the seat of the trouble instead of proceeding on the "hit-or-miss" principle of pouring medicine into the stomach in the fond hope that some of its effects may reach the liver—or the kidneys, or the sore ankle, or the lame back,—or whatever happens to be the complaint.

Many people fail to remember that the ordinary laws of digestion apply also to drugs, and that what may be good enough one day causes trouble on another occasion. Nearly every man remembers a time when beef, or lamb, or pig, or some other food, suddenly disagreed with him, although up to that time it had been welcomed by his stomach. These sudden and unexplained disturbances are due to changes in the juices of the stomach. One day the juices may be alkaline while the next day they are acid, but the drugs that are poured down are expected to work exactly the same way on either occasion!

As a matter of fact, no chemist, scientist or doctor can tell exactly what will happen to any particular drug when it is swallowed. Calomel is harmless enough, but if it is given to a person with a very acid stomach it turns into Corrosive Sublimite—a deadly poison. Scores of other drugs are equally uncertain, and this is why the old system of swallowing medicines on the "hit-or-miss" principle is so dangerously uncertain and unscientific.

WHEN the Vitalizer is used the stomach remains undisturbed and can do the work for which it was made—to digest food, not to act as a chemical laboratory.

**NO GUESS-WORK
HERE.**

No. 207

**MARION N. Y.
has used your
Magno-Electric
Vitalizer for some
time and has
found that it
has been of
great benefit
to her. She
has written you
before and you
have been
kind enough
to write me
again. I am
sure you will
be glad to
hear that I
am well and
hope you will
be the same.**

**DIGESTIVE
POWERS
MAY VARY**



For Illustration.

**STOMACH
IS NOT A
LABORATORY**

[ATTACHMENT]



This illustration shows how one Vitalizer is placed on the spine for the treatment of the pelvic ailments of women. The other Vitalizer is located over the abdomen.

THE force given out by the Vitalizer is life itself to the sick and especially to the consumptive. The nerves respond to the new energy at once, compelling the heart to supply every cell of the lung with rich, healthy, stimulating blood. Disease cannot co-exist with health, and in the same way the microbes of consumption are unable to withstand the action of the Vitalizer's energy and life-force.

Pneumonia, the special scourge of the Winter, can best be guarded against by wearing the Vitalizer over the chest, so that its protective force passes through the lungs and chest cavity. If, however, the disease has developed, the Vitalizer should be used on the sides also.

Heart trouble is more often due to a lack of tone in the muscle than to any actual defect in the organ itself. By finding the proper place on the chart the Magno-Electric Vitalizer can be applied directly over the nerve center of the heart, thereby stimulating the organ and increasing its muscular power.

MALARIA, which is due to a microbe, or bacillus, which attacks the blood, is one of the ills most surely benefited by the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. Its powerful bactericidal force can be centered upon the heart and lungs so that the blood is purified at its source. In cases where no fresh infection occurs an application of three days should put a permanent stop to the ravages of malaria. The regular use of the Vitalizer can prevent malaria.

Typhoid fever is one of the numerous diseases for which impure water drinking is responsible. The Magno-Electric Vitalizer can so strengthen and cleanse the blood stream of its wearer that germ life is destroyed.

**VITALIZER
CLEANSES
THE BLOOD**

No. 196
PHILADELPHIA,
March 15, 1922.
My husband has
been suffering from
MALARIA, a FE-
BRILE TYPHOID
and I was very
worried. After the
operation, our condi-
tion improved and
with strong medi-
cine and general care
we were able to
get out of the
hospital, he recovered
and I was able to
do my normal work.
I have no more
trouble. I have
been in the
hospital and
with the Vitalizer
I have been
able to do my
normal work.
I have no more
trouble. I have
been in the
hospital and
with the Vitalizer
I have been
able to do my
normal work.

**HEART
DISEASE IS
CURABLE**

No. 83
LAKE ANSHLER,
March 15, 1922.
I have been
suffering from
HEART DISEASE
and I was very
worried. After the
operation, our condi-
tion improved and
with strong medi-
cine and general care
we were able to
get out of the
hospital, he recovered
and I was able to
do my normal work.
I have no more
trouble. I have
been in the
hospital and
with the Vitalizer
I have been
able to do my
normal work.

**MALARIA
AND
TYPHOID**

[ATTACHMENT]

Robert A. app. to curd

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS

No. 185

I feel that I should give my name as one of the many who have been cured by THE VITALIZER. I have passed a great deal of time away on doctors and had not the least relief. Then I bought a Magno-Electric Vitalizer and used it for a few days. I am now as well as ever. I feel that I should give my name as one of the many who have been cured by THE VITALIZER. I have passed a great deal of time away on doctors and had not the least relief. Then I bought a Magno-Electric Vitalizer and used it for a few days. I am now as well as ever.

BRIGHT'S Disease, Kidney troubles, and all complaints of the generative organs, can be reached by transmitting the curative power of the Vitalizer through the proper nerve center by suitable means. The effect of the Vitalizer is equally sure, whether the disease is one of bacterial origin or not. In cases of wasting away of the tissues the Vitalizer cures by restoring tone to the parts and improving the circulation.

Children can be protected against many of the diseases to which they are liable by a judicious use of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. Everything that electricity has ever done for the relief of the sick and suffering can be done—and done much better—by the Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

MANY patients say that pain cannot be felt when the nerves are thoroughly under the control of the soothing forces of the Vitalizer. The force produces in the nerves a condition of electrical balance which soothes and rests them, even under the most severe conditions of pain or trouble.

TO those in failing health, to those who cannot locate the nature of their complaint, although they feel that they are sick, the Vitalizer is a boon beyond all price. The regular use of the Vitalizer absolutely controls mental depression. By stimulating the spinal cord—which is the seat of most of the nervous disorders which afflict mankind—a sense of well-being is conferred that nothing but good health can bring. The man whose spinal cord is in proper condition is rare, for such a man is perfectly healthy. If his spinal cord is healthy he possesses unflinching energy and cheerfulness; he does not know what it is to be tired or depressed.

THE VITALIZER STOPS PAIN

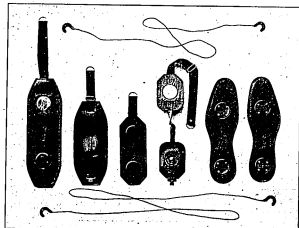
No. 256

THUNDERBOLT, ILLA
 March 20, 1911
 Have used your Vitalizer as directed, and the pain which I have suffered for several years has disappeared. I feel that I should give my name as one of the many who have been cured by THE VITALIZER.

HEALTHY SPINAL CORDS RARE



Connecting the Bridging Wire to a Vitalizer.



Knee, Ankle, Wrist, and Head Electrodes, Bridging Wires and Insole Secondary Units.

[ATTACHMENT]

THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

No. 186

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 1903.—I am sorry to state that I had some trouble with my eyes, and that I was unable to see anything clearly during the last part of the year. I was treated by several oculists, but they were unable to do anything for me. I was then treated by Dr. J. W. Smith, of Salt Lake City, and he was able to cure my eyes. I am now as well as ever.

A RATIONAL METHOD OF TREATMENT

No. 23

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 15, 1903.—I am a married man, and I have been suffering from a severe case of rheumatism for several years. I was treated by several doctors, but they were unable to do anything for me. I was then treated by Dr. J. W. Smith, of Salt Lake City, and he was able to cure my rheumatism. I am now as well as ever.

VITALIZER MAKES MEN ENERGETIC

THE man with a healthy spinal cord is as strong and active as any young man; his home life is happy, and he has a family of the finest, strongest children in town. He is known far and wide as a man of affairs and of excellent business judgment. His mental capacity is remarkable, and he is noted for being able to eat and drink whatever he likes, at any time.

That may seem to be a fancy picture, but it is merely a portrait of a man whose nervous system is healthy. The spinal cord is the governing nerve of the whole system, and to the body it is quite as important as the brain. The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Magno-Electric Vitalizer produces a radio-active force that is to the nerves what the blood is to the body. It affords the best and most intelligent method of applying treatment to the spinal cord and thence to the nerves and organs.

THE immense therapeutic value of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer is excellently shown in the treatment of all maladies characterized by want of sufficient strength and especially in nerve troubles. The Vitalizer induces rest without reaction—a property possessed by no medicine. It repairs and leaves no scar. It aids nature in expelling poisonous waste and restores all manhood insufficiency. To the man or woman who is worn out by nervous exhaustion it brings marvelous results.

It is restorative, constructive, sustaining. It conquers restlessness, and produces calm nerves, strength and functional efficiency. The regular use of the Vitalizer supplies that energy which enables the system to carry on successfully every bodily function—circulation, digestion, assimilation, secretion, nutrition and elimination of waste. In short, it bestows perfect health.

Concerning Special Diseases.

TREATING THE ARMS AND LEGS

No. 4

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 28, 1902.—My wife had a severe case of rheumatism in her arms and legs. She was treated by several doctors, but they were unable to do anything for her. She was then treated by Dr. J. W. Smith, of Salt Lake City, and he was able to cure her. She is now as well as ever.

NEED OF SPECIAL AFFLIANCES

No. 260

SAN ANGELO, TEX., Aug. 15, 1902.—I have a severe case of rheumatism in my arms and legs. I was treated by several doctors, but they were unable to do anything for me. I was then treated by Dr. J. W. Smith, of Salt Lake City, and he was able to cure me. I am now as well as ever.

TO REACH THE NERVES

BESIDES the diseases and complaints already enumerated there are some that are so widespread as to demand both special mention and special methods of treatment. The regular Vitalizer described in the foregoing pages is effective and easily applicable to the treatment of all those complaints and diseases which affect the body or trunk itself, but for the appropriate treatment of those affections which are manifested in the head, the arms and the legs, it has been found advisable to devise special forms of apparatus, as well as variations in the shapes of the instruments.

IT will readily be understood that while it is easy enough to place one Vitalizer—the Spinal Anode—on the back, and the other—the Secondary Unit—on the front of the body and to wear them in these positions under the clothes during the day, the method cannot easily be followed when it is desirable to direct the current through the legs to the feet, or through the arms to the hands. Again, there are certain complaints—such as Cataract—which chiefly affect the nucleus membranes, and in order properly to reach such cases it is advisable to add to the treatment a remedy which will not only strengthen and improve the tone of the nerve supply of the parts, but will also act directly upon the inflamed and irritated membranes.

[ATTACHMENT]



This picture shows how the new Cerebral Centralizer of the Vitalizer is worn for the Treatment of Catarrh.

A full description of the appliances will be found on page 48.

THE difficulties attending the construction of appliances and remedies which would meet all these conditions have been nearly insuperable, but the genius of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has overcome the obstacles successfully, and, as a result, there can now be offered to the public certain new and improved attachments to the Vitalizer which should be of deep interest not only to intending patients, but also to those who have successfully used the instrument.

The special complaints to which these new appliances are applicable are Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Catarrh, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Asthma, Neuralgia and Tic Dolorosus, Deafness and all affections of the Ear; Blindness (other than total blindness) and all eye troubles; Vertigo, Impaired Memory, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Neuritis, Hemiplegia, and all affections of the nerves and nerve-sheaths of the head and brain. A remarkably successful instrument known as the Vitalizer has recently been added to the list. The appliance is intended exclusively for the use of men. Particulars concerning it can be obtained upon request.

In the following pages some of these diseases and complaints are described, and an account is given of the special forms of apparatus by which they are best treated:

Rheumatism.

THIS complaint is not only one of the most painful and wearing from which mankind suffers, but it is also the most general. Hardly any one escapes it. It numbers its victims among both old and young and up to the present time nothing has been found that will confer immunity from its attacks. It is the almost invariable affliction of those advanced in years, and by physicians it is recognized as the most intractable of complaints.

SOLVED BY EDISON JRS GENIUS

No. 16

MOUNTAIN VIEW ILL.
Jan. 8, 1888.
I have written your Circulars for some time, which I have not had time to answer, but I have not had time to answer them. I can not say I am much interested in your apparatus, but I have used it for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me. I have used it for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me. I have used it for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me.

CONCERNING THE RE-VITALIZER

No. 853

PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1888.
I have used your apparatus for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me. I have used it for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me. I have used it for some time and I have found it to be of great benefit to me.

MANY VICTIMS OF RHEUMATISM

[ATTACHMENT]

**SEEMS TO
SELECT THE
WORKERS**

No. 851

FRANKLIN, N. H., July 10.—A study of the cases of rheumatism made in central New Hampshire, during the months of summer and autumn, has shown the following results:

**NOT A
BLOOD
DISEASE**

No. 864

SUPERIOR, N. H., July 10.—The study of the cases of rheumatism made in central New Hampshire, during the months of summer and autumn, has shown the following results:

**THE TRUTH
ABOUT
RHEUMATISM**

RHEUMATISM often seems to select for its victims those who have lived the most active, useful and vigorous lives, for while the habitual use of intoxicants seems to predispose to its ravages, the temperate secure no exemption. Rheumatism cripples more workers than any other disease and the salaries thus lost every year cost the wage-earners of America millions of dollars. Sufferers from chronic rheumatism can be found in every village or city of the country.

Medical men differ widely in their theories concerning the cause of rheumatism, but the advanced members of the profession will be found to be a unit in declaring that no reliable cure for rheumatism had ever been known before the invention of the Vitalizer. The general opinion is that rheumatism is either a disease of the blood or of the kidneys and all the blame for the distressingly painful character of the attacks has been laid upon that convenient scapegoat, "Uric Acid in the blood." The usual treatment is to dose the stomach with drugs to benefit the kidneys.

NOW, Uric Acid does get into the blood and does produce the symptoms of rheumatism, but putting drugs into the stomach in order that the remedy may be absorbed into the system and gradually reach the kidneys seems to be a long and roundabout way of attacking a disease. Every organ of the body depends upon the nerves of the spinal cord for the impulses which make it perform its functions. It is the nerves of the kidneys and not the stomach which need attention when rheumatism gives evidence of its presence, and, similarly, it is to the nerves that treatment should be applied for the relief of the actual pain of rheumatism.

30



Set of Instruments for the Direct Treatment of Catarrh. The picture shows the Spinal Anode, the Centralizer, the bottle of Electrolytic Fluid, the Bridging Wire and the Flexible Antenna, or Rods, which fit the nostrils. The Secondary Unit, which resembles the Spinal Anode, is not shown. A full description of this set will be found on page 48.

31

[ATTACHMENT]

SPECIAL SECONDARY UNITS

No. 824

INTERVIEWED BY
 THE NEW YORK
 TIMES, IN CONNECTION
 WITH THE VITALIZER
 AND THE VITALIZER
 WORKING PRINCIPLE,
 AND THE VITALIZER
 SPECIAL FORMS FOR
 THE TREATMENT OF
 RHEUMATISM AND
 GOUT. I AM
 PLEASED TO STATE
 THAT THE VITALIZER
 IS THE ONLY INSTRUMENT
 OF THIS KIND
 WHICH IS USED
 BY THE
 PHYSICIAN.

PRICE OF RHEUMATISM OUTFIT

No. 846

INTERVIEWED BY
 THE NEW YORK
 TIMES, IN CONNECTION
 WITH THE VITALIZER
 AND THE VITALIZER
 WORKING PRINCIPLE,
 AND THE VITALIZER
 SPECIAL FORMS FOR
 THE TREATMENT OF
 RHEUMATISM AND
 GOUT. I AM
 PLEASED TO STATE
 THAT THE VITALIZER
 IS THE ONLY INSTRUMENT
 OF THIS KIND
 WHICH IS USED
 BY THE
 PHYSICIAN.

CURED AFTER FORTY YEARS

To meet these conditions and to battle successfully against this insidious and most intractable disease Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. added to the regular Magna-Electric Vitalizer special forms of Secondary Units, so that the curative currents could be directed more readily to the points at which their action was desired. In the treatment of rheumatism of the lower limbs it is particularly desirable to direct the current to the feet. This is now readily accomplished by the use of special Secondary Units made in the shape of insoles which fit inside the patient's shoes. Other Secondary Units are constructed in such shapes that they can be worn comfortably around the knees, the wrists and the ankles. A glance at the illustrations will give readers an idea of the appearance of these appliances and will show their practical character.

A FULL set of instruments for the efficient treatment of Rheumatism consists of a pair of Vitalizers, a pair of insole secondary units, a wrist electrode and an ankle electrode. The price of this special outfit is \$18. How thoroughly these instruments are capable of doing their work is well attested by the following letter from a resident of Leubster, Texas. It will be noticed that the patient in question had suffered from chronic rheumatism for forty years.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER DATED MARCH 1, 1911.
 I have derived great benefit from the use of the Vitalizer. That has been my case for some time. I have been suffering from rheumatism for some time and have had almost all my joints stiff and swollen. I have been unable to walk for some time. I have been unable to do any work for some time. I have been unable to sleep for some time. I have been unable to eat for some time. I have been unable to live for some time. I have been unable to breathe for some time. I have been unable to see for some time. I have been unable to hear for some time. I have been unable to smell for some time. I have been unable to taste for some time. I have been unable to feel for some time. I have been unable to think for some time. I have been unable to act for some time. I have been unable to live for some time. I have been unable to die for some time.

Locomotor Ataxia.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA stands like a threatening spectre behind every man who has led a careless life, but it should not therefore be assumed that only people of this class fall victims to the disease. It is, unfortunately, only too true that its victims among those who have led lives that have been absolutely clean and blameless. Locomotor Ataxia is undoubtedly increasing among Americans, chiefly, it is believed, because of the exhausting demands made by modern business conditions upon the nerves of brainworkers. The first symptoms of Locomotor Ataxia show themselves in frequent stumbles and difficulty in walking. A person suffering from Locomotor Ataxia cannot stand up straight when his eyes are shut and cannot walk along a straight line.

UNTIL Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., invented the Vitalizer every one believed Locomotor Ataxia to be incurable. When the Vitalizer was first presented to the public many persons wrote asking if it would cure Locomotor Ataxia. They were told that many cases had been benefited, but it was pointed out to them that as the Vitalizer was not a quick cure-all, the inventor did not care to say that it would necessarily cure every case. In spite of this discouragement many persons purchased the Vitalizer to use as a remedy for Locomotor Ataxia.

Now, after two years' steady work with the Vitalizer, it can be definitely stated that a great many cases of Locomotor Ataxia have been cured by the instrument, while the majority have been greatly relieved.

THE MODERN DANGER

No. 622

INTERVIEWED BY
 THE NEW YORK
 TIMES, IN CONNECTION
 WITH THE VITALIZER
 AND THE VITALIZER
 WORKING PRINCIPLE,
 AND THE VITALIZER
 SPECIAL FORMS FOR
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 PLEASED TO STATE
 THAT THE VITALIZER
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 OF THIS KIND
 WHICH IS USED
 BY THE
 PHYSICIAN.

CURES LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

No. 822

INTERVIEWED BY
 THE NEW YORK
 TIMES, IN CONNECTION
 WITH THE VITALIZER
 AND THE VITALIZER
 WORKING PRINCIPLE,
 AND THE VITALIZER
 SPECIAL FORMS FOR
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 PLEASED TO STATE
 THAT THE VITALIZER
 IS THE ONLY INSTRUMENT
 OF THIS KIND
 WHICH IS USED
 BY THE
 PHYSICIAN.

THE TEST OF TIME

[ATTACHMENT]



In this illustration is shown the new Cerebral Centralizer, used for the direct treatment of the eyes.
A full description of this appliance will be found on page 54.

WHEN it is remembered that Locomotor Ataxia is caused by a total degeneration of the fibres of the spinal cord—the largest nerve in the body—and a rotting away of the centres of the nerves, it can be seen how difficult it must be to treat the disease by ordinary means. Even with the Vitalizer the obstacles have been so great that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has found it best to devise a special set of appliances for the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia. Many persons, of course, have been improved by the use of the regular \$8 set of instruments, and some have been cured, but it has been ascertained positively that much more rapid progress is made when special treatment is applied to the legs, arms and head.

THE full set of instruments for the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia consists of a pair of Vitalizers, two extra secondary-units made in the shape of insoles, an ankle electrode, a wrist electrode, and, in most cases, a head electrode, or cerebral centralizer.

The set of instruments described in the foregoing can be supplied for \$23, when they are all ordered at the same time. If the head electrode is not desired, the remaining instruments can be obtained for \$18.

The Vitalizer cures Locomotor Ataxia by arresting the decay of the nerves. The curative and soothing current of the Vitalizer finds its way to, and is always carried by, the nerves, with the invariable result that the presence of the current in them produces a marked improvement in the general health. Usually the torturing pains which attend the disease are stopped, and the patient is again able to control the movements of his legs and feet.

**STOPS
DECAY OF
NERVES**

No. 825

NEWYORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT ELLIOTT, 100
N. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE VITALIZER, A
SPECIAL APPLIANCE FOR THE
TREATMENT OF LOCOMOTOR
ATAXIA, PARALYSIS OF THE
NEURAL CENTER, TRAIL,
AND OTHER NERVOUS
DISEASES. THIS APPLIANCE
RESTORES THE NERVOUS
SYSTEM AND BRINGS
ABOUT A COMPLETE
RECOVERY OF THE
SUFFERER. IT IS THE
ONLY APPLIANCE OF THE
KIND, AND HAS BEEN
USED BY THE MOST
FAMOUS PHYSICIANS
OF THE WORLD.

**FULL
SET
NEEDED**

No. 675

FITZGERALD, Pa.
AND SO
ALBERT ELLIOTT, 100
N. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE VITALIZER, A
SPECIAL APPLIANCE FOR THE
TREATMENT OF LOCOMOTOR
ATAXIA, PARALYSIS OF THE
NEURAL CENTER, TRAIL,
AND OTHER NERVOUS
DISEASES. THIS APPLIANCE
RESTORES THE NERVOUS
SYSTEM AND BRINGS
ABOUT A COMPLETE
RECOVERY OF THE
SUFFERER. IT IS THE
ONLY APPLIANCE OF THE
KIND, AND HAS BEEN
USED BY THE MOST
FAMOUS PHYSICIANS
OF THE WORLD.

**ABLE
TO WALK
AGAIN**

**PARALYSIS
USUALLY
SUDDEN**

No. 872

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Jan. 26, 1906.
I have a wife
aged 47, a son 17,
and a daughter 15.
My wife was
suddenly struck
with paralysis
of the right side
of the body, and
she has been
unable to walk,
talk, or see since
the attack. She
is now in a
nursing home,
and I am
unable to do
anything for her
condition. I
have used your
Vitalizer for
the last three
months, and
she has
improved
wonderfully.

**HELPS
EIGHTY-FIVE
PER CENT.**

No. 806

Jan. 27, 1906.
The Bill of Rights
is a good thing,
and I am glad
to see it
passed. I
am glad to
see it
passed.
I am glad
to see it
passed.
I am glad
to see it
passed.

**BEGIN
TREATMENT
AT ONCE**

Paralysis.

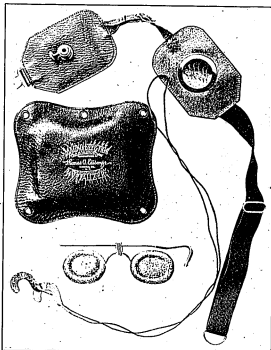
ALL that has been said of Locomotor Ataxia may be repeated in the case of patients afflicted by Paralysis, except that Paralysis is quite frequently caused by the pressure of a clot of blood upon the brain. In Locomotor Ataxia, too, the onset of the disease is gradual and insidious, while the suddenness of a paralytic seizure is best attested by the popular term of "A Paralytic Stroke."

Very gratifying results have been obtained by those who have used the Vitalizer for the treatment of Paralysis. Reference to our little book of testimonials will show that a great many people have been cured, while our records demonstrate that 85 per cent. of those treated have been benefited.

The most difficult cases to treat are those in which paralysis has existed for a long time and has affected the whole body. Even in these severe and obstinate cases we have seen marked benefit obtained from the Vitalizer.

TREATMENT for any particular case of Paralysis must depend largely upon the extent to which the patient is affected. If all parts of the body are involved, it is best to obtain an entire set of instruments, like those used for the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia. This set costs \$25.

If the case is a mild one, affecting only one part of the body, unnecessary expense can often be avoided by beginning treatment with the regular \$8 set of Vitalizers. It should never be forgotten that it was this instrument which brought fame to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and that a great many cases of Paralysis have been cured by its aid. Try the \$8 set to begin with, and then add the other appliances if they are needed.



Set of Instruments for the Treatment of the Eyes. The picture shows the Spinal Anode, the Cerebral Centralizer, the Bridging Wire and the Special Electrode to fit over the Eyes. The Secondary Unit, which resembles the Spinal Anode, is not shown. A bottle of Electrolytic Fluid is included in the set.
A full description of these appliances will be found on page 55.

WHICH INSTRUMENT TO ORDER

No. 834

BENTONVILLE, ARK.

For 6 months I have used the Cerebral Centralizer and find it most beneficial. I find that I sleep better when your instrument

DON'T USE DRUGS

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

After 10 years of suffering from the various forms of nervousness, I have been cured by your instrument. I am now able to sleep peacefully and to work with ease. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life.

CRUEL MISTAKES MADE

WHEN paralysis has attacked the legs a pair of flexible secondary units should be ordered for use during the day, and the ankle electrode for night wear. When the hands and arms are affected the wrist electrode should be selected, while if a clot of blood upon the brain is known to be the cause of the seizure, the Cerebral Centralizer should always be ordered. This instrument guides the current through the brain and tends to cause absorption of the clot.

Remembering that Paralysis is a failure of the nerves, rather than a failure of the body, it can be seen that the only rational method of treatment is one which is directed to the nerves. Drugs are absolutely useless in the treatment of Paralysis. They are often used, of course, but it is safe to say that not a single case of Paralysis has ever been cured by Drugs.

Nervous Prostration.

THIS complaint, which is technically called Neurasthenia, is due to exhaustion of the vital nerve force of the brain and spinal cord. It is one of the most distressing of modern complaints and is particularly prevalent among clever, hard-working, thinking people. Many methods of treatment have been tried, but it seems to be an admitted fact that no reliable cure for the complaint was known until Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., invented the Vitalizer.

Unfortunately for those who suffer from the disease, there is a great deal of misunderstanding concerning Nervous Prostration, or Neurasthenia. All over the United States there are unhappy men and women who are denounced by their thoughtless acquaintances as "incorrigibly lazy," "born idlers," "chronic loafers," etc.

NOW, only too often, these luckless people are entirely blameless in the matter. They can't help being worn-out, tired and "lazy." To say that a man was "born tired" has been regarded as a sneer, whereas it is frequently a terrible, overwhelming fact. A man CAN be "born tired," and will be acutely conscious of the fact as long as his case is untreated.

As a matter of fact, Nervous Prostration, or "Nerve Tire," is a chronic disorder, which deserves the same recognition and scientific treatment as any other disease. Every one has met these sufferers from "Nerve Tire." To them exertion is irksome, movement painful. Dr. Willard Morse, one of the best known writers upon nervous diseases, has said of these patients: "They yawn habitually, and it takes them a long while to get really rested.

ANIGHT'S rest that is amply sufficient to invigorate the average person, is insufficient for them. They never know the joy of feeling vigorous and full of strength. Dragging wearily about from day to day, a burden to themselves, a reproach to their relatives, and objects of scorn or ridicule to the multitude, they receive little or no sympathy. They are just simply "tired all the time."

"Now, in plain language, this is a disease. The patient may sleep well, eat well, digest well, and never complain of sickness. But, all the same, he is diseased. It is a malady of the nerve centers, which do not readily recuperate.

"The condition may be hereditary or acquired. The patient inherits it exactly as a tendency to other diseases is inherited. Or, on the other hand, the habits of our American life lead him to acquire it. Inquire into the case, and you find that as likely as not he is suffering from the sins of his parents.

"BORN TIRED" NO JOKE

No. 68

PITTSBURGH, PA.

After years of suffering from nervousness, I have been cured by your instrument. I am now able to sleep peacefully and to work with ease. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life.

NERVE TIRE DEFINED

No. 587

DENVER, COLO.

I have been suffering from nervousness for many years. I am now able to sleep peacefully and to work with ease. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life. I am now able to do my work and to enjoy my life.

IS OFTEN HEREDITARY

[ATTACHMENT]



This picture shows the way in which the new Cerebral Centralizer of the Vitalizer is worn for the Treatment of Deafness.

A full description of this appliance will be found on page 52.

HIS father may have been drunken or vicious. His poor, faded, overworked mother under the most adverse circumstances, passed through the ordeal of pregnancy, childbirth and nursing. Under such circumstances how could it be expected that he would be otherwise than weakly and nerve-tired? As a baby he cries and frets. As a boy or girl, study is a burden and a bore. As a man or woman, ambition fails, enthusiasm dims and neurasthenia is paramount.

"The vigorous, athletic man or woman, with an abundance of vitality, looks on such people with contempt. But, in point of fact, this contempt should be changed into sympathy, while ridicule and ill-treatment should be replaced by helpful acts of kindness."



READERS who find that the conditions thus described resemble the symptoms from which they or their friends suffer, will be interested to know that Dr. Morse declares frankly that the Vitalizer offers a most rational and scientific method of treating "Nerve Tired". In the same article from which the foregoing paragraphs are quoted Dr. Morse says:

"Since observing the cure of an obstinate case of 'Nerve Tired' by means of this remedy, I have not lost any opportunity of advising and commending the use of the Vitalizer. And I have yet to see a 'tired out' patient who did not confess to 'feeling better', and who did not shake off the disorder effectually under the treatment, and gain vitality, strength and nerve-forefulness. "I consider that the value of the Vitalizer is incalculable in its worth, its scientific common sense, and its merit."

**PARENTS
MAY BE
AT FAULT**

No. 778

CARLETON, N. H.
Jan. 20, 1904.
The Vitalizer has cured my child's deafness which was pronounced incurable by several physicians, which had kept her unable to receive any schooling.

**HOPE
FOR
SUFFERERS**

No. 666

MILANSTON, N. J.
Jan. 16, 1904.
I have used the Vitalizer for my deafness and it has cured me. I am now able to hear and understand all that is said to me. I have not used any other medicine since I began to use the Vitalizer. I think the cure is permanent.

**PRaise
FOR THE
VITALIZER**

[ATTACHMENT]

**HOW
TO FIND
RELIEF**

No. 727

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF., 1901.
My condition is the
worst ever. I have
been in the hospital
for several months
and have not been
able to get any relief
from any treatment.
I have now been
in the hospital for
over a year and
am still unable to
get any relief.
I have now been
in the hospital for
over a year and
am still unable to
get any relief.
I have now been
in the hospital for
over a year and
am still unable to
get any relief.

**CURE
FOUND
AT LAST**

No. 823

CEDAR RAPIDS,
IOWA, 1901.
I have been
suffering from
asthma for
many years and
have tried every
treatment
without
any relief.
I have now
been in the
hospital for
over a year
and am still
unable to
get any relief.

**REAL
CAUSE OF
ASTHMA**

THE best way to "treat" nervous prostration is by means of the regular set of Vitalizers, with the addition of the special Cerebral Centralizer. By means of this head electrode the current can be diverted to the brain, thereby stimulating the worn-out cells to new growth. Two months' treatment with the Vitalizer has been known to cure a case of nervous prostration which had lasted six years and had exhausted the skill of the best physicians in America and Europe.

Asthma and Bronchitis

IT is difficult to convince the average sufferer from Asthma that a cure for his complaint has been found, but if he will look upon the first page of our little booklet of testimonials, "What Others Say," he will find that scores of people report absolute cures of this distressing disease.

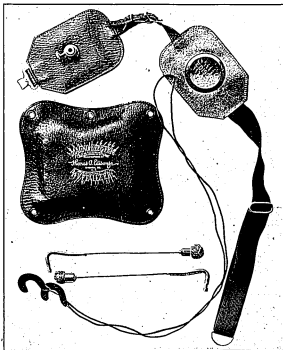
The fact of the matter is that a great deal of error has crept into medical practice in the treatment of Asthma. The cause of the disease has been attributed to accumulations of phlegm in the throat, as well as to catarrhal conditions.

Aside from the painful and distressing character of this ailment, sufferers from Asthma are always threatened with complications involving the heart and lungs. This diverts attention from the real trouble.

AS a matter of fact Asthma is due to a nervous condition and nothing else.

The sensitive nerves of the throat become irritated and inflamed, and the accumulation of phlegm—which is often regarded as the cause—is really only one of the results.

Instead of treating Asthma by inhalations of drugs to reach the mucous membranes, treatment ought to be applied to the nerves.



Details of the new appliance for the Direct Treatment of Deafness and ailments involving the ears and auditory nerves.

PERMANENT CURE OF ASTHMA

No. 801

GEORGETOWN, CALIF.
 No. 11, 1911
 I am of the age of 47 years, and have been afflicted with Asthma for many years. I have been treated by all the leading physicians in my city, and have used every remedy known to man, but have not been able to get any relief. I have been unable to do any work for the past several years, and am now unable to get any sleep at night. I have been advised to try your apparatus, and I have just received it. I have used it for a few days, and I feel that I have found a permanent cure of my Asthma. I am now able to do my work, and I am sleeping well at night. I am very grateful to you for having sent me your apparatus, and I am sure that it will be of great benefit to many other sufferers from Asthma.

BRONCHITIS AND ITS RISKS

No. 719

CHICAGO, ILL.
 No. 11, 1911
 I have been afflicted with Bronchitis for many years, and I have been unable to do any work for the past several years. I have been treated by all the leading physicians in my city, and have used every remedy known to man, but have not been able to get any relief. I have been advised to try your apparatus, and I have just received it. I have used it for a few days, and I feel that I have found a permanent cure of my Bronchitis. I am now able to do my work, and I am sleeping well at night. I am very grateful to you for having sent me your apparatus, and I am sure that it will be of great benefit to many other sufferers from Bronchitis.

THE soothing current of the Vitalizer cures Asthma because it is exactly what the nerves require. All that is needed for the treatment and cure of a case is to place the spinal anode on the back of the neck and the secondary unit on the upper part of the chest. The curative force generated by the spinal anode is attracted by the shortest road, the current passes directly through the sore and irritated nerves of the throat, thereby relieving the Asthma.

BRONCHITIS differs from Asthma only in severity, for when a case of Bronchitis is once thoroughly established, it is almost as hard to dislodge by ordinary means as Asthma. The Vitalizer acts swiftly and surely in relieving Bronchitis. When it is applied to the back of the neck and the throat, the soothing current restores the normal condition of the nerves. The circulation in the tissues is thereby improved, and the irritation which produces Bronchitis is stopped.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis you will do well to try to cure it quickly, for nothing is more likely to develop into Consumption.

PERSISTENT attacks of "Cold in the Head" should be regarded as danger signals indicating the urgent need of the Vitalizer. These recurrent Colds are frequently accompanied by sore and swelled throat, tonsillitis, laryngitis and swollen glands. Nothing depletes the vitality of the body as quickly as these cases of "Cold and Sore Throat," and such attacks should never be neglected. The Vitalizer cures and prevents these troubles.

A Few Words of Explanation Concerning The New Appliances.

No. 572

ROSE, WISCONSIN.
 No. 11, 1911
 I have written you before in regard to the appliances for the cure of Asthma. I have just received your new apparatus, and I have used it for a few days. I feel that I have found a permanent cure of my Asthma. I am now able to do my work, and I am sleeping well at night. I am very grateful to you for having sent me your apparatus, and I am sure that it will be of great benefit to many other sufferers from Asthma.

SEVERAL patients suffering from severe Rheumatic afflictions wrote to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., asking him to devise an instrument which would enable them to guide the current of the Vitalizer straight to their legs and feet. This demand was met by the construction of extra Secondary Units shaped like insoles. The new insole accessories were very successful, and as many orders followed, these appliances have been added to the Vitalizer's equipment.

Similarly, the other accessory instruments and attachments described in the following pages were originally constructed to meet the special requirements of patients. The ankle and wrist attachments were made for people who wished to give direct treatment to their arms and ankles; the head electrode was designed for sufferers from severe headaches and brain troubles.

DEMAND CREATED SUPPLY

No. 571

WASHINGTON, D. C.
 No. 11, 1911
 I have written you before in regard to the appliances for the cure of Asthma. I have just received your new apparatus, and I have used it for a few days. I feel that I have found a permanent cure of my Asthma. I am now able to do my work, and I am sleeping well at night. I am very grateful to you for having sent me your apparatus, and I am sure that it will be of great benefit to many other sufferers from Asthma.

THE latest appliances—those which are intended for the direct treatment of Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh and Neuritis—were invented in response to requests for instruments which would give relief to severe local symptoms without involving the treatment of all the surrounding parts. When, for instance, the regular \$9 Vitalizer is used for the relief of blindness, the Spinal Anode is placed at the top of the spine and the Secondary Unit located on the forehead. Necessarily, the curative effects are then diffused over the entire head, and the eyes can obtain only a part of the current.

[ATTACHMENT]

**DOES NOT
SUPERSEDE
VITALIZER**

No. 663

H. CLEVELAND,
JAN. 21, 1911.
I have been
using your
Vitalizer for
the purpose of
treating my
catarrh of the
nose, and I
have been a
great deal
benefited
thereby. I
have been
using it for
some time,
and I have
been able to
do my work
as usual, and
I am very
pleased to
say that I
am
very
satisfied
with the
results.

**CURES BY
RADIO-
ACTIVITY**

No. 793

PARADISE,
JAN. 20, 1911.
I have been
using your
Vitalizer for
the purpose of
treating my
catarrh of the
nose, and I
have been a
great deal
benefited
thereby. I
have been
using it for
some time,
and I have
been able to
do my work
as usual, and
I am very
pleased to
say that I
am
very
satisfied
with the
results.

**WHAT
TO
SEEK**

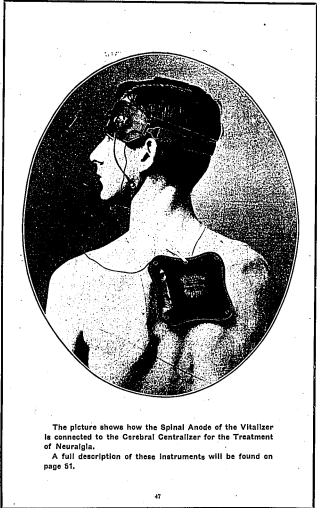
THIS new eye instrument, on the other hand, is so arranged that the eyes and the optic nerve get the whole of the current, and the treatment, consequently, takes less time.

The same object is attained by the ear, catarrh and neuralgia instruments.

In this connection it should be remembered that it was the original \$8 Magneto-Electric Vitalizer which made the country ring with the renown of the marvellous cures which it accomplished. The new attachments and accessories by no means take the place of the Vitalizer—they merely offer a more convenient and direct means of treatment to those whose ailments are of a character demanding unusual attention and special methods of application.

THIS explanation of the purposes of the new appliances precludes the announcement that patients suffering from these troubles can now obtain special instruments which offer undoubtedly the best and surest means of treating Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh and Neuralgia yet discovered by science. By the application of the principles of radio-activity, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is able to produce electrical radiation of liquid remedies. In other words—when a sponge moistened with a medicinal liquid is applied to the nostrils the new instrument is able to charge its vapor with electricity, so that the membranes of the nose receive the double benefit of electricity and healing medication.

IN the following pages will be found descriptions of the special sets of instruments designed for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness and Neuralgia.



The picture shows how the Sigmoid Anode of the Vitalizer is connected to the Cerebral Centralizer for the Treatment of Neuralgia.
A full description of these instruments will be found on page 51.

HOW CATARRH IS CURED

No. 794

HARTFORD, CONN.
At the first I bought your Vitalizer, and was a nervous wreck, nothing kept me from my duties, and I could not sleep, and one after another I would get up in the night and later on I would get up in the night seven or eight times a day.

SOOTHING CURATIVE VAPOR

No. 878

ALBANY, N. Y.
MONSIEUR DE LA...
I had been some time of a nervous wreck, and was a nervous wreck, nothing kept me from my duties, and I could not sleep, and one after another I would get up in the night and later on I would get up in the night seven or eight times a day.

ATTACKS ROOT OF DISEASE

Catarrh

THE special set of instruments for the treatment of this complaint is illustrated on page 31, and the way in which the instruments are employed is shown on page 28. The band which passes around the head has upon its inner surface two Centrating Batteries, which rest over the temples. From these extend flexible and adjustable metallic rods—or antennae—terminating in small hollow cones, which exactly fit the nostrils. In use, these cones are filled with absorbent cotton, which is moistened with the special Electrolytic Fluid. This liquid, when electrically volatilized, contains a new and valuable remedy for Catarrh.

When this instrument is adjusted to the head and connected with the Spinal Anode of the Vitalizer, a gentle and refreshing discharge of electrical force occurs at the cones. This force acts upon the moistened cotton, causing the radiation of an electrical vapor richly charged with the curative principle of the Electrolytic Fluid. As the patient breathes, this stimulating and disease-destroying vapor is drawn into the nose and air-passages, thus reaching the lungs.

IT seems hardly necessary to expatiate upon the certain benefits which attend this method of treatment. It is so entirely rational, so direct and so scientifically correct that it will appeal at once to any thoughtful person.

Catarrh, while one of the most common, is, nevertheless, one of the diseases which has proved most intractable to treatment. It is easy enough to ally temporarily the discharge from the nose, or to check the annoyance of mucous in the throat—but something more is wanted. The root of the disease itself should be attacked, and its cause removed.

LITTLE doubt exists in the minds of physicians and scientists that the cause of Catarrh is to be found in the impairment of the nerve supply of the affected parts. When the nerves are out of order the supply of blood to the tissues of the nose and throat is lessened, and the way is open for the attacks of disease. Health can only be found by restoring the tone of the nerves. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Vitalizer, by generating a force having a selective and beneficial influence upon the nerves, necessarily offers the best and most rational method of treating and curing Catarrh.

The various forms of internal Catarrh are, of course, best treated by directing the current of the regular \$8 Vitalizer to the particular organ or part which needs attention. It should be remembered that Catarrh of the stomach often originates from a neglected case of nasal catarrh.

Neuralgia

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer offers the only rational and reliable method of treating Neuralgia, because it is the only instrument capable of applying a soothing and curative force directly to the affected nerves.

The commonest form of Neuralgia is that which affects the head and face, although the disease may appear in any part of the body. Intercostal neuralgia, which affects the nerves lying between the ribs on each side of the body, is a particularly distressing and painful form of the complaint which was never treated successfully before the advent of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

Neuralgia has been defined as "The cry of the starved nerves for food." In other words, Neuralgia is nearly always due to an impoverished condition of the blood. People who suffer from anemia—or lack of red blood—are the most frequent victims of the complaint.

NERVES AFFECTED BY CATARRH

No. 665

LOUISVILLE, KY.
I have used your Vitalizer for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time. I have used it for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time. I have used it for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time.

THE CURE FOR NEURALGIA

No. 596

HEDDING, OHIO.
I have used your Vitalizer for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time. I have used it for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time. I have used it for some time, and am in better health than I have been for some time.

STARVATION OF THE NERVES

[ATTACHMENT]



How the Cerebral Centralizer is used for the direct stimulation of the nerve centres of the brain. These instruments will also cure Neuralgia.

THE head and face are covered with a veritable network of nerves, some of which run to the eyes, the nose, the teeth, the ears, and the throat. When Neuralgia attacks these nerves excruciating pain is felt, frequently the face swells, and red lines mark the course of the tortured nerves. Sometimes the slightest sound, or draught of air, will bring on an attack.

The worst form of Neuralgia is known as "Tic Douloureux." The pain from this complaint is so violent and unbearable that hitherto the only known method of treatment has been to cut out the ganglia or nerve centres governing the affected nerves. This operation causes entire paralysis of one side of the face, yet many sufferers have eagerly sought this terrible way of relief rather than endure the pain.

FROM this time forward surgical operations for the cure of Neuralgia will be unnecessary, for no person who is able to obtain the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, with Mr. Edison's new attachment for the special treatment of Neuralgia, need ever suffer again from this painful disease.

The picture on page 47 shows the appliances used for the treatment of Neuralgia, and the photograph on page 50 shows how they are worn. It will be noticed that the rods, or antennae, which project from the temples, can be adjusted to reach any part of the head or face.

THE terminals can be so placed as to press lightly upon any desired nerve centre, so that the soothing and healing current from the Vitalizer can be directed through the tortured nerves, thereby giving relief from pain.

WHY NEURALGIA IS AGONY

No. 808

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 Feb. 1, 1910.
 Mr. J. B. F. B. B. B.
 VITALIZER, 100 N. 10th St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Dear Sir:—I have been
 suffering from Neuralgia
 for several years, and
 have tried every method
 known to me, but
 have not been able to
 get any relief. I
 have heard of your
 Vitalizer, and I
 have ordered one, and
 have just received it.
 I have used it for
 several days, and
 have found it to be
 a most effective
 remedy for my
 Neuralgia. I
 have been able to
 get a good deal of
 relief, and I
 am sure that
 it will cure me
 entirely. I
 am very
 grateful to you
 for your
 kind
 attention,
 and I
 am
 sure
 that
 your
 Vitalizer
 is
 the
 best
 remedy
 for
 Neuralgia
 that
 has
 ever
 been
 discovered.

SURGERY IS NOT NECESSARY

No. 806

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
 March 1, 1910.
 Mr. J. B. F. B. B.
 VITALIZER, 100 N. 10th St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Dear Sir:—I have
 been suffering from
 Neuralgia for
 several years, and
 have tried every
 method known to
 me, but have not
 been able to get
 any relief. I
 have heard of
 your Vitalizer,
 and I have
 ordered one, and
 have just received
 it. I have used
 it for several
 days, and I
 have found it to
 be a most
 effective
 remedy for
 my Neuralgia.
 I have been
 able to get a
 good deal of
 relief, and I
 am sure that
 it will cure
 me entirely.
 I am very
 grateful to
 you for your
 kind
 attention,
 and I am
 sure that
 your
 Vitalizer
 is the
 best
 remedy
 for
 Neuralgia
 that
 has
 ever
 been
 discovered.

VITALIZER STOPS THE TORTURE

[ATTACHMENT]

RATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC

No. 807

VERLIGNE, N. Y.
 100 W. 42nd St.
 THE VERLIGNE WORKS
 100 W. 42nd St.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 100 W. 42nd St.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOW TO TREAT DEAFNESS

No. 186

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
 100 W. 42nd St.
 THE VERLIGNE WORKS
 100 W. 42nd St.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 100 W. 42nd St.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

HELPS THE ADDUCTOR NERVES

TOOTHACHE often develops from Neuralgia and is, indeed, a form of the complaint. When a tooth is badly decayed and the inflammation has extended to the nerves, it is, of course, best to have the tooth extracted, but when the pain is purely nervous origin, it can readily be controlled by means of the Vitalizer.

An examination of the pictures will convince any intelligent person that the method of treating Neuralgia, invented by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is entirely rational and scientific.

Simplicity is the keynote of all the Edison inventions, and this device will be found marvelously effective in the treatment of the complaint for which it is intended.

Deafness

THE special appliances for the treatment of Deafness and all other derangements of the auditory nerves and organs, resemble closely those used for Catarrh and Facial Neuralgia. An illustration of the full set of appliances and the method of application is shown on 40&45

It will be seen from the pictures that the metallic rods, or antennae, terminate in small sponges, which are to be moistened with the special Electrolytic Fluid provided as part of the set. Patients may have their choice of antennae provided with sponges, or of similar rods with ball-shaped terminals, but it is decidedly best to have both. Deafness invariably involves the auditory nerves, as well as the internal parts of the ear itself, and while the moistened sponges are essential to the proper treatment of the ears, the electrical stimulation communicated by the ball terminals to the other branches of the auditory nerve is also desirable. For this reason it is best to add the ball terminals to the set.

IT seems to be generally admitted that there is no non-malignant complaint which is so distressing in its effects as deafness. Instead of being pitied for his affliction, the deaf man finds himself only too often an object of ridicule. A blind person will always find a hand stretched out to help him, but the patient upon whom has descended a complaint equally distressing—the loss of hearing—finds that thoughtless people make a mockery of the stumbling attempts to understand conversation, and, in consequence, life is embittered and made miserable.

Many attempts have been made to find a permanent and certain method of curing simple deafness, but until Thomas A. Edison, Jr. bent his inventive talents to the task, no great progress had been made. Ear trumpets, artificial ear drums and similar instruments, have all been employed, but, even when they have been successful, they have merely given temporary assistance to the hearing—they have not been able to remove the CAUSE in the way that is possible by means of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer and its new attachments.

BRIEFLY, deafness is due to one of three causes—to disease or injury of the internal parts of the ear, to trouble, or to deficiencies in the auditory nerves.

The latter is the most common cause of deafness.

If the drums are broken, and the bones of the ear destroyed, no instrument yet invented can restore hearing.

When the air tubes leading from the throat to the ears are stopped up, or the auditory nerves lack tone, deafness may seem to be absolute, but the Vitalizer can—and does—act as a marvelous restorative and cure. Every part of the auditory tract can be stimulated and benefited so that a permanent cure of the trouble may be expected.

DEAFNESS ALWAYS DISTRESSING

LETTERS FROM
 JOHN M. SMITH,
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Dear Sir,
 I have used your
 MAGNETO-ELECTRIC
 VITALIZER
 with the best results
 I have ever known.
 For the last fifteen
 years I have been
 afflicted with
 deafness, and I
 have tried every
 method known to
 me, but I could not
 get any relief. I
 have used your
 MAGNETO-ELECTRIC
 VITALIZER
 with the best results
 I have ever known.
 For the last fifteen
 years I have been
 afflicted with
 deafness, and I
 have tried every
 method known to
 me, but I could not
 get any relief. I
 have used your
 MAGNETO-ELECTRIC
 VITALIZER
 with the best results
 I have ever known.

PERMANENT RESULTS ATTAINED

No. 604

ATLANTA, GA.
 JOHN M. SMITH,
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Dear Sir,
 I have used your
 MAGNETO-ELECTRIC
 VITALIZER
 with the best results
 I have ever known.
 For the last fifteen
 years I have been
 afflicted with
 deafness, and I
 have tried every
 method known to
 me, but I could not
 get any relief. I
 have used your
 MAGNETO-ELECTRIC
 VITALIZER
 with the best results
 I have ever known.

EVERY PART STIMULATED

[ATTACHMENT]

NEED FOR THE VITALIZER

No. 667

BAYON, OHIO.
Jan. 8, 1924.
Dear Sir: I have
been using Vitalizer
for the last eight
months with
excellent results. I
have noticed no
change in my
hearing since I
began using Vitalizer
last Dec.

EVEN BLINDNESS IS CURED

No. 694

MONTEVIALE, N.C.
Jan. 20, 1924.
Dear Sir: I have
been using Vitalizer
for the last eight
months with
excellent results. I
have noticed no
change in my
hearing since I
began using Vitalizer
last Dec.

NO CASE NEED BE HOPELESS

PATIENTS who wish to be cured of deafness will do well to remember that the condition of their general health plays a prominent part in the success of treatment. Deafness is always aggravated and increased when the patient's general health is poor. For this reason patients are earnestly advised to use the entire Magno-Electric Vitalizer, instead of merely employing the appliance designed for the treatment of deafness. A Secondary Unit should always be obtained and the set made complete. When this is done the Spinal Anode and Secondary Unit can be used at the top and bottom of the spine, for the general improvement of the nerves that govern health. The instruments should be worn in those positions whenever the ears are not being treated, so that the special appliance may be used under the best possible conditions.

Blindness

DISEASES of the eyes are among the commonest, as they are the most intractable, of the complaints that afflict mankind.

It may be accepted as a fact that blindness cannot be cured when the actual organs of sight are destroyed, or when the optic nerves have been so injured as to be inefficient.

The Magno-Electric Vitalizer, however, can and does, offer permanent relief and a reliable remedy when blindness is due to an impairment of the nerves governing the eyes, to curable mechanical defects, or to the results of old age. We have seen the most marvelous results follow the use of the Vitalizer for the treatment of eye troubles, and for this reason Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. wishes patients particularly to remember that no case need be considered hopeless until the Vitalizer has been used.

54

DO not decide too rashly that your case is incurable. Write Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., a full description of your symptoms, telling him the opinions of any opticians or oculists who may have examined you, so that he can decide whether or not the Vitalizer is likely to cure you.

It will be seen from the picture on pages 34 and 37, that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s new appliance for the treatment of eye troubles differs entirely from any instrument or method heretofore employed.

The new appliance consists of two sponge electrodes made in the shape of spectacles, which are connected to the centralizing batteries of the headband by means of a flexible metallic rod. The sponges are moistened with a special fluid, which holds in suspension certain valuable remedies capable of being diffused through the nerves of the eye by means of electricity. The sponge electrodes press gently but firmly upon the eyelids, so that when the current is used, its mild, curative and soothing force is directed not only through the eye-balls, but also through all the branches of the optic nerve.

VICTIMS of Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis and nervous complaints are especially liable to gradual loss of sight, and remedial treatment for this complaint cannot be begun too early. If your sight begins to fail without adequate reason, this new attachment to the Vitalizer should be employed at once. It has never yet failed to arrest a case of this kind when used in time.

Cataract, formerly, could only be cured by an operation, yet by the use of the new Eye Vitalizer we have several times been successful in causing the growth to disappear without the necessity of surgical interference.

55

GET MR. EDISON'S ADVICE

No. 802

MOUTH INTERFERED.
Feb. 24, 1924.
Dear Sir: I have
been using Vitalizer
for the last eight
months with
excellent results. I
have noticed no
change in my
hearing since I
began using Vitalizer
last Dec.

SOOTHING TO THE EYES

No. 705

SOXSBURY, MASS.
Jan. 20, 1924.
Dear Sir: I have
been using Vitalizer
for the last eight
months with
excellent results. I
have noticed no
change in my
hearing since I
began using Vitalizer
last Dec.

VITALIZER HAS CURED CATARACT

[ATTACHMENT]

**ITS VALUE
IN EYE
TROUBLES**

No. 973

Worcester, Mass.
May 3, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have
received the eye
trouble which you
kindly refer to in
your letter of the
21st inst. and am
glad to hear that
the Vitallizer has
been of service to
you. I am glad to
hear that you are
well.

**BOTH
UNITS ARE
ESSENTIAL**

No. 500

TROSCHELA, I. A.
Sept. 21, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have
received the eye
trouble which you
kindly refer to in
your letter of the
21st inst. and am
glad to hear that
the Vitallizer has
been of service to
you. I am glad to
hear that you are
well.

ALL growths on the eyelids, especially granulated lids, irritated and inflamed membranes, and films upon the eyeballs, are quickly relieved by the special eye attachments to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. The Electrolytic Fluid furnished with this special set of instruments has a remarkably soothing and healing influence upon the eyelids and usually effects a permanent cure.

In all cases of eye trouble special attention should be given to the general health, because the eye is affected by general weakness of the body more quickly than any other organ.

On this account all those afflicted with any weakness or defect of vision are strongly advised to use the entire Magno-Electric Vitalizer as an essential part of the special treatment given to the eyes.

IN the regular set of instruments for treating the eyes a Secondary Unit is included. The patient is thereby placed in possession of a full set of Vitalizers, by means of which he can treat his general health as well as the nerves of the eyes. This is done by wearing the Spinal Anode at the top of the spine and the Secondary Unit at the lower end of the spinal column. This method of application should be employed at night when the eye appliance is not in use, by which means steady and consistent treatment is brought to bear upon all the attendant symptoms of the case.

Weakness of the eyes in children, as well as in adults, is frequently the precursor of serious eye trouble. The Vitalizer is a most valuable protection in such cases, as it gently strengthens and stimulates the eyes.

Concerning Testimonials.

YOU will find some very interesting testimonials in the margins of this booklet, and in reading them, you will bear in mind the fact that we have never asked any one for a testimonial, we believe these remarkable voluntary endorsements of the Vitalizer will assume an even greater importance.

Every letter has above it a reference number, by which it can be identified. If you would like to correspond with the writers of any of these testimonials, send us the reference number, and we will tell you the name and address of its author.

Please remember that the testimonials printed in the margins do not constitute the five-hundredth part of those in our possession. We publish a booklet entitled "What Others Say," which we shall be pleased to send you if you will ask for it. It contains voluntary testimonials concerning most of the diseases from which mankind suffers.

About Guarantees.

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer is in no sense of the word a "Quick Cure-All," and, consequently, we do not wish to be understood to make the claim that the Vitalizer will invariably relieve or cure every case of sickness that presents itself. Some cases are utterly incurable from the beginning; others present themselves for treatment too late to secure much benefit.

People sometimes write to us, saying: "If you can positively guarantee to cure me I will buy the Vitalizer." Invariably we reply: "We cannot GUARANTEE anything of the sort, The power of life and death is not ours."

**READ
THESE
LETTERS**

No. 157

KANSAS CITY, Mo.
June 21, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have
received the eye
trouble which you
kindly refer to in
your letter of the
21st inst. and am
glad to hear that
the Vitallizer has
been of service to
you. I am glad to
hear that you are
well.

**NOT A
QUACK
"CURE-ALL"**

No. 150

GEAR BARTON, N. Y.
March 2, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have
received the eye
trouble which you
kindly refer to in
your letter of the
21st inst. and am
glad to hear that
the Vitallizer has
been of service to
you. I am glad to
hear that you are
well.

**YOUR OWN
OPPORTUNITY
FOR CURE**

[ATTACHMENT]

VERY FEW ARE INCURABLE

No. 903

NEURASTHENIA, SPINAL CURVATURE, etc. I am glad to say that my case was cured by the use of the Vitalizer. I can give you a number of good references. I will be glad to furnish you a list of names and addresses of patients who have been cured.

WHY WE REFUSE SOME CASES

No. 901

ALBANY, N. Y. Mrs. M. M. Smith, 100 West 10th St., Albany, N. Y. writes: "I have used the Vitalizer for several months, and I am glad to say that my case was cured. I can give you a number of good references. I will be glad to furnish you a list of names and addresses of patients who have been cured."

THINGS WE DO GUARANTEE

NO reputable surgeon will ever GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to cure even the slightest injury, for he realizes that the element of uncertainty enters largely into all human undertakings. Individuals and their ailments differ widely, and it is necessarily impossible to tell in advance exactly how any particular patient will respond to the treatment. Our records show that up to the present time we have been able to benefit or cure 85 per cent of those who have used the Vitalizer. We always decline to treat patients we do not believe we can help, so you see that if we undertake your case the Law of Probability is heavily against your being classed among the incurable 15 per cent. minority.

WHILE we decline to descend to the quick deception of false promises of "A Sure Cure," there is one guarantee that we **WILL** give, and that is that we will devote expert, scientific and conscientious attention to the treatment of your case. Mr. Edison's whole energy is centered upon the success of the Vitalizer. His one object is to prove to the world that he has discovered a power that conquers disease. This can best be done by curing his patients, and so you may feel absolutely sure that every resource of medical and electrical skill will be employed in the task of curing YOU.

IF you fail to receive immediate benefit from the Vitalizer, do not rush to the conclusion that the instrument is powerless in your case. Write to us and tell us the facts. We are not infallible. Vitalizers are made according to the patient's own description of the symptoms, and sometimes these are unconsciously minimized or exaggerated. Our voluntary testimonials show what the Vitalizer has done and can do.

APPRECIATING the fact that if his invention became the property of unscrupulous persons the cost of the Vitalizer might be made almost prohibitive to many people, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has determined to manufacture the Magno-Electric Vitalizer himself and to make its price so low there should be no person in the world who need be without it. The complete curative appliance, consisting of two Vitalizers—a Spinal Anode and a Secondary Unit—and the necessary attachments to fasten them to the body, can be purchased for eight dollars.

ASINGLE Magno-Electric Vitalizer can be supplied for five dollars, but, as its current cannot be guided without the second unit, it is unsuitable for invalids. The Magno-Electric Vitalizer is always charged in pairs, and although single instruments can be sold to take the place of lost or damaged units, thinking persons will see the manifest advantage to be gained by purchasing the complete installation in the first instance, and will not order single instruments for unaided use.

MINUTE directions for the use and adjustment of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer accompany each set of instruments. There is also furnished an anatomical chart of the human body, showing just how and where to apply the Vitalizer for the cure of each disease or complaint. In special cases Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., usually sends the patient carefully planned individual instructions for the use of the Vitalizer.

MODERATE COST OF VITALIZER

No. 860

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. F. W. H. SMITH, a physician, writes: "I have used the Vitalizer for several months, and I am glad to say that my case was cured. I can give you a number of good references. I will be glad to furnish you a list of names and addresses of patients who have been cured."

ALWAYS CHARGED IN PAIRS

No. 602

PORTER HALL, N. Y. Mrs. M. M. Smith, 100 West 10th St., Albany, N. Y. writes: "I have used the Vitalizer for several months, and I am glad to say that my case was cured. I can give you a number of good references. I will be glad to furnish you a list of names and addresses of patients who have been cured."

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION IS SENT

[ATTACHMENT]

**EXPERT
HELP
FOR YOU**

No. 626

BOSTON, CAL.
No. 25, 1897.
Vitalizer ordered
andly will have been
delivered. It will
enable you to take
to my most useful
advice on every
my little book of
instructions and
should have the
booklet mailed to
me. Please send
me \$2.00 and the
Vitalizer.

**HOW TO
ORDER THE
VITALIZER**

No. 630

FARMINGTON, Vt.
No. 10, 1897.
Health was very
bad before I began
to use your
Vitalizer. I feel
much better now,
and when I
could not see you,
I sent you my
order for
one.

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer is sold only by duly authorized agents and by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s own company. Orders for the Vitalizer and remittances may be sent to The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, Nos. 14-16 Stone Street, New York. If you are suffering from any disease not mentioned here, write to the Company at the above address, and the fullest information will be given to you, as well as an expert opinion of your case. Remember that there are very few diseases which the Vitalizer cannot reach through the health highway of the spinal cord.

In ordering the Vitalizer, or any of the attachments, fill out the diagnosis and order blank, which will be found on the last page of this booklet, tear it out, and forward it to us with your remittance. Usually it takes about two days to regulate a set of Vitalizers for each patient.

All our instruments are carefully regulated and tested before they leave the laboratory, and a record is kept of each set. In order to assure prompt and responsible delivery we make shipments by Express whenever possible. We will prepare the expressage on all orders amounting to \$15 or more.

**ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
The Thomas A. Edison, Jr.,
Chemical Company,**

**Nos. 14-16 STONE STREET,
NEW YORK,
U. S. A.**

PRICE LIST.

- THE MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER..... \$2.00**
Consisting of one Special Anode and one Secondary Unit. This is Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s original invention, and is the essential part of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., method of treating disease. More than 4,000,000 Vitalizers are now in use all over the world.
- RHEUMATISM SET (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
Consisting of Special Anode Secondary Unit, Special Unit, Control Unit, and Special Form and Grip apparatus. A single attachment is given to each who all the attachments are ordered at once. With such an attachment as this the patient may receive more relief than is possible to obtain any other means or conditions that may arise. When these instruments are used intelligently and according to the directions given the several conditions are usually paid for on treatment.
- CATARH SET (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
Consisting of Special Form of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Insulator, the Special Anode, Insulator, or both, depending on cases, which all the several attachments are ordered at once. This set affords the most instant and direct way to treat Catarh that has been known.
- NEURALGIA SET (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
Consisting of Special Form of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Insulator, two electric sensitive anodes, with rubber ball or sponge terminals, connecting wires, electric fluid and grip apparatus.
- Special application to the nerves of the head, and flow can be made by means of this set. In treating any various kind of neuralgia are treated.
- DEAFNESS SET (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
Consisting of Special Form of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Insulator, two electric sensitive anodes, with rubber ball or sponge terminals, connecting wires, electric fluid and grip apparatus.
- The set of instruments operates a sensitive and electric method of reaching the auditory nerve with electric currents.
- EYE SET (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
Consisting of Special Form of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Insulator, two electric sensitive anodes, with rubber ball or sponge terminals, connecting wires, electric fluid and grip apparatus.
- With this set the vitreous of the eye can be treated gently and accurately. The set also includes one electric insulator, but it is no longer fitting apparatus.
- THE REVITALIZER (Includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer)..... \$12.00**
This special apparatus is designed especially for men. Write for particulars.
- INSOLE SECONDARY UNITS..... \$5.00**
Consists of one Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Insulator, two electric sensitive anodes, with rubber ball or sponge terminals, connecting wires, electric fluid and grip apparatus. These instruments are connected to the Special Anode and Secondary Unit of the Vitalizer into the sole and heel. They can only be used with the Vitalizer, and are useless without it. In treating severe dry skin of the sole.
- WRIST ELECTRODE..... \$2.00**
Consists of Electrode to be fastened around the Wrist and a Insulating Wire. The wire attaches itself to a connection and control wire to enter the contact in the secondary unit. The set also includes one electric insulator, but it is no longer fitting apparatus and the set can be connected to the Special Anode.
- ANKLE ELECTRODE..... \$2.00**
Consists of Electrode to be fastened around the Ankle and a Insulating Wire, which is connected to the Special Anode. This set is used in the same manner as the Wrist Electrode.
- THE Ankle Electrode takes the place of Insulator during the night and produces an electric method of treating the entire leg and foot. The Ankle Electrode is an addition to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer and is useless without it.**
- KNEE ELECTRODE..... \$2.00**
This instrument is recommended by a Insulating Wire, and has the same apparatus construction and fastening as the Ankle Electrode. It is fastened from the Special Electric Vitalizer. The Knee Electrode cannot be used without the Vitalizer.

[ATTACHMENT]

When filled, send us this page with your remittance.

ORDER FORM

Date, _____ 190

To The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co.,
Nos. 14-16 Stone Street,
New York, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed you will find _____ to the
value of _____ dollars, for which

please send me the instruments indicated below:

MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER, (\$8.00) _____

RHEUMATISM SET, (\$18.00) _____

CATARH SET, (\$18.00) _____

NEURALGIA SET, (\$18.00) _____

DEAFNESS SET, (\$18.00) _____

EYE SET, (\$18.00) _____

INSOLES, Per Pair, (\$5.00) _____

WRIST ELECTRODE, (\$3.00) _____

ANGLE ELECTRODE, (\$3.00) _____

KNEE ELECTRODE, (\$3.00) _____

HEAD ELECTRODE, (\$6.00) _____

TOTAL \$

(Place an X against those you desire, or write "PAIR" as the case may be.)

I wish to have the package addressed to

Mr. _____ Name

_____ Street

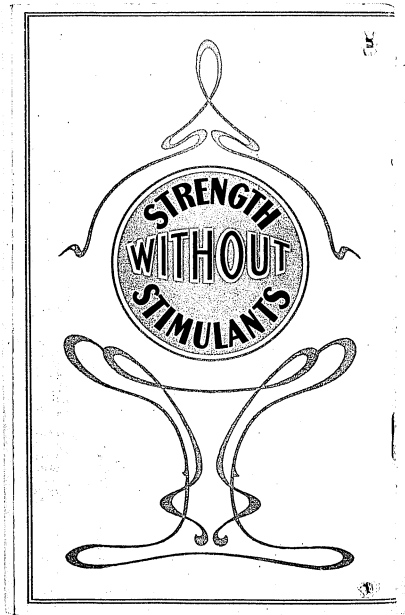
_____ City

_____ State

NOTE—Whenever possible we send goods by express. If one dollar or more with order, as a guarantee of good faith, we will send instruments C. O. D., if desired.

DIAGNOSIS FORM ON OTHER SIDE

[ATTACHMENT]



Revised Mr. (with a copy)

THE MAIN EVENT

EDITED BY
Thomas A. Edison

VOL. No. 1, No. 1.

EDISON LABORATORIES, NEW YORK.

JULY 15, 1904.

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE EDISON VITALIZER

Young Inventor Receives Enthusiastic Approval When He Conclusively Proves Scientific Truth of His Theory of Disease.

So much discussion has been aroused in scientific and medical circles by the recent publication of Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s remarkable theory of the actual cause of disease that at a special meeting of the Medical Society of New York the young inventor was invited to submit an assessment of his theory and practice in order that there might be free discussion of its merits or imperfections. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., having been introduced by the president, paid a short tribute to the membership of the organization, and this said: "I have established the fact that every nerve impulse is electrical. This discovery has been confirmed by Professor Koch, Koch, Lord Kelvin and other investigators. Every nerve in the human body generates and stores up vital electrical energy. It depends upon the continuance of the power to generate and store up the force of electricity which the body uses. A definite quantity of electrical force is contained in the nerve, and this quantity is dissipated or lost as it does its work. "The largest and most important nerve in the human body is the spinal cord. It is the Dynamo—the Power Station of the system. "In the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer I have constructed an instrument which generates and stores the exact kind of electrical force which is used by the human body. My vitalizer acts as a Governor and Regulator of the spinal cord, and meets every need of the Vitalizer supplies it. "The spinal cord contains the most important nerve in the human body. The Vitalizer sustains the and restores the health of the spinal cord. "The Vitalizer, therefore, is what I name Invention—Life-Giver, Restorer—a Creator of Health and Vigorous Energy. "Edmond Hitchcock, as a pioneer in the medical profession of America, has been called in as a consultant in the case of the King of

England and the Emperor of Germany, and he has been much impressed by the new theory of Mr. Edison's state of mind. "It all that has been obtained by the microscopical observation, as substantiated by the clinical evidence of cures, must I can only say that I should then regard Mr. Edison's discovery as the most remarkable revelation of the human body, and the most important nerve in the human body. It is wonderful to be inspired to replace or restore by way of the spinal cord any electrical losses which the body may have lost through disuse. "If Mr. Edison can do this—or if the Vitalizer can actually generate such a force and supply it to the human body, I shall gladly accept him as the greatest benefactor of the human race of my day. If it is comparatively simple to make, and if it can be used by the unskilled—can be, for instance, shown to us that the Vitalizer never actually cures anybody? "There was a highly refined movement as young Mr. Edison slowly rose from his pocket a large package of letters, and he handed them to me. "I have made a list of names of those who can be substituted—can Mr. Edison give his statements? Can he, for instance, show us that his Vitalizer never actually cures anybody? "I have made a list of names of those who can be substituted—can Mr. Edison give his statements? Can he, for instance, show us that his Vitalizer never actually cures anybody?"

EDISON, JR.'S NEW INVENTION A MASTERPIECE

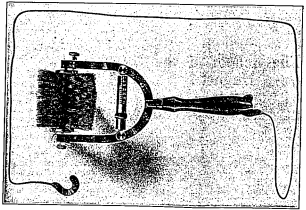
Eldest Son of The Wizard Wins Admiration of Scientists With His Wonderful "Dynamic Energizer."

Frictional, Magnetic, Voltaic, and Faradic Currents For The First Time Combined.

Truly there seems to be no limit to the inventive genius of the Edison. The father has compressed the power of a locomotive into a space measure

JAPAN WANTS VITALIZERS FOR TROOPS IN FIELD

Washington, July 16.—Diplomats and experts in international law are alike puzzled by the complications which have arisen through Japan's attempt to equip her troops now in the field with the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, an electrical appliance recently invented by Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Under the neutrality provisions laid down by the United States, it is forbidden to furnish munitions of war to either the Russians or the Japanese. This prohibition, however, does not extend to medical supplies, and it was presumed that in supplying Japan with the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, J. C. Randall Company was well within its rights.



THE WONDERFUL NEW EDISON, JR. DYNAMIC ENERGIZER.

able by inches, and his eldest son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has constructed a Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, which has been called a masterpiece of medical electricity. "Although the successes of the Vitalizer have been absolutely unparalleled, and despite the fact that university scientists have expressed their admiration upon it, Mr. Edison has always regarded the discovery of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer as the steps Vitalizer. Realizing that many of his patients were in indigent circumstances, he has undertaken that every one of the Vitalizers that he has purchased, although three or four people needed it, he has

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(Continued on Page 2, 4th Column.)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

(Continued on Page 2, 4th Column.)

Aug. 29/04

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Labs, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I am just leaving for Washington to see the Post Office authorities in reference to the Edison Jr. Company. I hope to obtain an order to show cause addressed to the Company and giving them say two weeks or a month in which to show that a fraud order should not be issued against them. It seems likely that during this time they will use every effort to see you with a view of getting some kind of a statement from you. Please do not see any body or talk to any body about the case, or write any letters about it, or make any statements or affidavits.

By keeping absolutely silent your position will be a dignified one, and they will not be able, in my opinion, to make an effective reply to any of our statements.

If you would like to have me do so, I can send up a man who can be at your service, and who will be able to effectively prevent any one from seeing you that you do not want to meet.

Please let me hear from you regarding this sug-

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,..... 2

gestion, because I expect to return from Washington on Wednesday
and will then carry it out, if you do not object to it.

Yours very truly,

TEJ/VM.

Halley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County

New York

1890

1890

1890

August - 30 - 1890

Mr Franks H. Dyer -
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr Dyer -

I hope you will

please pardon this intrusion upon your time - but a certain matter of importance to myself has prompted me to communicate with you - trusting you will give it your earnest and kind attention.

I sincerely trust you will not consider this in the nature of a complaint - on the contrary this is very far from my intention - for I feel greatly obligated to my father for making such a contract with me - but as long as there exists an agreement between us - and I fulfill its conditions - I expect my father to do the same - and it is upon this I wish to write you -

No doubt you are aware that I depend entirely - at the present time - for my living - on the weekly income from father - and such being the case - I am naturally anxious to receive this income promptly - so I can meet my expenses on the day they are due - your Mr Randolph evidently does not appreciate my position - or if so - uses his own time and judgement in the matter of forwarding me this remittance - for on many occasions too numerous to mention - I have

Walley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

been caused a great deal of trouble and unnecessary expense by his negligence -

I absolutely cannot depend upon him to send my checks on Saturday when it is due - he sends it whenever he sees fit as I can easily prove to you as I have all envelopes - but if you investigate you will find all checks are dated on Saturday even though he does not mail it until the following Thursday or Friday - which is often the case - About five months ago I even offered to pay my clerk in his office so much a week just to remind him that my check is due - but never received any answer - I don't know how many dozens of letters I have written to him about it - but I guess I will make this my final appeal -

I expect to leave here on next Tuesday - and if you will kindly ask Mr Randolph to send me my check so I can have it by Saturday (3rd) I will certainly be very much indebted to you Mr Dyer -

Have you done anything in the Chemical Co - matter as yet? They are a bad lot of people and the sooner they are broken up the better - I have no doubt of the ultimate result of your efforts - the only question in my mind is - is our initial attack going to place them on their guard in such a manner that it will take a long drawn out fight and a difficult one for us to break through their defense - I firmly believe that they will concede

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

to any action the Government may decide upon without a fight - but I also believe the Company will still remain - even though it has been relieved of its main asset "The Vitalizer" - I may be wrong and I hope I am - but it seems to me that we should leave the Government as an aid of last resort - for if the Government should decide against us - they will introduce this fact in their defense in any other action or actions we deem proper to take - I hope Mr Dyer you will pardon the above statements or whatever you may call them - but I am more ~~anxious~~ anxious to wipe out this Company than any one living - hence my enthusiasm -

Trusting you are enjoying good health - with very kind regards - believe me -

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edison

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

August - 31st 1904 -

Mr Frank L. Dyer -
Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind favor of the

29th inst. received here today. I immediately phoned to your office in Orange - but found you had left there - I hardly think it necessary to send a man up here - as I expect to leave here on Tuesday morning. No one but yourself will know my whereabouts - will keep you posted just where I am - you can rest assured that I understand perfectly the importance of silence in this matter - and as I have placed myself in a position subject to your command - I will do as you request to the best of my ability and power.

Would like to see you on Tuesday - although not important - but if I can arrange a meeting somewhere outside of the Edison laboratory on that day - I would like to have a talk with you -

I suppose by this time you have received my letter of yesterday - I might mention that the last ~~mail~~ ^{check} has arrived and I have received no letter ^{check} from Randolph - making it twelve days since I received my last check. I am very sorry this matter has to come up just now - but I assume Mr Randolph is sufficiently acquainted with the conditions of my contract with my father - to realize the seriousness of



Valley House

Greenwood Lake



Orange County

New York

his personal negligence -

I most sincerely hope that your mission to Washington has proved a successful one - and that you will keep me posted as to the progress made - we have simply got to win this case now that we have started - for failure would mean much to me - I wish to say Mr Dyer that the principle reason why I so willingly consented to join my father's forces in a fight against these men - was because I realized and appreciate the great injustice they have done me and to the name of Edison - and not because that by taking this step - it would bring me closer to my father - however if my action has accomplished such an end - it most certainly will be very agreeable - as that has been my most earnest wish for years - I am in this fight for principle and not for the purpose of advancing a more intimate friendship with anybody - though as I said before - of a closer friendship to my father results from the step I have taken - no one living could appreciate a thing more -

With very kind regards - and hoping to hear from you soon - believe me -

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edison

Sept. 2, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Returning to my office this morning, I have your letters of the 30th and 31st. ults., the former of which Mr. Holden read me over the telephone yesterday.

Your position in reference to payments under your contract is entirely correct; you are entitled to receive your check on the date it is due. Mr. Randolph tells me that any delays in connection with this matter must be due to an oversight in the room where letters are mailed. I have urged upon him the importance of sending your check promptly each week, and I hope that you will not have occasion for any future annoyance. If, however, your check is not received promptly in the future, I suggest that you write to me and I will look it up.

Regarding the Edison Jr. case, I had a very satisfactory interview with the Post Office authorities in Washington on Tuesday. They agree with me that the concern is plainly fraudulent, and if their mail has not been already cut off, I think it will be in the course of a day or two. The hearing on the case I expect will be set for the 13th inst., and at that time I will go

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.... 2

to Washington and expect to secure the fraud order. My hope is that it will be broad enough to forever cut off the company from using the mails no matter what may be the character of goods advertised by them. It is also possible that the postal authorities may take steps against these people criminally, in order to break up a gang which has been evidently operating successfully for a long time. I offered to do everything in my power to assist this work and I said that you also would be glad to give them any information at your disposal.

I will be at the Laboratory Tuesday, and will be glad to see you at that time, if you will drop me a line where to meet you.

Yours very truly,

TAD/AM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 7th - 1904

Mr Frank L. Dyer -
Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

I received your very
kind favor of last week and am glad to
know of the progress made in the Chemical
Company case. On account of my foot
I am still unable to put a shoe on with
any degree of comfort. so think I will
remain here until the end of the week.

No one has ventured to come up here
as yet to see me - and I guess if my
~~with~~ instructions are closely followed. it
will be a difficult matter for any one to
see me anyway -

Allow me to tender you my most sincere
thanks for the magazines you sent me - I
have enjoyed reading them very much indeed.

With very kind regards - and trusting
I may hear from you soon again - I am
yours very truly
Thomas A. Edwards

Sept. 9, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

W. S. Mayer, Esq.,

P. O. Inspector in Charge,

Post Office Building, N. Y. City.

My dear Sir:-

I am writing to Mr. Edison Jr. to-day asking him to give me the address of Franklin Everhart, and when I receive the information I will let you know.

Upon reconsidering the statement dictated this morning by the Assistant U. S. Attorney, I think it would be impossible for me to maintain that T.A.E.Jr. was not the inventor of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, for the reason that the company was shrewd enough to have him sign the papers for a patent application on that device. That fact, however, does not, in my opinion alter the case in any respect whatever. The fraudulent character of the representations concerning Edison Jr., is the point on which the case turns. An ordinary person reading the literature issued by the company, would certainly suppose that the young man was remarkable, not only for his scientific attainments but for his philanthropic and humanitarian ideals. It seems to me that when we consider the facts that these same people were enjoined from using the name "Edison Chemical Company", ^{that} they then persuaded

W. S. Meyer, Esq..... 2

the young man to sell his name in order to use the name "Edison" under a semblance of right, that in exploiting the device the public is misled and deceived, and finally that the trade-mark used is a copy of Mr. Edison Sr's. signature, the case is simply permeated with fraud.

I realize, of course, that difficulty of a criminal prosecution, and personally I will be entirely satisfied with a fraud order, if it can be made effective.

Yours very truly,

WLD/MS.

Sept. 9, 1904.

Edison Jr. Case.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. has been duly received, and I am sorry to hear that you are still unable to get about. When I saw you last month you said that you knew where Franklin Everhart was. My recollection is that he was someplace in New Hampshire. I wish you would advise me definitely on this point, and let me know when you last heard from him. Can you also suggest how I can positively connect Newton Bennington with the Edison Jr. Chemical Co?

Yours very truly,

FLD/MM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 17th - 1907

Frank D. Dyer - Esq.
Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr. Dyer -

Your letter of the 9th inst. was read upon my return here yesterday - I trust you will pardon delay in answering same -

Regarding Mr. Franklin Everhart's whereabouts - I can only say I knew where he was about a month ago - but since then I have indirectly been informed he has changed his location and no one seems to know where he is - I have heard nothing from him -

Regarding your question about W. M. Bennington - I think there will be no trouble in connecting him with the Chemical Co. - About August 20th ulta - I thought I would again send in my resignation - so as to be sure there could be no mistake about them - although I sent them in sometime last June - The enclosed registry return receipts, signed by their clerk - satisfies me that they received them and to further confirm

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

The enclosed letter speaks for itself - I think this letter from Bennington - tells pretty near how closely he is identified with the Company and I am glad I have it to show you -

I trust matters are progressing nicely with you and that I shall hear from you soon again -

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edson

P.S.

When I received this letter from Bennington - I telephoned him that I expected to start West the morning following the receipt of his letter - and there will be no chance to see me until my return which will be in four or five months - Have heard nothing from him since -

[ENCLOSURE]

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co.
REGISTERED
TRADE MARK
WIZARD INK TABLET

AND OTHER SPECIALTIES.

THE
MAGNO-ELECTRIC
VITALIZER

New York

Aug. 30, 1904

Mr. Thos. A. Edison Jr.,
c/o Valley House,
Greenwood Lake,
Orange Co., N. Y.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

I am indeed surprised to be in receipt of your two letters of recent date, bearing your resignation as Vice President and Director of this Company.

In reply permit me to say that I regret this occurrence very much, as I feel that it will be quite a hindrance to me.

Although I have had a great deal to contend with and have been handicapped very much through the absence of both my brother and Mr. Everhart, I have been devoting the greater part of my time and working hard to make a success of the Company. I have now arrived at a stage where, with your co-operation, I think I shall be more than rewarded, as the business is certain to be made entirely profitable. The Company is to be well financed, and the stock should, in time, be made very valuable.

If you expect to remain at your present address for a while longer, kindly let me hear from you by return mail, or phone me, and I will run up to see you.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Bunnings

W.N.B.

M/G.T.

Sept. 16, 1904

Edison Jr. Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. has been received enclosing letter from Mr. Bennington of August 30th last. I am very glad to get this letter from Mr. Bennington, as we are anxious to connect him as closely as possible with the Company, and this seems to do so.

The hearing on the case took place yesterday at Washington before the Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department. The Company was represented by a lawyer from New York named Zearing, if I got the name correctly, and also by Mr. Sparks who represented himself as head of the Correspondence Department. The latter was a pretty shrewd individual. The presentation made by the Company, did not impress me as being either convincing or honest. Of course, you came in for a good measure of criticism, as the argument was made that all the statements attributed to you in the various literature were in fact made by you and your repudiation of the statements was a source of pain and surprise to the

Thomas A. Edison, Jr..... 2

Company? Your affidavit, however, makes your position entirely clear. Of course, a point was made as to your statement in the affidavit that you resigned in June and your second resignations were produced, which were dated after your affidavit was signed. Your letter now clears up this point, as I note you sent in your resignation twice. I thought possibly the matter might have been overlooked by you. Two letters were also produced written by you to patients, one of whom was the wife of Senator Burrows.

Sparks said that you assisted in preparing the pamphlets of the Company and also drafted the replies to patients. Were these statements correct? Regarding the "Magnet", it was claimed that you knew all about this paper and wrote your name for them under the title. Is this so? They admit that the paper is fraudulent, but said that it was put out by mistake, that it was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arnold with the corroboration of Sparks, that the objectionable articles were written by Arnold, and that the paper was sent out through the Mailing Department before any of the officers had occasion to see it.

Of course, the Company promises to all sorts of things in the way of reformation. They said that if the Post Office Dept. objects to anything they would cut it out.

The argument was made that the Vitalizer was a very merit-

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.... 3

orious thing, that the Company was honestly managed, that its officers were prominent business men, that its stock was held by many persons throughout the country and that Everhart had nothing whatever to do with the management of the concern, except as a director. They appeared to be very much surprised to be told that Everhart was dishonest and promised to "throw him out". Of course, the whole presentation of the case by the Company was specious and without foundation.

I feel that the Post Office Department will grant the fraud order and if that is done the Company will immediately resort to the Courts. I am convinced, however, that it is very important that you should go to Washington with me and see the Post Office authorities. The man in charge of this matter, Mr. Lawrence, is a young man, very much interested in it and anxious to break up the Everhart-Bennington gang. If you went down with me to see him, I am sure that he would be convinced that all that we have said is perfectly true.

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I shall therefore expect you here Monday morning and we will then go down to Washington in the afternoon.

Yours very truly,

ELD/AM.

Sept. 16, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Melville Church, Esq.,
908 G - Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Church:-

Upon reflection I am very strongly convinced that the most potent exhibit that we can produce to the Post Office Department is Thomas A. Edison Jr. He can talk with Mr. Lawrence freely, and the latter, I think, will have no difficulty in convincing himself that the representations concerning the young man could not honestly have been believed by any one, and that such representations must have been made fraudulently. Edison Jr. can also talk freely with Mr. Lawrence regarding the entire scheme, and may bring out some further points of iniquity. He writes me to-day that he did in fact resign from the company in June, ~~but~~ that as his letter was not acknowledged, he sent another one by registered mail. This second resignation was produced at the hearing yesterday. This explanation at least clears this point.

He also sends me a letter from Bennington in which the latter acknowledges receipt of the resignations with surprise and regret and says:

"Although I have had a great deal to contend with, and have been handicapped very much through the absence of

Melville Church, Esq.... 2

both my brother and Mr. Everhart, I have been devoting the greater part of my time and working hard to make a success of the Company. I have now arrived at a stage where, with your cooperation, I think I shall be more than rewarded, as the business is certain to be made entirely profitable. The Company is to be well financed and the stock should, in time, be made very valuable."

I think that this letter from Mr. Bennington fully supports our contention that he and Everhart are the real men behind the company and that the officers and other directors, however reputable they may be, probably know very little about it. In pursuance of my idea, I will try to have Edison Jr. go to Washington with me on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst, so that we can see Mr. Lawrence on Tuesday morning. Will you be in your office at that time? I presume nothing will be done before then. It might be advisable for you to ascertain if Mr. Lawrence will be in Washington on Tuesday, but I would not refer to the possibility of Edison Jr. coming down at that time, because as you know it is pretty hard to get hold of him.

Yours very truly,

FLD/HK.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 22nd - 1904 -

Mr Frank L. Dyer -

Edison laboratory
Orange, N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

I thought I

would drop you a few lines informing you that I arrived here safely. On account of a disabled boat I was compelled to drive a few miles - but outside of this - my rather eventful journey came to a close without further incident -

I am this day writing down to a friend in N.Y. who I want to obtain the information regarding the different Western offices of the Chemical Co. - I am not absolutely certain I can obtain what I desire - but you can rest assured I will leave no stone unturned to get what I want - I will do my best and I guess that is about all anyone can do -

In speaking about Miss Mott the clerk over at the Chemical Co. I appreciate the fact that she would be an invaluable acquisition to our forces - To approach her upon such a subject is a matter that requires very careful thought and I consider it a very delicate proposition - However I will try and plan some method by which we can win her over - but before doing so I will submit

Valley House

Greenwood Lake



C. H. TEN EYCK
PROPRIETOR

Orange County

New York

it to you. For legal reasons I would not care to proceed in a matter of this kind - unless I have full written authority from you - to proceed subject to your approval of plans I set before you - This authority Mrs. Dyer - is only for personal protection - as my position in this Chemical Co. case - is a mighty delicate one - and at all times I want to know just exactly where I stand.

Since I have become an enemy to the methods employed by the Chemical Co in their efforts to pay dividends to their numerous stockholders - I have been placed in some very embarrassing positions - and although I anticipated some annoyance - I little expected as much as I have am now receiving - while I have been away there appears to have been several parties anxiously seeking my scalp - under such circumstances you can imagine these days are very trying to me - and I will be very glad when it is all over -

My nurse informs me that my foot is in a pretty bad condition and that it will be absolutely necessary for me to rest it for two or three weeks - I knew it was quite bad - but I am not at all discouraged - and am mighty glad to get back here in as well a condition as I did -

Kindly tell Mrs. Dyer that I have made inquiries regarding Turkeys - and will see what I can do for her - also about eggs -

Enclosed please find the statement which you

Valley House

Greenwood Lake



C. H. TEN EYCK
PROPRIETOR

Orange County

New York

requested -

With kind regards - believe me -

very sincerely yours

Thomas A. Edison

Going

Ticket on the Erie	1.75
carriage from Pompton to Paterson	10.00
supper in Paterson	1.00
carriage from Paterson to Orange	6.00
breakfast in Orange	.75
	\$ 19.20

Returning

carriage from Sterling Forest to back home	4.00
	\$ 23.20

received

	\$ 10.00
	\$ 13.20 - balance due

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 22nd 1904

Frank H. Dyer - Esq.
Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind

favor of the 21st inst came duly to hand - I enclose you "Power of Attorney" signed as requested -

I would like to ask you a point - Suppose I am served with papers in a civil action - answerable in twenty days from date of service - I place the papers in the hands of an attorney to take the case - he prepares the case - but overlooks the date the matter comes up - Twenty three days have passed and I am notified I am in contempt of court - my attorney having failed to notify me - and overlooked by myself - Having paid a certain sum to this attorney to defend me in this action - have I no redress on account of my attorney's negligence? It seems to me a mighty poor law that would deprive me of the privilege of holding this attorney responsible - as I placed the matter

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

entirely in his hands. Kindly advise me
at your earliest convenience what you would do
in this case - and I shall be very much
indebited to you -

My foot is bothering me quite considerable
but I guess in a few days or so - it will not
be quite so painful - I caught cold in it according
to my nurse and that was the whole cause of the
trouble -

Do you expect to go down to Washington on
Tuesday?

With very kind regards - I am

yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

Enclosure _____

Sept. 23, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 22nd. inst. has been received, and I am glad that you reached Greenwood Lake safely. If you take good care of your foot I am sure that it will come out all right.

Is the girl that you spoke about as clerk at the Chemical Co. named Martin or Mott? I understood you to say that her name was Elizabeth Martin.

Since there can be no doubt, I think, in the mind of any honest man that the scheme of the Chemical Co. is fraudulent and immoral, you will not only be justified in doing so, but I think it is your duty to adopt every legitimate method for exposing the company to the proper authorities. In this I include your obtaining any possible information from Miss Mott that may throw light on the Company's affairs. As soon as you have formulated some scheme for properly approaching her, outline it to me, and I will advise you whether in my opinion it can be effectively carried out. Regarding your petition with respect to the company, you must expect that the officers and stockholders will of course

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Esq. 2

invests his money in a fraudulent concern, he cannot reasonably look upon it as a safe venture. You are doing your full duty in this regard, and should at least be supported by that thought. I suggest, however, that you do not write any letters to anybody about the company or your relations to it.

I have prepared a statement as outlined by you, in payment of which I enclose check for \$13.20.

Kindly acknowledge receipt, and believe me,

Yours very truly,

FLD/AM.

Enc.

Halley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed
to my wife - will you kindly mail it for
me from Orange-N.Y.

September 27th 1907

Frank L. Dyer - Esq

Orange-N.Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very

kind favor of the 23rd mat received together
with enclosure - for which I thank you very
much indeed -

I note fully what you say - and will
do all in my power to help you in every
way -

I am very sorry indeed I did not
receive my check from Mr Randolph today -
as I had promised to settle a little matter
purely today - On account of only three
mails being received here a week - I will
not receive it until next Tuesday - I
cannot understand why he cannot mail
it on a Friday as well as Saturday - his
excuse about his mailing department dont
go with me as I can easily prove ^{that} it is
his own fault -



I hope soon to be in a position - whereby it will not be necessary for me to depend upon my contract with my father for a living - as soon as I am in this position - and there is any neglect in the pending of my check - I will consider my contract with my father broken as it has been many many times before - it has been a source of a great deal of worry to me - as there is absolutely no dependence upon it - in the least - but heretofore I have been in no position to act - and have no right to do so now - as it is all the income I have -

My foot is improving right along and I hope to be able to get around in a few days -

With very kind regards - I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edwards

Enclosure

^{PS}
The name of the clerk at the Chemical Co. - is
Miss Elizabeth Mott.

Sept. 28, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 22nd. and 24th instants have been received returning the power of attorney, for which I thank you. I have mailed the letter addressed to your wife as you request.

I have just had a talk over the telephone with Mr. Lawrence which has somewhat upset me. Mr. Lawrence tells me that the answering papers were filed by the Chemical Company to-day, and I am to have copies of them to-morrow. He says, however, that practically nothing is added in the answer that was not submitted at the argument. This being so, I would not be particularly apprehensive, because the only justification in support of the Vitalizer at the argument was the fact that so many letters of recommendation had been received by the company. Mr. Lawrence, however, said that the company had submitted an additional vitalizer representing that it was one that they manufactured and sold as a Spinal Anode and this, he said, was more or less complicated. Personally, I have no doubt if this device is different from the vitalizers which I have examined, that it was manufactured for the particular

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Esq. - 2

purpose of this case. I can see, however, from Mr. Lawrence's tone that his mind is more or less unsettled about the case. I will therefore go to Washington to-night to see what can be done.

Regarding the case to which you refer where you have been prejudiced by the negligence of your attorney, I beg to advise you that the laws of New Jersey provide that:

"If a solicitor or attorney shall neglect or mismanage any cause in which he is employed, he shall be liable for all damages sustained by his client."
(Laws, Session of 1903, chapter 247, Section 5).

The same act, (Section 112) also provides that:

"If in any action judgment shall pass against either party by reason of the failure of the attorney of such party to file any proper pleading, the court or a judge shall on application within one year after the entry of such judgment open said judgment and permit a proper pleading to be filed upon terms, if in the opinion of the court or judge injury or wrong has resulted or may result from such failure."

In the State of New York, the law is substantially the same. Usually, however, in the case of a judgment entered by reason of the neglect of an attorney, the application to have it re-opened is made within thirty days from its date, which is the usual time to take an appeal. If the aggrieved party waits for the full term of one year, the opening up of the case is discretionary with the judge, and the application may be denied.

In your case, therefore, prompt steps should be taken to have the judgment set aside.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 3

If you will advise me more definitely, I may be able
to be of assistance to you.

Yours very truly,

TAE/AM.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the petition of }
Thomas A. Edison for an order denying }
the use of the mails to the Thomas A. } Before the
Edison Jr. Chemical Company of New } HONORABLE POSTMASTER
York City for gross fraud and misrep- } GENERAL.
resentation. }

Affidavit of Robert Rafn.

State of New Jersey, }
County of Essex. } ss.:

Robert Rafn having been first duly sworn
on oath doth depose and say as follows:

I am a subject of the King of Norway, and am
an electrical engineer by profession, and a graduate from
the Technicum Mittweida in Saxony, Germany. After gradu-
ating from that college I took a course in electrical
engineering at the Technical High School in Darmstadt,
Germany. Since the Spring of 1899, I have been employed
in the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, New Jersey,
in connection with experiments relating to electrical
engineering and electro-chemistry. During almost this
entire time, I have been experimenting, practically con-
tinuously, with primary and secondary batteries and elec-
tro-chemical problems in general, and I have had occasion
to observe and determine the capacity of numerous and var-
ious battery combinations. I have made a careful examina-
tion of two small primary cells, called the Magna-Electric

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON

Affidavit of Robert Rafn.

Vitalizer, which I understand were manufactured and sold by the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company of New York City. One of these Vitalizers is marked "Spinal Anode" and the other is marked "Secondary Unit". Both of these Vitalizers are identical in chemical make-up, and mechanically also, except that the leather used in connection with the Spinal Anode is somewhat thicker than that used with the Secondary Unit. Each of these batteries comprises two distinct elements, or couples, each formed of a plate of copper opposed to a plate of zinc, and separated by a sheet of blotting paper approximately a three-second of an inch in thickness. These paper sheets appear to have been saturated with salt water, for, although perfectly dry when I examined them, they contained crystals of common salt (sodium chloride). On the underside of each of these batteries are four contact plates, or disks, two for each couple, one being connected to each copper plate, and the other to each zinc plate of each element. These contact disks are made of zinc, nickel-plated. On the inside of each Vitalizer, is a padding of loose felt, the sole purpose of which appears to be to give body to the device. In the case of the two Vitalizers, which I thus examined, the layers of absorbent paper between the copper and zinc plates were quite dry, and it was therefore impossible to state positively what solution was used, but I am satisfied that common salt water was employed. This constitutes the simplest and commonest galvanic couple known in the art. As a matter of fact, the first known battery suggested by Galvani was one making use of copper opposed to zinc in a solution of sulphuric acid. In making use of these Magneto-Electric Vitalizers

therapeutically, I understand that they are worn next to the skin with the contact plates in engagement therewith. Assuming the sheets of blotting paper to be sufficiently damp, there would be a very small flow of current between the contact plates of each element, the circuit being closed through the body of the wearer and the flow of current being only about one inch and a half. It would be practically impossible to keep the sheets of blotting paper damp for any length of time, and they would dry out in the course of a few days. In fact, with the two Vitalizers which I examined, the sheets of blotting paper were entirely dry, and when in this condition, I was unable to detect any current whatever with a sensitive galvanometer. I ascertained that if one of the sheets of blotting paper is fully saturated it becomes substantially dry in less than two days, and hence inoperative; and this is true when the leather enclosing case is sealed, after the blotting paper is moistened.

Upon making careful observations with the Vitalizer, I ascertained that when the sheets of paper were completely moistened with hydrochloric acid, there was a flow of current through a short circuit between the contact plates of each element of about 250 mil-amperes, or one-quarter of one ampere; after one minute, the current had dropped to 30 mil-amperes - (three one-hundredths of an ampere); after two minutes, the current had dropped to 21 mil-amperes; and after three minutes, the current had dropped to 13 mil-amperes, etc. These results were secured on a short circuit, but if the Vitalizers were used therapeutically, the flow of current would be very much less. I have ascertained that the resistance of a circuit formed by two contact plates of the size of those on the Vitalizer,

brought in contact with the human skin and separated at the distance between the contact plates on the Vitalizer, is more than 10,000 ohms when the skin is dry, and from one thousand to five thousand ohms when the skin is moist. A cell of one volt (that secured when copper is opposed to zinc) would therefore force a current of one ten-thousandth of an ampere, or a tenth of one mil-ampere, through the circuit having a resistance of 10,000 ohms (that formed when the skin is dry) and two-tenths of a mil-ampere to one mil-ampere through a circuit having a resistance of from one thousand to five thousand ohms, or that secured when the skin is moist. In other words, assuming the Vitalizer to be worn in contact with the dry skin, the current produced thereby would be only about one ten-thousandth of an ampere, and if worn in contact with the moist skin under good conditions, the current would be only about one-one-thousandth of an ampere. Currents of this strength are so small as to require very delicate instruments to measure them.

Of course a current so minute as this could not be felt by any one, and I doubt if there is any flow of current whatever at a depth below half an inch under the skin. If, however, the sheets of blotting paper are moistened with salt water, as I am convinced is done with the Vitalizers, the current obtained on a closed circuit between the contact plates is only 12 mil-amperes (or twelve-thousandths of an ampere), falling in one minute to 8 mil-amperes, and in two minutes to 6 mil-amperes. The current thus obtained by the use of salt water is only about 5 per cent of that secured when hydrochloric acid is employed. I found that when salt water is used the paper sheets become perfectly dry in one night with the

leather sealed, so that a mil-ampere meter indicates no current whatever.

I have examined a pamphlet issued by the Thomas A. Edison Co. Chemical Company and referred to as Exhibit C in connection with an affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., entitled in this cause. Many statements are made in this pamphlet which are unscientific and which have no basis in truth. The pamphlet (page 8) says:

"The Magno-Electric Vitalizer, in its simplest form, consists of two instruments, each about four inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. The instruments are strongly covered in leather. On the surface are four metallic plates or anodes, through which the curative force is communicated to the body.

The generating unit, or Spinal Anode, is always worn upon the spine. The other instrument, or Secondary Unit may be placed upon any desired part of the body. The curative force passes from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, going through the body by way of the nerves. When the Secondary Unit has secured its full charge, the Spinal Anode begins to act as an attractor, and the current slowly returns to its starting place. In this way, a constant gentle oscillating current is kept up between the two instruments."

These statements are false. Each Vitalizer, if at all, operates independently of the other, since the current will obviously flow directly from one contact plate of one couple to the other contact plate of the same couple. There would be no flow of current through the body from one Vitalizer to the other, but only a superficial flow, if any, for a space of about an inch and a half, closely adjacent to the skin. There will be no flow of current from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, the Secondary Unit will not receive a charge from the Spinal Anode or in any other way, and there will be no return of the current either slowly, or otherwise. Furthermore, there would be no cur-

rent oscillating constantly and gently between the two instruments.

On page 9 of the pamphlet, the attempt is evidently made to differentiate the current derived in the Vitalizer from the current of ordinary batteries by the following statements:

"Ordinary electricity - such as that which is furnished by small common batteries - usually acts upon the nerves as a strong poison, and should therefore never be used for the treatment of nervous diseases.

The curative current of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer differs altogether from the raw, rough uncontrolled current obtained from common batteries."

As I have pointed out, the Vitalizer is the commonest form of battery and is practically what has been used for many years in the make-up of so-called "Electric Belts". The current is of course, the same as any constant electric current, but it is of such low voltage and infinitesimal strength that it cannot be felt. On page 11 of the pamphlet the statements are made that:

"When only a single Vitalizer is employed, its energy is automatically transmitted by the nerves, and its current cannot be guided. When both units are used the current can be sent from one to the other and is always under the control of the wearer".

These statements are false. The current of one Vitalizer is the same as that of another, and the action of one is quite independent of the other. Nor is the current sent from one to the other. On the same page, the statement is made that:

"The Junior Edison has solved the problem of compressing into a four-inch space, a combination of materials weighing but three ounces, which can be so permeated with electrical energy that the germs of disease can find no lodgment when it is worn."

I do not believe that a current flowing through a path of only an inch and a half, and of a strength of probably less than one ten-thousandth of an ampere, can have any effect whatever on disease germs in the human body. However this may be, the use of copper opposed to zinc cannot be said to embody the solution of any problem electrically, during the past one-hundred years, since that combination has been known longer than that. Finally, every electro-chemist knows that the current obtained from any combination of metals depends entirely upon the relative position of these metals in the electric series, the area of active surface, and the resistance of the circuit.

On page 14 of the pamphlet, the statement is made:

"The Magneto-Electric Vitalizer acts in a way entirely different from that of an 'Electric Belt'. Each unit is separate. They have no wires or other means of communication with each other. There is no way for a current to pass from one Vitalizer unit to another without passing through the body of the wearer. The spinal anode constantly gives off force in the shape of oscillating etheric energy, and when force is generated the current is obliged to pass through the body to get from one unit to the other. It cannot go around, for electricity always takes the shortest route."

The only truthful statement in this quotation is that - "electricity always takes the shortest route", which, with the Vitalizer is a path of about an inch and a half in length between the two contact plates of each unit. As I have previously stated, there is no passage of current from one Vitalizer to the other. On the same page, referring to the character of current generated by the Vitalizer, the statement is made that :

"There is no disease or complaint of the body that cannot be treated by the radio-active force proceeding from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. This force is something distinctly new in medical science. The energy stored up in and emanating from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer is, in effect, a species of bactericidal X-Ray. When applied to the chest and back of a consumptive, the full effect of the Vitalizer can be brought to bear upon the lungs of the patient, stimulating the circulation in the cells and improving their tone, while at the same time the bacilli, or germs of consumption, can be destroyed and disintegrated."

The "force" obtained by the Vitalizer is electricity, which is certainly no new force, and certainly has nothing to do with radio-activity or the X-Ray. Furthermore, if any current is derived from the Vitalizer, it could have no effect whatever on the lungs, because the lungs are located a considerable distance below the skin and moreover are largely insulated by air.

Without going into detail concerning the many absurd statements which appear in this pamphlet, the fact is that the pamphlet throughout is characterized by misstatements of fact, and by the obvious effort to clothe in a shroud of mystery the very simplest possible form of electric battery. My conclusions regarding the Magno-Electric Vitalizer are :

1. The construction is such that in a very short time, and probably in a few days, any solution with which the blotting paper may be saturated would dry out, resulting in the passage of no current whatever.

2. Even when the blotting paper is completely saturated, the current which would flow between the contact plates of the elements and through the human body would be less than one-thousandth of an ampere, and if the skin is dry, certainly less than one ten-thousandth of an ampere.

3. This current would be purely local and will flow through a path of not more than one inch and a half in length and at a depth of less than one-half inch.

4. There is no flow of current from one Vitalizer to the other and no mutual effect of one upon the other.

5. The current obtained is not a new force, but is the ordinary electric current.

6. The statements contained in the pamphlet of the company, above referred to, regarding the operation of the Vitalizer, are untrue, unscientific and absurd.

Robert Papen

Sworn to and subscribed before me this }
28th day of September, 1904.

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public for N.J.

(Seal)

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 1st - 1907

Edison Jr

Frank L. Dyer - Esq -

Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind

favor of the 28th ulta received and carefully noted. Am very sorry to learn that Mr Lawrence's mind is so unsettled about the Chemical Company case - but hope your trip to Washington has greatly aided our cause -

Well Mr Dyer - I have had no end of trouble doing the past few days - and I am not only worried very greatly - but am mighty sick of the whole business - There has been four registers up here from N. Y. and I have had the hardest time keeping them away from me - I ever had in my life - They are very persistent and have tried every possible means to get to me - although they have failed in accomplishing their purpose - for which I have my nurse to thank - One man ^{was} so troublesome I sent him down to see you - as he practically intimidated up around here that he will make trouble for me - He

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

left here last night and I suppose he will see you sometime today. I have a very insulting note written by one reporter which was sent to me from a place further down the lake just after he left here - its probably a good thing for him he left here before he received that note - for there would be no telling what I would have next done - for in a matter of this kind I never hesitate an instant to demand an immediate apology - regardless how I accomplish it - if he is game there would be one dead man anyway -

From very reliable information - I learn there will be several more parties up here to see me during the next few days - no doubt reporters - I think it would be advisable to send someone connected with your office - to come up here - pay for a few days - instruct him just what to say to these men - and if they are after the truth - let them have it - instead of having them guess it - My refusal to talk may cause them to look at matters in a different way than what is right - but as I absolutely refuse to see any of them - I consider it imperative to have some one who is authorized

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

make a statement - I have learned they want information regarding the action of the Post Office concerning the Chemical Company - Evidently this matter has stirred up a hornets nest in Wall Street and they are no doubt after me to get information about certain people -

If you send a party up here it would be just as well to give him a letter from you to be handed to me - for my instructions are to escort any person who wants to see me - off the place - no matter who he is - regardless of consequence - There has been so much turkey business - that if a man or woman sent his or her card up to me - no matter who on earth it might be - I would refuse to see them - A friend of mine who I sent for came up here a week or so ago - I told him to be sure to inform me before hand what day and hour he will be here - he neglected to do so - the result was he went back home without ^{my} seeing him - he sent his card in his own hand writing - but that made no difference to me -

I enclose you a clipping Mrs McCoy sent me - no doubt you have seen it - I know most all these parcels and they are a "bad lot" - I believe one of the reporters was a "Globe" man - who came

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

up here - He was very angry while up here -
Regarding the matter I spoke to you about -
(contempt case) will talk to you later about it -
as I have far more important things to think
about just at the present time - However
allow me to thank you very much for the
information you sent me -

Let me hear from you soon - believe me

Very sincerely
Thomas A. Edison

Oct. 3, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, New York.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 1st. inst has been received, and I am sorry that you have had such a time of it with the newspaper reporters.

You are taking just the right position, since by refusing to say anything at all there is no danger of your words being misquoted or your position misrepresented. The reporter on the "Globe" has been to see me, but I have told him that nothing could be published until after the case is decided in Washington. He told me of the difficulties he had experienced in trying to get some information from your nurse. Give her my best compliments, and say to her that all newspaper men should be handled in the same way.

In accordance with your request, I will have Mr. Walters of my office go up to Greenwood Lake to-morrow for the purpose of being with you and meeting any newspaper men. I will give him the necessary instructions, and if necessary, I presume, he can count on any objectionable characters being escorted off the

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 2

premises.

The case still drags along in Washington, but I understand that Mr. Lawrence is now working on it. What the outcome will be I cannot say, but I hope that we will succeed. Mr. Lawrence dropped a number of hints to the effect that he would grant the fraud order, but of course we can tell nothing until the decision is actually handed down.

Yours very truly,

TEL/SM.

Edison Jr. case.

Oct. 4, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Stewartsville, N.J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I understand that the fraud order against the Edison Jr. Company was issued this afternoon. I believe that this will practically put them out of business. If anything is done now by them, it will probably be by way of an injunction against the Postmaster in New York from carrying out the instruction of the fraud order, and I will hold myself in readiness to assist the United States District Attorney if any action in that direction is taken.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

October 7, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Our most sanguine expectations have been realized and the Post Office has sustained our position on all points. They held that the Company and its methods were permeated with fraud; that the vitalizers are inoperative; that the Patent Office has so held; that you were exploited simply for the use of your name; that the representations concerning yourself were false, and the whole thing was nothing more or less than a swindle. The Department accepts your statements and turns down the statements of Bennington and Sparks. Concerning "The Magnet", the Department says frankly that the story told by Sparks in explaining its issue is untrue.

We could not possibly ask for more, but at the same time I propose to commence a new suit in the Federal Courts, setting up the whole fraudulent scheme, and asking for an injunction to prevent the Company from using the name "Edison" in any connection whatever. That suit will not be pressed, unless the Company shows a disposition to try to do ahead. I shall, of course, count

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 2

on the same hearty and intelligent cooperation from you that I have had in connection with the fraud order matter.

Under separate cover I send you a number of newspapers containing articles relating to the case. The matter will quickly die out, but still I think it would be well for Mr. Walters to stay with you some days longer - say until the middle of next week.

Yours very truly,

FIELD/AM.

Oct. 8, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Since the granting of the fraud order, I have been picking up more or less important information concerning the Company, so that if any attempt is made to reopen the matter before the Courts, we will have a lot of effective ammunition.

In the first place, I have found that the newspaper interviews were paid advertisements sent out by the Wm. A. Holl Advertising Agency of New York City, and I have obtained several of the original articles as they were sent to the newspapers. These articles give definite instructions to the foremen of the composing rooms to run them as telegraphic news.

I also find that Dr. J. Leffingwell Hatch, who was exploited by the Company as its medical adviser, disclaims all responsibility for the same, and is just as indignant over their treatment of him as we all are.

Enclosed I beg to hand you letters which have been turned over to me from M. Emmet Swarts of Waldwick, N.J. and C.H. Williams of New York City. If the facts stated in the letter from Swarts are correct, you should make some arrangement to pay the

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq. - 2

bill. I feel confident that you are honestly striving in every way within your power to cut loose from all of your former associates, and I am going to do everything possible to help you. Of course, I know very little about your personal affairs, but I know that you will take my advice in the right spirit when I say that you should use every effort to straighten out all of your past obligations. I know that when we get all of these matters fixed up and you are once more well on your feet in some pleasant, legitimate business, you will realize what real contentment is.

Yours very truly,

ELD/MH.

Encs.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 9th 1904

Frank H. Dyer - Esq.
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

your very kind

favor of the 7th inst received. and was very glad to hear from you. and to learn of your complete success in obtaining the "fraud order" against the Chemical Company. From general reports it was an overwhelming victory - allow me to congratulate you ^{and} for your accomplishment.

The newspapers have certainly made me feel very badly indeed. I hardly thought they would bring up old matters as they have. I am sorry very sorry about it. as I have tried to keep these things down for the past four or five years - and now that they are once more placed before the public. The blow has struck me doubly hard. It is all very well to say that it will all soon die out. That may be true - nevertheless it is a matter of record and the public know no better than to believe what they read.

Halley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

From various sources and from the general tone of the interviews. I see very plainly that my most cherished ambition is further away than ever - however if this Chemical Company matter has caused my father to feel worse than he did towards me - I cannot be blamed for it - as it was my willingness to do right and to join him - that has caused it. I sacrificed far more than I thought I would - it evidently appears - but I do not care - for it was a matter of principle with me - and it was the best thing I ever did to throw that gang down - My father of course can feel towards me as he wishes - but it is just as well to let him know that I am a great deal happier over the result of this Chemical Co case than he could possibly be - for to show up these swindlers in a proper light was one of my greatest desires - and I am mighty glad father came to my rescue -

It is with deepest regret that I am once more compelled to mention a matter - that is important to myself as well as my father - I shall consider this my ultimatum in the matter - as I have no desire to tolerate it any longer - Mr John F. Randolph has no use for me and I have known this for a long time - but I am sorry and I guess he

Valley House
Greenwood Gate



Orange County
New York

will feel sorry that he has used my contract with my father as an instrument for personal spite. While I lived in Orange - I met a number of people who worked in the laboratory - and they often told me what Randolph paid about me - I never remember having done him an injury in my life - There will be a time someday when he will receive his just dues - and he will be the very first I will handle - He has been the cause of nearly all the ill feelings that have existed between my father and myself - in fact he has tried to make trouble between us - he is still at it I see - but I guess he has done it for the last time -

If my check from this date is not mailed to me on a Friday - so I can receive it on a Saturday - which day it is due - I shall consider my contract broken absolutely - and unless I can in some way be assured that the above request will be complied with - I feel as though - I cannot cooperate or further assist anyone connected with the Edison laboratory -

Although nothing of importance has happened up here - I am mighty glad Walters came up here as it greatly relieved me - however you can now send for him if you wish - as I think

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

the worst is over- and if anyone does happen to
stroll up here. I guess I can handle them myself-

I am not feeling very well- and have been about
the same for the past week- I have been very anxious
and worried over this Chemical Co. case- and it has
nearly made a wreck out of me- The fact that we
won it has kept me up- but the strain has told on
me- and I am now pick in bed- its hard to tell
what is the matter with me- my head aches constantly-
and I am so weak I can hardly move at times-

Well Mr Dyer let me hear from you - Am writing
this in bed. so please pardon writing-

Again allow me to congratulate you on your success
in the matter with which I was so closely connected -
With very kind regards - I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edwards

Edison Jr. case.

Oct. 11, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq.,
c/o Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. has been received. It was of course unpleasant to have so many absurd and irrelevant stories come out in the newspapers in connection with the fraud order, but you know what the public press is and how much truth it generally tells. Besides, the public mind is fickle and its recollections short, and even now we hear nothing about the case. The statements made in the papers attributing remarks to your father were not true. He has not said anything whatever about you. Furthermore, I have every reason to hope that the time will come when the old relations between you two will be re-established.

Concerning Mr. Randolph, I am sure that he has no personal feeling whatever against you. The difficulty has been that on Friday, he tells me, his different pay-rolls are made up and the work frequently delays sending you your check. I told him that in order to make the matter entirely certain he should send you your check on Thursday of each week, and I will see that this is

No. 2 -- T.A.E. Jr.,

done so that you will get it at least as early as Saturday. I shall make it a point to remind him about this matter each week.

Thanking you for your cordial congratulations, which I most heartily reciprocate, I am

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 11th 1904

Frank L. Dyer - Esq
Edison Laboratory
Orange - N. J.



Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind

letter of the 8th inst received - am very glad to learn you obtained the information you did - it may come in very handy later on - in case of a fight.

The enclosed letters you sent me - were also received and carefully noted - As far as the letter from Swartz is concerned - I shall attend to him as soon as I can - The letter from C. H. Williams is something I know nothing about - I don't know anything about Millers Hotel or the lady mentioned - nor have I ever heard of Williams - however I will investigate and find out -

Nothing new has happened up here - with kind regards - I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

Office Copy

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison and Edison :
Manufacturing Company, :
Plaintiffs, :
-vs- : In Equity
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical :
Company, Defendant. :
:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court
of the United States for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the
township of West Orange, in the County of Essex, and
State of New Jersey, and Edison Manufacturing Company, of
West Orange, aforesaid, a corporation existing under the
laws of the State of New Jersey, bring this their Bill
of Complaint against Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company,
a corporation existing under the laws of the State of
Delaware, and a resident of said State.

And thereupon your orators complain and say:-

1. That said Thomas A. Edison is an inventor by
profession and has been engaged for many years in the
manufacture and sale of various scientific and commercial

articles produced by his invention or inventions:

That he now and for many years has maintained at very great expense a large and well equipped plant at West Orange, New Jersey in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and in developing and producing, under his supervision, various devices of or produced by his invention:

That he has at various times produced numerous inventions of great merit and in various and widely different fields of research, so that he has become widely known throughout this country and abroad as an inventor of great ability. That many of the said meritorious inventions have been developed and perfected and have been manufactured and sold in large numbers by your said orator, and by his licensees, as the inventions of said Thomas A. Edison and under the trade name "Thomas A. Edison" or "Edison".

That by reason of his many noteworthy inventions, and the meritorious character of the articles manufactured and sold by him or his licensees in association with his name as a trade name, and by the use of his name as a trade-mark upon the said articles of commerce made and sold by him or under his supervision, his said name has acquired a distinctive significance in the public mind in the United States and abroad as indicative of the origin and meritorious qualities of the articles with which it is used:

That such name has become an asset of great value to your orators in business and is a source of large

income to them and each of them by reason of the good will and good faith it represents in the public mind: that a considerable part of the revenue received from the use and sale of his inventions and the commercial products made and sold by him, or by others under his supervision and authority, depends upon the association of his name in the public mind with useful and valuable inventions and devices: and that the destruction or impairment of the public faith in him as an inventor and producer of useful and valuable devices would greatly depreciate his income derived from said inventions and productions:

That the genius and diversity of his inventions and productions has caused him to be known to the public mind as the "Wizard" and such name when applied to or used in connection with an article of commerce in association with the name Edison or Thomas A. Edison, is indicative to the public mind that such article is one of his inventions or made according to his directions:

2. That the said Thomas A. Edison, having used his said name in connection with the manufacture and sale of various scientific and philosophical inventions and apparatus as aforesaid in commerce in the United States and with foreign nations, and particularly having thus used the autograph name "Thomas A. Edison" formed in characteristic autograph script with the loop of the first letter extending above and over the letters comprised in the name, having as its essential feature the word "Edison" formed in characteristic autographic script, on the fifteenth day of February, 1900, made application for registration of the said name as a trade-mark, and paid into

the Treasury of the United States the fees required by law, and caused to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying his name, citizenship, and domicile in the United States, the class of goods to which said trade mark was applied, namely, scientific and philosophical apparatus, and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class, namely, phonographs, phonographic supplies, kinetoscopes, kinetoscopic films, numbering machines, batteries, X-ray apparatus, electro-medical appliances, and other philosophical and scientific apparatus: a description of the said trade-mark itself with facsimile and a statement of the mode in which the same was applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the said trade-mark was used.

That the said application was accompanied by a written declaration verified by said Thomas A. Edison that he had at the time at right to the use of the said trade-mark sought to be registered: that no other person, firm or corporation had the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive: that such trade-mark was used in commerce with foreign nations, and that the said description and facsimile presented for registry truly represented the said trade-mark sought to be registered.

That on the nineteenth day of June, 1900, upon due proceedings had in compliance in all regards with the statutes and regulation in such case made and provided, a certificate of registration of said trade-mark was issued in the name of the United States of America,

under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, whereby your orator became entitled to protection therefor under the statute in such case made and provided for a period of thirty years.

That since the issue of said certificate of registration said Thomas A. Edison has been in exclusive possession of said trade-mark: that his exclusive ownership thereof has been acquiesced in by the public; that no person, firm or corporation has used or attempted to use said trade-mark without his authorization excepting as hereinafter said forth; that said trade-mark is now in full force and effect and proffert is herewith made of said certificate of registration or a duly authenticated copy thereof.

3. That in May, 1900, said Thomas A. Edison caused to be organized said Edison Manufacturing Company, and became and now is a large stockholder and the president of said Company, and under his authorization and supervision said company has manufactured and sold batteries, X-ray apparatus, electromedical appliances, and other scientific and philosophical apparatus of his invention or production, and has used the said trade name and trade-mark in connection with such apparatus made and sold by it under his direction and supervision, and has enjoyed the good will attending the use of the said trade name and trade-mark.

4. That on the thirteenth day of April 1899, three persons unknown to your orator but named Franklin Everhart, Edward T. Canby and Gardner W. Kimball, the said Franklin Everhart being a resident of the City of New

York and State of New York, and the said Edward T. Canby and Gardner W. Kimball being residents of the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware executed a certain certificate of organization by which they associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware named Edison Chemical Company, and duly acknowledged the execution of said certificate of organization and filed the same on the second day of November 1899, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

That said Edison Chemical Company, after its incorporation and up to the time of the granting of a final decree by this court as hereinafter set forth, engaged in the City of New York and other places throughout the United States in the manufacture and sale of certain inks, ink tablets and ink powders devised by a person named Moyer, and advertised and sold the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders as the invention and production of said Thomas A. Edison, though the same was not invented or produced by said Thomas A. Edison who has never had any connection direct or indirect with the invention or production thereof.

That in order to deceive the public and make the public and dealers in and purchasers of ink, ink tablets and ink powders, believe that said Thomas A. Edison is the inventor and producer of said ink, ink tablets and ink powders, so sold and advertised by said corporation said corporation adopted the name Edison as the characteristic part of its corporate name and as a cloak for the fraudulent

use of said name procured a person unknown to your orators, but whose name your orators are informed is C. M. Edison, to sell to the said corporation the use of the name Edison in connection with said ink, ink tablets and ink powders; that your orators have been unable to ascertain the residence or business of said C. M. Edison and is uncertain as to whether any such person really exists, but expressly charges that if the said person named C. M. Edison exists and has sold to the said corporation the use of the name Edison that the same is a fraud on your orators and on the public and on all purchasers of such ink, ink tablets and ink powders; and that said C. M. Edison, if any such person exists, is not, and never has been, an inventor or made any invention or discovery in connection with ink, ink tablets or ink powders.

That the said Edison Chemical Company, in fraud of your orators' rights and for the purpose of deceiving the public, adopted and used the word "Wizard" in association with the name Edison, in its circulars, advertisements and letter heads, and advertised the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders manufactured for and sold by it, as "Wizard's Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Wizard Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Ink Concentrates - the Wizard's Powder", for the purpose and with the effect of misleading the public into the belief that the same are the invention of the said Thomas A. Edison and produced by him or said Edison Manufacturing Company.

That the promoters of said fraud upon your orators and the public and the owners or controllers of all the stock of said Edison Chemical Company as your orators are informed and believe were Franklin Everhart,

Charles O. Moyer, Ira Godfrey and one or more persons named Benedict or Bennington known in business as Benedict Brothers, who conspired to sell to the public, ink, ink tablets and ink powder, manufactured and sold by the said Edison Chemical Company, under the false and fraudulent representation that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders were the invention and production of said Thomas A. Edison: that said ink so sold by said Edison Chemical Company was first put upon the market by the said persons under the name of Bankers Safety Ink, and when so presented said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart, Benedict or Bennington and others confederated together were unable to sell said ink to the public and therefore they, with their confederates, conceived the idea of using the name "Edison" and the name "Wizard" for the purpose of inducing the public to buy the said ink and in pursuance of the said fraudulent plan and conspiracy caused to be incorporated in the State of Delaware, said corporation known as the Edison Chemical Company, and that thereupon by means of the use of said corporate name and by means of the use of the names "Edison" and "Wizard" proceeded to defraud the public and infringe the good will of your orators by selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of said Thomas A. Edison.

That on the eighteenth day of June 1901, said Thomas A. Edison exhibited his bill of complaint in this Honorable Court against the said Edison Chemical Company praying, amongst other things, that said Company might be restrained by injunction of this Court from using the name Edison in connection with or as a part of its cor-

porate title, or in connection with its letter heads, advertisements or business and from using the word "Wizard" in connection with said ink, ink tablets or ink powders manufactured or sold by it and from holding out in any way that said Thomas A. Edison is the inventor of or in any way connected with the manufacture of said ink, ink tablets or ink powder manufactured and sold by it.

That such proceedings were thereupon had in said cause that a final decree was entered in favor of said Thomas A. Edison and against said Edison Chemical Company by the consent of said defendant on the fifteenth day of July 1901 enjoining said Edison Chemical Company from using the word Edison as part of its corporate title, and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter heads, or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels on the goods so sold or offered for sale by it except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that said Thomas A. Edison was in no way connected with the defendant corporation, or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it.

And your orators beg leave to refer to the original papers in said cause now on file with the Clerk of this Court and makes them part of this bill in the same manner as if copies thereof were hereto annexed.

5. And your orators further show that shortly after the entry of said final decree against said Edison Chemical Company as your orators are informed and believe, said Everhart, Moyer, Godfrey, Benedict or Bennington and their confederates caused to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware a corporation under the name "Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company", the defendant

herein.

That immediately after its organization said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company acquired the assets of said Edison Chemical Company and succeeded to its business and continued the fraudulent practices of said Edison Chemical Company from a place of business in the City of New York State of New York, and proceeded to have manufactured and to sell ink tablets under the name "Wizard Ink Tablets" in association with the name Edison and continues so to do though your orators are in no way connected therewith.

That said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company has made and sold and is making and selling fountain pens labeled as the "Edison Jr. Wizard Pen", and that the same has been and is being advertised by circulars, descriptive pamphlets and public prints throughout the United States in connection with the associated words "Edison" and "Wizard" for the purpose and with the effect of creating the public belief that the same was the invention of said Thomas A. Edison and manufactured and sold by him or said Edison Manufacturing Company, though your orators are in no way connected with the same.

That said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company has and is having manufactured and has sold and is selling and offering for sale in association with a substantial facsimile and forgery of the signature of said Thomas A. Edison in pamphlets, daily papers, magazines and other advertising mediums, a device represented as

a battery, and as an X-ray apparatus and as an electro-medical appliance, called "Magno-Electric Vitalizer", and has and is tendering "Mr. Edison's personal advice", for the treatment of diseases, and fraudulently representing that the said apparatus is the invention of and endorsed by said Thomas A. Edison, and that the same is produced by him or ^{by} said Edison Manufacturing Company under his supervision, when your orators are in no way connected with said device or devices and have no knowledge of them, but charge the same to be worthless and to be simply a means for obtaining money from the public for a worthless article by the misuse of said Thomas A. Edison's reputation as an inventor, by taking advantage of the good will of your orators and in infringement of the rights of your orators in the said trade name and trade-mark "Thomas A. Edison" and "Edison".

6. That your orator, said Thomas A. Edison, has a son named Thomas A. Edison Jr., who is now about 31 years of age and, was employed in your said orator's various interests for a short time; that since said time said Thomas A. Edison Jr. has had no regular employment but has partially supported himself by trading on his name and by selling the use of his name to various unprincipled persons who use the said name for the purpose of impersonating said Thomas A. Edison, and trading upon and obtaining profit from the good will of your orators and defrauding the public.

And your orators charge that said Everhart, Moser, Godfrey, Benedict or Bennington and their confederates have purchased from said Thomas A. Edison Jr. the use of his name and have organized said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company for the purpose of impersonating your

orators, to obtain profit by the use of the name and good will of your orators and to defraud the public.

And your orators charge that said Thomas A. Edison Jr. has never invented any ink, fountain pen, battery, X-ray apparatus or electromedical appliance.

7. And you orators show unto your Honors, as they are informed and believe that said defendant has been and now is infringing the trade name, trade-mark and good will of said Thomas A. Edison and said Edison Manufacturing Company and depriving them of their rights therein and that said defendant has been and now is defrauding your orators and deceiving the public and practicing unfair trade by its use of the name Thomas A. Edison as part of its corporate title and by counterfeiting the signature of said Thomas A. Edison and using the same in its advertisements and correspondence and upon its wares and by its use of the word "Edison" in characteristic autographic script and by its use of the word "Edison" in association with the word "Wizard" and by representing that said ink, ink tablets, ink powders, fountain pens and Magno-Electric Vitalizer are the inventions of said Thomas A. Edison and are his products or the products of the said Edison Manufacturing Company.

That on or about September 8, 1904, your orator Thomas A. Edison, filed a petition addressed to the Post Master General of the United States, setting forth the facts connected with the organization of the defendant, The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, and the means adopted by it in advertising and placing upon sale the said "Magno-Electric Vitalizer", and submitting proofs of the said facts and of the structure and worthless character of the said "Magno-Electric Vitalizer";

and praying that an order be issued by the Post Office Department denying the use of the United States mails to The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company for gross fraud and misrepresentation; that an order to show cause why a fraud order should not issue was made and the case was brought on for a full hearing, whereat defendant appeared by its Manager, Clifton Sparks, and its attorney, Charles W. Zearing and filed numerous affidavits in defense; that thereafter on the 30th day of September, 1904, an opinion was rendered by the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in which the charges of your orator were sustained and the recommendation made that/fraud order issue against the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company and its officers and agents as aubh; that thereupon the fraud order was duly issued.

8. And your orators further show unto your Honors that this cause is a controversy between citizens of different States your orators being citizens of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware; that by the fraudulent and infringing acts and doings of said defendant, your orators are being and have been deprived of profits and have incurred damage thereby, and that your orators have suffered loss and damage in excess of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.); that the value of the trade-mark, trade name or good will the infringement whereof is hereincomplained of is greatly in excess of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.); and that your orators will, if said defendant is allowed to continue said fraudulent and infringing acts, be irreparably damaged and injured and will be deprived of benefits and advantages for the loss of which there exists no adequate legal remedy.

9. Forasmuch as your orators can have no adequate relief excepting this Court, your orators pray that the defendant may answer the premises and make a full true disclosure and discovery of all the matters aforesaid, and under the seal of said defendant corporation, and according to the best and utmost of the knowledge, remembrance and belief of its officers, full, true, direct and perfect answer make unto all the matters hereinbefore stated and charged, but not upon oath, and answer under oath being hereby expressly waived.

And that the defendant may be decreed to account for and pay over unto your orators the income and profits thus unlawfully derived by it from the violation of your orators rights and be restrained from any farther violation of the said rights, and that your Honors may grant a writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, perpetually enjoining and restraining the said defendant, its clerks, attorneys, agents, servants and workmen, and each and every of them, from any further use of the name Edison or Thomas AL Edison as a part of its corporate name, and from the use of the same as a trade name or trade-mark, and from counterfeiting and forging the signature of said Thomas A. Edison or using the word Edison formed in characteristic autographic script and from using the word "Wizard" in combination with the word "Edison", and from in any manner representing that your orators or either of them is interested in the wares of said defendant.

And that your Honors upon rendering the decree above prayed may assess or cause to be assessed the damages to be accounted for by the said defendant and de-

decree that the said defendant pay such damages and the cost of this suit.

And your orators further pray that a provisional or preliminary injunction be issued restraining the said defendant from any further infringement of said rights of your orators, pending this cause, and for such other and further relief as the equity of the case may require or to your Honors may seem meet.

May it please your Honors to grant unto your orators, not only a writ of injunction conformable to the prayer of this bill, but also a subpoena ad respondendum issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, directed to the said defendant, said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, commanding it on a day certain and under a certain penalty to be and appear in this Honorable Court and answer to this Bill of Complaint, and to perform and abide by such order and decree in the premises as to the Court shall seem proper and required by the principles of equity and good conscience.

Thomas A. Edison
Edison Manufacturing Co.
2
Thomas A. Edison
President

State of New Jersey :
 : SS:
County of Essex. :

Thomas A. Edison, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is one of the plaintiffs named in the foregoing bill and is the president of the plaintiff, Edison Manufacturing Company; that he has read the said bill, and that the facts set forth therein, so far as they are within his own knowledge, are true, and the remaining facts therein set forth are true

to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before :

me this 15 day of October : Mrs. A. L. Linn

1904.

Frank L. Dyer
Notary Public

(Seal)

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 18th 1904

Mr Frank L. Dyer -
Edison Laboratory -
Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

This is

the first opportunity I have had to answer your very kind favor of the 11th inst. as I have been very ill. but today Mrs Willard has made me quite comfortable by using numerous pillows and various other things in order to prop me up in bed so I can write a few lines. I am very weak and my nerves have about gone. I have instructed Mrs Willard to let you know in case anything happens to me - several times I have gone completely out of my mind - but I refuse absolutely ~~refuse~~ to have a doctor - as I have no faith in them - if anybody could pull me through it is my faithful nurse.

I thank you very much for the interest you have taken in that check matter - and I sincerely hope there will be no further

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

I understand
of a serious
nature.
I understand
of a serious
nature.
I must
concerned
hope
to hear
from you
soon - believe
me

trouble about it. I was very sorry afterwards
I wrote you what I did - but I lost my patience
and I trust you will please pardon me.

A friend wrote me yesterday that he read
in the Herald that Bennington has brought
suit against Postmaster Van Cott of N. Y. City
for non delivery of mail - Do you know
anything about this? I believe you told
me that this was what you expected them
to do.

I also learn that my wife has
brought suit against the Herald for libel.
I understand this also was in the papers - We
very seldom get a N. Y. paper up here now
and it really seems as though we are out
of the world.

We missed Mr Walters very much after
he left us as we enjoyed his company with
a great deal of pleasure - kindly remember me
to him - Must close now as I must be
going down again - With kind regards and trusting
to hear from you soon - believe me

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edwards

October 28, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Mr. C. W. Zearing, the attorney for the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, has telephoned me to-day that he has been authorized to wind up the concern, and to reorganize a new company, in which the name Edison shall not be referred to either directly or indirectly.

I see no objection to this, because our great object was to prevent the use of that name, and that object has been attained. Mr. Zearing tells me that you appear as a stockholder of record, and that your consent is necessary before the company can be dissolved. Enclosed I hand you a consent for this purpose, which explains itself, and which I wish you would sign in the presence of a witness and return to me. I expect to arrange it so that before handing this consent to Mr. Zearing I will obtain from him a consent decree enjoining the company from using the name. I think this is a very fortunate and satisfactory termination of an unpleasant and at one time embarrassing situation.

Yours very truly,

F.H.D./AM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October 28th 1904

Frank H. Dyer - Esq.

Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dyer -

your favor of the

26th inst. with enclosure received yesterday. I have signed the enclosure as you have requested and enclose same -

It is certainly very gratifying to know that those fellows over in N. Y. have decided to take the step you have mentioned to me. This certainly completes our success in that case -

I received a couple of magazines and also a letter and some pamphlets from Mrs. Dyer - it certainly was very kind of her. I will look into this equal business very thoroughly - although I was in the business a few years ago and have had quite some experience. I hardly believe it worth while at the present time to take it up - until I ^{have} ~~am~~ ^{definitely} decided about going to South America -

I have studied very thoroughly the conditions of the above named country and have been in

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

constant touch with it for the past four or five years -
and I can assure you Mr. Dyer - I will not take
this step unless I was sure of my health and that
I would be benefited in other ways - of course it
is no place to go for your health. this fact I
readily appreciate - but the reasons for my going
are such that I am willing to take a risk with a
good deal of margin -

With very kind regards - I am

Yours very sincerely

Thomas A. Edison

October 29, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,

Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 28th inst. has been received enclosing consent to the winding up of the Edison Jr. Chemical Company, for which I thank you.

They tell me that they are willing to have an injunction issue against them, so that apparently we are on the eve of finally closing the matter up.

Should I not have occasion to write to you again before leaving, I give you my very best regards, and hope that when I return you will be entirely recovered in health. Should you decide to go to South America, I wish you good luck, but I hope you will not do that until we have had an opportunity of discussing it together, as I want you to do the very best thing for your own interests.

Believe me always,

Yours very truly,

ELD/AM.



OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

New York, November 26, 1904

To the Stockholders of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co.

Dear Sirs:

At a directors' meeting held on the 25th day of October, 1904, duly called for the purpose of considering the organization of a new company to take over the assets and business of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., pursuant to suggestions contained in the company's letter to you of the 6th day of October, 1904, it was decided by a majority of the trustees, without a dissenting vote, that the interests of the company would be furthered by a reorganization on the lines suggested in the letter and the attorneys for the company were authorized and directed to effect the organization of a new company to be called the American Electric and Chemical Co., said company to be organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and to have a capital stock of \$400,000, half of which should be preferred and half common stock.

The capitalization of this company, as you will observe, is exactly similar to the capitalization of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and it is the intention of the directors to have this new company take over all the assets and good will and business of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and to issue to the stockholders of the present company, stock in the new company, share for share, of the kind of stock now held by the present stockholders. The result of this will be that the present shareholders of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. will receive an equal number of similar shares in the new company, the capital stock of which is exactly the same as that of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and the assets of which are the entire present assets of the Edison Co. The only practical difference is that of name.

Our attorneys have conferred with the attorneys for Mr. Edison Sr. and he has agreed, upon our doing this, to discontinue all suits against the company and to desist from further attacks upon the company.

There is no question in the minds of the directors of the company of the propriety of this course, for, while we have, admittedly, a perfect legal right to style ourselves the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., and, under that title to continue to manufacture the Vitalizer and to

SECOND SHEET, THE THOMAS A. EDISON, JR. CHEMICAL CO.

sell it to the public, practically, this right is rendered void and inoperative by the arbitrary action of the Post Office Department in refusing to deliver to us any letters that are addressed to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. As the company transacts a mail order business exclusively, it will be perceived that the action of the Post Office has abruptly stopped the source of its income.

An appeal has been taken, but as it would take two years to reach a final decision, the only expedient possible was to eliminate the Edison name and effect a reorganization. As an offset to the recent irritating and embarrassing situation it will gratify the stockholders to know that a decided saving in expense will be effected by the suggested change. The entire elimination of the younger Edison from the company, for instance, means a great saving in royalties, commissions and salary. These, and many other economies, should accrue to the benefit of the stockholders.

Regarding the outlook for the new company we can say in positive terms that it is most encouraging. Hundreds of our customers and correspondents came forward voluntarily during the recent controversy with assurances of unaltered confidence and offers of help. Too many people have been helped by the Vitalizer for it to be possible for any man or department materially to shake public confidence in the appliance. The public wants the Vitalizer—there can be no question about that, for the thousands of letters stopped by the Post Office prove it. These customers have only been waiting to know how to reach us to send in their orders at once. They openly resent being interfered with by the Post Office Department.

The business already done by the new company demonstrates clearly that the injury done us has not been vital. The demand for the Vitalizer and the other products of the company is good now, but by a little judicious advertising it can, we believe, be stimulated to its former proportions. It is useless to disguise the fact that the market value of the stock of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. has been materially depreciated by the arbitrary action of the Post Office, but there is no reason whatever why it should not, when converted into stock of the American Electric and Chemical Co. on a share for share basis, be restored to value and soon again pay dividends. We have received a hard and unexpected blow, but there is no reason to lose heart. The shares were profitable before, and the best energies of those who built up the old company will be devoted to making a success of the new one now.

The sooner matters are put into thorough running order—the earlier we have the co-operation of our stockholders in exchanging the shares—the sooner we can begin to pay dividends. Will you not help us—and thereby yourself—all you can?

We are enclosing to you herewith an agreement which should be signed and returned to us at your earliest convenience. It will occur to you that any unnecessary loss of time in returning this agreement will result in an unavoidable delay in the issuance of new stock to you—and the stock draws dividends from the date of issue.

Yours very truly,

William Fillingham,

Secretary to Committee.

The Thomas A. Edison & Chemical Co.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

WIZARD INK LABEL

THE
MAGNO-ELECTRIC
VITALIZER

AND OTHER SPECIALTIES.

New York

DEAR SIR:

On November 26th -- two weeks ago -- a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, informing you that it had been decided to organize a new company to be known as The American Electric and Chemical Company, and that stock holders in The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company would receive stock in the new company on a share for share basis. At the same time I sent you a transfer form which should have been returned with your signature in order that the new stock could be returned to you.

Eighty percent of the stock holders have now agreed to the transfer and have sent us their signed agreements to exchange their present stock for the new shares. As I have not yet heard from you on the subject I am enclosing to you a duplicate form of agreement and beg to request your prompt attention to the matter. I trust you will realize that as the action of the Board of Directors has been confirmed by an 80 percent majority of the stock holders of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, further delay in exchanging your stock is inadvisable and is contrary to your own interests. Owing to conditions entirely beyond our control, the stock of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, as it stands today, is absolutely valueless. If your stock is converted into shares of The American Electric and Chemical Company however, its value is restored. We could not prevent or foresee the arbitrary action of the Post Office Department, but with the assistance of our stock holders we can certainly avert further loss. The American Electric and Chemical Company can have no enemies, and, consequently there is no reason why it should not do as profitable a business as The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company. Our goods sell entirely on their merits and as the running expenses of the company will be very greatly reduced the success of the new company is assured.

As I have already pointed out to you, delay prejudices your interests. Please attend to this matter at once and let me have your signed agreement by return mail.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM FILLINGHAM,
Secretary to Committee.

SUPREME COURT
NEW YORK COUNTY.

-----X
THOMAS A. EDISON,)
) PLAINIFF,)
))
- against -)
))
THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL)
COMPANY,)
) DEFENDANT.)
-----X

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,)
) SS.
COUNTY OF ESSEX.)

THOMAS A. EDISON JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in Orange, N. J. and is the Vice-President and a Director in the defendant company; that the signature of deponent to this affidavit is the true and genuine signature and handwriting of deponent, as he is and always has been accustomed to write the same; that in writing such signature it is not and never has been his custom to make a loop connected with the initial letter "T" over the rest of the name, nor to make said letter "T" in any other manner than as in the signature attached to this affidavit.

Deponent further says that he has read the annexed circulars or advertisements of the defendant company attached hereto as exhibits and respectively marked Exhibits A and B, and made a part hereof; that the statements in said exhibits contained to the effect that deponent has a laboratory in New Jersey, and that he is conducting experiments therein or in any laboratory, are without qualification false; that deponent has never had a laboratory of his own in the State of New Jersey or elsewhere, and has not conducted any experiments or done any work in any laboratory in New Jersey or elsewhere since the year when he did some work for

SUPREME COURT--NEW YORK COUNTY.

THOMAS EDISON,
) PLAINIFF,
))
- against -)
))
THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL)
COMPANY,)
) DEFENDANT.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS A. EDISON JR.

FRANK E. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DUN BUILDING, 290 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

his father Thomas A. Edison, in his father's laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey; that he has never conducted any laboratory experiments whatever for the defendant company; that all that deponent ever did in connection with the so-called Magno-Electric Vitalizer advertised by the defendant is to have suggested the idea which others on behalf of the company perfected, and for which an application for a patent was made in his name at the request of the said company in order to connect the name of "Edison" with it; that deponent has not spent any time at the defendant's offices or been in any way connected with the active management of defendant's business since on or about the day of 1903; that the statements contained in said exhibits, in so far as they assert that deponent gives any advice to patients, examines any correspondence or that communications from patients are referred to him personally for advice or that he receives instruments for regulation or has any personal connection with the management of the business since the time last mentioned, are unqualifiedly false and untrue; nor does deponent remember ever having had any interview whatever with any prospective patients or purchasers of Vitalizers or given advice thereon, or had any communications from patients referred to him personally for advice, and further says that his knowledge of diseases and their remedies, whether they be drugs or electricity, is practically nothing; that deponent has also read a certain letter dated May 4th, 1904, written by the defendant company to one Mrs. William Cladek, Perth Amboy, N.J. in which defendant says "that in the opinion of our medical experts, as well as of Mr. Edison, your complaint is due to a rheumatic nature;" of this deponent says he never had or gave any such opinion, and knew nothing of the case therein mentioned; that deponent has also read a certain letter dated May 5th, 1904, written by defendant company to Mr. Jordan M. Israel, Rahway,

N. J., in which appears the following statement by the defendant company, "Mr. Edison has indicated on the annexed diagnosis form the above mentioned instruments, as he agrees with our medical officers regarding the advisability of treating your case by this means. He asks us to tell you that if you will use this diagnosis form and the enclosed envelope when ordering a set of Vitalizers, that he will personally superintend the regulation of your instruments"; deponent says that the said statements contained in the last said letter are each and every of them in all respects false and untrue and that deponent knew nothing of the case in question and made no requests of the defendant in regard thereto and sent no messages to the addressee of said letter. Deponent further says that the defendant company is and has been for years past, against the protest of deponent, in various ways seeking to convey the impression to the public and to defendant's customers that his father Thomas A. Edison, is and was connected with the business of the defendant company; that this appears among other things by the use of the term "Mr. Edison" in the letters above mentioned as well as elsewhere; that deponent recalls protesting on one occasion against the use of a signature reproduced on the advertisements and goods of the defendant, on account of the fact that the same imitated almost precisely the signature of his father, the same having been taken from a facsimile of his father's signature on a phonograph. Deponent further says on information and belief that the entire scheme originated and has been carried on by one Franklin Everhart and his associates; that the said Everhart, as deponent has since learned, was the controlling spirit as well as owner of a former company known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation; that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the U.S. Circuit

Court for the District of Delaware upon application of Thomas A. Edison, deponent's father, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter-heads or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels upon the goods so sold or offered for sale by it except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that the complainant, Thomas A. Edison, was in no way connected with the defendant corporation or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it;

Deponent further says that ~~xxxx~~ about the same time the said injunction was granted, he was approached by the said Franklin Everhart who asked deponent, in substance, how much he wanted for the use of his (deponent's) name to be used in the title of a proposed new corporation; at that time deponent had no knowledge that there had been in existence the said company known as the Edison Chemical Company or that Everhart was connected with it; deponent says that shortly thereafter he made an arrangement for a small consideration to lend the use of his name, and subsequently, he with certain associates of the said Everhart, became incorporators of the defendant company, of which company the said Everhart is an officer, and, as deponent believes, a large stockholder; for about a year or a little more, the said defendant company continued in a small way the business of selling ink, perfume and blueing tablets, the formulas for which had been purchased from the said Edison Chemical Company, until about December 1902, when deponent suggested the electric vitalizer-- his suggestion consisting of making a drawing upon a pad-- the company getting up the details and causing the applications to be written out for a patent;; since about the time the defendant company began manufacturing and selling Vitalizers, or shortly thereafter, deponent

has had no active connection with defendant company, except to hold the offices of vice president and a director, the management and conduct of the same having been carried on by the other officers; that deponent is informed and believes that in the New York store of the defendant, a man (not of the name of Edison) is employed who is pointed out by the defendant company to purchasers and other inquiring parties as "Mr. Edison"; that all these practices are without the consent or approval of deponent; deponent further says that the motive of the said Everhart in getting him into the company on account of the similarity of his name to that of his father and the whole course of conduct on the part of the defendant company clearly indicate an intent to trade upon the name and reputation of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, who is a well-known and distinguished electrician, electrical inventor and discoverer; that deponent has not and never had any reputation, knowledge or experience as an electrical discoverer, inventor or electrician.

Subscribed and sworn to }
before me this day }
of 1904. }

Feb. 2, 1905.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,
National Phon. Co.,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

The attached circular from the American Electric & Chemical Company may be of interest. You will note the statement:-

"It is clear, therefore, that if we are to continue in business we must eliminate the Edison name from our title and from our products, and must, also remove from our literature every word or paragraph to which there could be the slightest objection."

Please return this circular when you have read it.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.
Enc.

[ATTACHMENT]

Why the Mail of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company Was Stopped.

"If you have had occasion to write to the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. recently, you know that your letter has been returned to you by the Postoffice Department. It is also possible that you have seen in the newspapers some account of the controversy between this firm and the Postoffice.

"We now find ourselves in a somewhat curious position. Legally we have a perfect right to style ourselves the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., and to manufacture and sell our products to the public. Practically, however, this right is rendered valueless because the Postoffice Department arbitrarily insists upon returning to the writers all letters that are addressed to the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company.

"So many of our customers have sent letters to us by express, declaring deep indignation at the action of the Postoffice, and questioning the right of the Department to supervise their expenditures and correspondence, that we have decided to lay before our friends a brief statement of the facts leading up to the stoppage of our mail. We feel that we have been unfairly, illegally and outrageously treated. We know that a decision of the United States Circuit Court has been sneered at, insulted and rendered void by two minor officials of the Postoffice, and we think we owe it to ourselves to lay the facts before our correspondents.

"The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. was legally incorporated in Delaware, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.—eldest son of the inventor—being one of the incorporators.

"The company was, from the first, opposed by the senior Edison, and in 1903 Thomas A. Edison, Sr., brought suit against the company in the United States Circuit Court. The complainant asserted that this company was fraudulently trading upon his name and reputation, that its business was conducted fraudulently, that the Vitalizer was fraudulent, and that we were trying to make the public believe that he—and not his son—was the inventor of the Vitalizer. The plaintiff asserted that this company had no right whatsoever to use the Edison name, and he therefore prayed the Court to issue an injunction prohibiting this Company from continuing to make and sell the Vitalizer.

"The case was tried before Mr. Justice Bradford, of the United States Circuit Court, and was so overwhelmingly and so distinctly decided in our favor, that the newspapers gave large headlines to the news.

"Mr. Justice Bradford decided, first, that the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. had been legally incorporated, and that as Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. was one of the incorporators, and had specifically granted to the Company the right to use his name upon the Vitalizer and other appliances, there was no question of the perfect legal right of this Company to do business and to style itself the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company.

"Regarding the complainant's claim that the Company was trading upon the name of Thomas A. Edison, Sr., and fraudulently representing its product as the invention of the elder Edison, Justice Bradford, after a very careful examination of all the advertisements, booklets, and literature published by the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., said

[ATTACHMENT]

that everything it had issued stated distinctly and unequivocally that the appliances offered for sale were invented by the younger Edison.

As for the charges of fraud, Justice Bradford said that he found nothing whatever to support them. He decided that the Company was committing no fraud, either upon Edison, Sr., or upon the public to whom it sold its products, and he therefore denied the application of the elder Edison for an injunction—and the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. continued its business, supposing that the Court's decree would be respected.

It should be remembered, at this point, that the law permits any litigant who is not satisfied with the Court's decision to carry the case higher up—to take an appeal.

Such an opportunity was afforded to the elder Edison, but no appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court was ever taken.

Naturally, we thought we were to be permitted unmolested to attend to our own affairs. One of the highest American courts had triumphantly vindicated our right to do business, and we did not believe that any other department could be induced to interfere with its decision.

In this we were wrong. The elder Edison possessed sufficient "influence" over a department of the Postoffice to induce it to ignore the Circuit Court's decision.

On September 8, without a word of warning, all our correspondence was held up. It took us two days to find out "Why?" Then we were told that grave charges had been made against us by Mr. Edison.

Investigation showed that these "grave charges" were identical at every point with those which the Circuit Court had considered to be ridiculous and unfounded. All the old insinuations and charges were there. It was again alleged that we were trading upon the name of the senior Edison, but, as a new charge, it was also asserted that we had imitated his signature and were using it upon our Vitalizers. As a matter of fact, the signature in question was proved to be that of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., the inventor of the Vitalizer and the incorporator of the Company.

As we were cited to appear before the Postoffice Department in Washington, to answer these charges, officials of this Company went there, naturally expecting a fair hearing before a judicial tribunal whose proceedings would be conducted according to the ordinary rules of evidence.

We experienced nothing of the sort. The case was prejudged—everything was cut, dried and packed up before we reached Washington. We found that for two weeks the attorneys of our opponent had been closeted with the two postoffice officials who "tried" the case, whereas we were given just four hours in which to prepare our answer. The postoffice officials allowed us to see the charges for the first time at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, on the same day, the case was "tried."

The two men who heard the case refused to pay any attention whatever to the evidence we submitted. They cast doubt on the authenticity of letters from young Mr. Edison written to Senator Burroughs, of Michigan, and insisted that three other United States Senators, who had used and endorsed the Vitalizers "did not know what they were talking about." One of these officials gave it as his "experience"—he is about 25 years old—that most testimonials were written by ignorant and irresponsible persons, who had "a perfect mania for writing endorsements."

It was in vain that we produced letters from prominent railroad officials—one of them the Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent of the principal railroad in the United States—from high Government officials, from Commissioners of Public Education, from editors of newspapers,

[ATTACHMENT]

from ministers of all denominations from the Governor of an Eastern State, from leading men in the United States Army and Navy, from Judges, Physicians, Lawyers, Bankers, successful Merchants and Business Men, and from persons of intelligence and standing all over the country. We might have spared ourselves the trouble. The experienced young man who "tried" our case considered all these writers to be "ignorant and irresponsible persons," and finally put the capstone upon his edifice of presumption and conceit by declaring that he didn't believe these letters were genuine, anyway!

What are you going to do when you are confronted by a man of this calibre, who is vested with real—though brief—authority? One can inform ignorance, and persuade obstinacy to listen to reason, but before prejudice and capricious bias one is helpless!

We did what we could, nevertheless. We showed the originals of hundreds of our testimonials—autograph letters, written on note-headings impossible to duplicate—and offered to give \$5,000 to any charity this young man would name if he could show, either that any of these letters was bogus or that we had ever asked for or influenced the writing of any one of them.

We also showed what the Vitalizer cost us to manufacture and place on the market, and submitted the affidavit of our electrician that the instruments would generate a certain strength of current for a given length of time. The youthful representative of the Postoffice Department met this by declaring his belief that the Vitalizer was inoperative—he said he didn't believe it would work.

The young man had never tried the Vitalizer himself, and admitted that he did not know any one who had—but, nevertheless, he was sure it was a useless appliance!

As a sidelight upon this "trial" it may be mentioned that our attorney discovered the entire proceedings were being taken upon a set of Vitalizers that were two years and six months old—one of the first sets ever made. Our friends know that since that time the model has been entirely changed and very greatly strengthened and improved. Our attorney placed one of these instruments before the "court," but there is no reason to believe it was ever tested or even considered in the case.

A complete list of the Directors and of the many stockholders of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. was furnished to the Department, and it was explained that the arbitrary stoppage of the Company's mail and the interests of these stockholders, work great hardship to these investors and might bring financial ruin upon some of them, but it does not appear that the interests of these stockholders were, even for an instant, considered by the two Postoffice officials.

A full account of that most remarkable "trial" would make interesting reading, but it is a significant fact that no stenographic report of the proceedings was made, nor were any of the other usual forms of court procedure observed.

Before the officials of this Company had been in the room five minutes they knew that the case had been arranged and decided beforehand, that nothing they could say or do would make any difference, and that an adverse decision would be given.

Consequently, no one was surprised when a so-called "Fraud order" was issued against this Company, and its mail was permanently stopped.

The whole object of these proceedings was to prevent us from styling ourselves the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., and from doing business under the Edison name. Legally this could not be done, but practically it has now been accomplished, through the influenced aid of the Postoffice Department.

[ATTACHMENT]

It is clear, therefore, that if we are to continue in business we must eliminate the Edison game from our title and from our products, and must also remove from our literature every word or paragraph to which there could be the slightest objection.

These things we propose to do forthwith. We know that the Vitalizer is a valuable appliance; we know that it can and does cure disease; we know that it has proved its efficacy in thousands of instances, and we know that the public wants to buy it, but, hereafter, we shall allow ourselves only to say that we think the Vitalizer is valuable, we think it cures disease, it seems to have proved its efficacy, and we believe the public wants it. Hair-splitting, you say? So it is. But the Postoffice declares we have no right to make these statements as matter of fact; they are matters of opinion, and must be so enunciated.

In order that we may transact business promptly and uninterruptedly under these conditions, an entirely new Company has been organized under the title of The American Electric and Chemical Co. Its address will be same persons who, in the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. faithfully considered your interests.

Our attorneys have been in conference with the representatives of the senior Edison, and we have been assured that upon dropping the name of Edison we shall not be molested further. Throughout the Postoffice controversy, the attitude of our many customers has been most gratifying to us. Hundreds have been at great trouble to assure us of their unwavering friendship and belief in the integrity of the Company. They have said that nothing could shake their faith in the merits of the Vitalizer, and have sent us renewed and substantial assurances of their good will. There is, we are glad to say, not the slightest doubt that the public wants the Vitalizer—the thousands of letters returned by the Postoffice prove that conclusively. As it is many months since we advertised the Vitalizer, we know that the majority of these letters were written by people who have seen with their own eyes what the Vitalizer has done for their friends. These correspondents want to send for the instruments; we feel sure we shall receive their orders.

If you, therefore, are among those who have written to us, ordering the Vitalizer or asking questions about it, will you not oblige us by communicating your wishes to us once more? If you will now address your letter to The American Electric and Chemical Co., No. 14 Stone street, New York, it will be given prompt and careful attention. We are prepared to furnish the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer in its highest efficiency. We can also supply you with any of the accessory appliances, or with the improved Re-Vitalizer. We wish especially to direct your attention to the new Dynamic Energizer—an instrument which combines in itself the potentialities of frictional and dynamic electricity. This appliance is of special value in nervous ailments, and can be used by any member of the family.

Vitalizers and other instruments sent to us to be recharged (readjusted, re-covered or repaired will be attended to promptly and efficiently on the same day they are received by us.

All packages should be addressed to The American Electric and Chemical Co. and should bear the name and address of the sender.

Postoffice Orders, Express Money Orders and Checks should be made out to The American Electric and Chemical Co.

Please inform us of the change of name any of your friends who are interested, and assure them of our earnest desire to serve their best interests.

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN ELECTRIC AND CHEMICAL CO.

CHARLES N. BUTLER

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

PATENT, TRADE MARK AND COPYRIGHTS

10

1018 LAND TITLE BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA.

February 4, 1908.

Frank L. Hoar, Esq.
Edison Manufacturing
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Whitney.

It seems to me that the suit should not be discontinued, but
that a caveat should be entered upon the bill.

I will await your answer before replying to Mr. Whitney.

Yours very truly,

C. N. Butler



[ENCLOSURE]

New York, February 3, 1905.

Charles W. Butler, Esq.,
1318 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Zaring, the attorney for the Edison Jr. Chemical Co., informs me that some time ago he had an understanding with Mr. Dyer that the suit brought by Mr. Edison against the Company would be discontinued, if the Company would discontinue the use of the word "Edison". Steps taken to dissolve the Company have been nearly completed. All, I believe, but about twenty shares of the stock have already consented to the dissolution and have been turned in for that purpose. The Company, however, cannot be legally dissolved while the suit is pending, and Mr. Zaring recently wrote to Mr. Dyer in regard to its discontinuance, but has not heard from him, and understands that he is now in Europe. I accordingly ask another extension of the defendant's time to answer.

Yours very truly,

W. B. Whitney.

Enclosures.

Edison Jr. Case.

Feb. 7, 1905.

Charles N. Butler, Esq.,
1318 Land Title Bldg.,
Phila. Pa.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Whitney.

I agreed with Mr. Zaring that the suit should be discontinued, for the reason that it seemed likely that if that were not done, complications might arise which would undo all that we had succeeded in accomplishing. There would also be the doubt that if there was a defense made in the present suit the result might practically upset the action of the Post-office Department. Mr. Zaring assures me that the company will never use the name Edison again, and I have had circulars sent me in which the same assurances are made. In view of this situation, I thought that a discontinuance would answer our purpose. I agree with you fully that it would have been better if the case could have been terminated by the entry of a decree, but I have no reason to question the complete and absolute renunciation.

Charles N. Butler, Esq. - 2.

by the company of all claim to the Edison name, which of course,
is all that we ever hoped to accomplish.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SERIES

There is a variety of special collections in the archives of the Edison National Historic Site, ranging from single items to substantial groups of personal papers. This series consists of selections from the following three collections: (1) Miller Reese Hutchison Diary; (2) William H. Meadowcroft Papers; and (3) Muckers of the Edison Laboratory.

Miller Reese Hutchison Diary. This collection consists of loose pages of handwritten, transcribed excerpts from the diary of Edison associate, Miller Reese Hutchison. Individual sets of transcriptions cover the periods 1902, 1907-1914, and scattered months from 1919, as well as Hutchison's Christmas and New Year's holidays from 1907 until 1932. The selected items discuss activities at the West Orange laboratory, where Hutchison served briefly as chief engineer, and provide details regarding work with Edison.

William H. Meadowcroft Papers. These papers consist primarily of material collected or generated by William H. Meadowcroft during the preparation of the two-volume official biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, which was published by Harper & Brothers in 1910. Included are reminiscences by Edison and his associates, along with drafts and galley proofs of the book. Also included is incoming and outgoing correspondence pertaining to other publications about Edison and to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors, as well as items concerning electricity, x-rays, and other matters. The selected items cover the period 1907-1913.

Muckers of the Edison Laboratory. These records, which cover the period 1902-1909, consist of a minute book and a small amount of unbound material pertaining to the Muckers of the Edison Laboratory, a select, dues-collecting fraternity of employees at the West Orange laboratory. The minute book includes a list of members and an account of business meetings, as well as comical reports of periodic "outings" by the club. The unbound material consists primarily of postcards and other correspondence from members and former members.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

This collection consists of loose pages of handwritten, transcribed excerpts from the diary of Edison associate, Miller Reese Hutchison. Inventor of the Klaxon horn and other devices, Hutchison first met Edison in 1897, when Hutchison was developing his Acousticon aid for the hearing impaired. In 1907 he visited Edison's laboratory and noted the inventor's interest in using producer gas as fuel in cement kilns. In 1910 he visited again and became interested in Edison's alkaline storage battery. Beginning in November 1911, Hutchison served briefly as chief engineer at the West Orange laboratory, where he worked on storage batteries and kinetophones. He was particularly interested in submarine applications for the battery, and he acquired the rights to sell Edison batteries to the federal government. For that purpose, he formed Miller Reese Hutchison, Inc., in 1916. His direct connection with Edison and the various Edison companies ended in 1918, although in 1919 he tried to help John Monnot renegotiate a contract for storage battery sales rights in Europe.

The transcribed excerpts were prepared by Hutchison, possibly sometime between 1927 and his death in 1944, and they may have formed part of a small number of personal effects purchased from Hutchison's estate by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Individual sets of transcriptions cover the periods May-June 1902, 1907-1914, and scattered months from 1919, as well as Hutchison's Christmas and New Year's holidays from 1907 until 1932. For several periods, there are multiple versions of the transcribed excerpts. A 42-page set entitled "My Ten Years with Edison" contains entries from October 1907 through February 1912 relating specifically to Edison and to Hutchison's work on storage batteries. Another 9-page set with the same title, which covers the years 1907-1933, is a partial index to the diary. The diary itself has not been located. A finding aid for the archival record group is available at the Edison National Historic Site. Related material can be found in the "Miller Reese Hutchison, Inc." folder in the Edison Storage Battery Company Records.

The selected transcriptions provide a continuous account of Hutchison's life and his association with Edison from April 1910 through December 1914. Also included are the scattered excerpts from 1919; the separate transcriptions for New Year's holidays from 1910 through 1922; and the 42-page set, "My Ten Years with Edison." The entries discuss activities at the laboratory, including problems with components of the Edison storage battery, and provide details regarding work with Edison. Hutchison describes Edison's long hours at the laboratory, notes the inventor's occasional travels away from home, and indicates his association with employees, friends, and acquaintances. The unselected excerpts either do not pertain to Edison or duplicate the information in the selected material.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

"MY TEN YEARS WITH EDISON"

My 10 years with Edson

1907-1911

Jalisco

1907-

Oct. 19-

Nagel came in to talk on burning cement by producer gas instead of powdered coal. Durr & Edson stating the matter suggested a conference.

Oct. 24-

Got letter from Edson wanting to take up the producer gas preparation.

Nov. 25

Nagel & Durr met to Edson Feb. on 4th St. & W. Got items at 5¹⁰ & saw Mr. E. at 5³⁰. Durr pointed him he could save by using producer gas as he had tried it in a small way. Saw his new cement house under & around home at 8.

1908

Aug. 14-

To Edson Feb. with sample of earth from the excavation of a home to see if his new cement house could be used. It was at his house so we went up. Working during

1909

May 25-

Mr. Dume & Jalisco at Wadof. at 12¹⁵ & dined with them. Up in Washington. After lunch we pulled in & dined for Edson Feb. but a campaign came up at 4²⁰ St. & Ave. & we saw the Washington Park & took a taxi cab to Edson Feb. arriving about 4 PM. I found the old man in Chemical Laboratory & brought him out to see Frank & Jalisco. Old man Frank wanted the Station rights on the plans for Cement works & he went with us to 5¹⁵ St. & Ave. & saw in a Directors Room & discussed the matter. Present Edson, Durr, Dume & Jalisco & myself. First discussed Italy & then broadened the scope to include Russia & Spain. Edson mentioned a schedule as to how many plans he must take for work & keep the inclusion rights. Mr. Durr decided to meet at 5¹⁵ St. & Ave. & see

1909 Cont

(2)

Tuesday at 2 PM

Dec. 4 - One to Edison Lab + demonstrated room + lug. He expressed great satisfaction + pronounced it the best thing of its kind he saw. Ordered all his cars equipped. I asked what he thought about advertising in the sky & he says not worth.

1910.

July 5:

Ed. Hatford called for me at 9 and we went in his James car, to Orange & to Edison Lab. Had long talk with him on way over and we talked long time with Edison. He cut good room + lug. also for pads. Hatford was interested in for pads + offered to put up the money for making it so. We account battery with Ben + Arlington in Orange.

July 8:

To Edison Lab. Hatford and his man Waterman were there when I arrived + Ben showed us through the factory. Then we had a talk with Edison re. dynamo battery. He refused to give us exclusive rights on it but he advised me to go ahead + get up my self starting device + he would supply the battery. We returned there with 5 + then down to Metuchen and I in - vidual with him.

July 15:

To Edison Lab on auto leaving at 7⁴⁵ AM. Met ~~W. H. H. H.~~ Mc-Nair with me. Arrived 9⁴⁵. Saw car to station for Ellyson + Warren. They came at 10¹⁵ & we spent an hour talking for Edison. Incidentally saw plum graph + rubber friction works. Sec'd them at 11. Talked Battery + submerse with I. Got all the data + signed it out O.K. for them. In evening of the Edison ~~W. H. H. H.~~ Battery for submerse use + the require of my connection with Ben + Edison.

③

1910

July 26-

Delay of our train from Toronto with car ditch + arrival at Edison's at 4³⁰ + he put a man to work on ditch. I showed Flower + Gustave Sluor through the place. Left at 6³⁰ for Lums.

August 24-

On to Edison on the 1st Brown + Horton with us. Talked Subramian with Edison + decided to go to Washington tonight. Took the 12³⁰ train for B. Mon. Horton with us.

Aug 25.

Arrived Ottawa at 7. Warren + Junt to hotel + got B. Post. Caught the 9 am train for Annapolis. Arrived at 10. Drove to Stratford. Warren met us at road. To Experiment Station in Leuch with Capt. Wellington. Remained to 12³⁰. Then back to Stratford + had lunch. McNeil showed up on a bicycle. After lunch McNeil + Junt to Washington on the 2nd car, arriving at 4. Went at once to Edmund Cove's office. Held him very nervous + he turned me over to Army. Johnson + another man. Showed Cove Holland letter. Took Army for him through Park + appeared to dinner at Willard. Reaction an ambiguous day.

Aug 26.

In Edison Lab at 10¹⁵ Army 11¹⁵. Went into conference with Bose + Edison with 12³⁰ Borchard + Beach came out + drove them then. We decided at conference our letter up with Holland, Gov. Co. + McE. Skotted in to make some sample cells for communit. took. I saw Faking from demonstration with Edison. Seclected replacement of my letter with Cove, Army, McNeil re yesterday.

Aug 29

Spent afternoon at Edison Lab.

Sept 29

Visited Edison Lab with some friends + showed them through.

(4)

1910 cases

Nov. 14

Knox came at 9⁵⁵ to Stoplerson at 10⁵⁵. Down to Edson. Sat + stand them through. Then to car barn + took ride in Edson Beach car

Nov. 19.

Leave of Edson for Sta. + to Orange City. Lunch + suit party in waiting room. Caught 1⁵⁵ to Orange. Passer Ches E. Littlefield, Pittborn, A. I. deBout, Stanley Beach, Ben Amato + found Mr. Clark, Port Davis + friend + help along newspaper man. To Works by cars + my auto. which met me at station. Mr. Beach car started up as the fire officials came and down earlier than expected. We waited around awhile + then I took them through the Storage - Battery Works + Lab. As the Beach car came around the corner from West Orange she derailed + the front trucks bounced around pretty lively. Davis, deBout, Brown + Beach went back to town via my car + DSW RR. The car pulled itself back on the rails + went on down to Forest Hill + return. Edson car leaves after 8 feet I will put on them.

Nov. 22.

Naval attaché of Brazil called re. Submarine. Ballou + I showed him Edson call explained in detail. Much interested. Caught the 1⁵⁵ train for Orange + went out on the train. The Beach car started from West Orange station about 2⁴⁵ + ran to Forest Hill. Churchward of BCo along. Beach + I went on to Sat to see Jack afterward. He was busy in Stereograph Works.

Nov. 26.

Went to DSW station. We went to Orange. Met Washell in station + took him. Walked down to Storage Battery yard + got into Beach car. To Forest Hill + return. Then to Sat (saw Edson) + He showed us his new insulating compound. Met bunch of men from Philadelphia. Beach left Edson + I will send for check on Edson

(5)

1910

Said. Mammur & walking to Lecker St. Mammur & I will get up
little company dinner us for on train, on street car.
Mammur returned to City with Brock & Weddell.

Mar 25.

Talked with Edison on lawn at Lab. In Beach car. We were
on line, 3 or 4 men were from South Shore Road on car
Today Edison & I agreed should direct any letter & attention
to keeping him in the development of the Edison battery in
view for which I receive exclusive sales rights of selling for
all commercial purposes of all Nations except Germany
& Austria, on a commission basis. Mutual understanding
for present but on both today compares the understanding
we agreed upon during last July. This is a very valuable right
because this battery is destined to play an important part in the
future of electrical devices for commercial service.

Apr 1.

Left on 3¹⁵ train for Orange & Edison Laboratory. Left bag in
Committee waiting until 5¹⁰ then came in & showed them
my report & letter on January trip. Talked with them until 6¹⁵ &
we saw me to station on bus car

Apr 9.

Man named Ferguson - old Submarine electrician called. Took him
out to Edison's with me. Met Mr. Clegg & his brother in Law Wood
at 10¹⁵ at S.S. & W. station. Introduced them to Edison. Had a talk
with Billy Price. Then took them through Storage Building works & to
lunch in the Old man's trolley car (Electric) Then back & through
all the departments. Saw telegram to Ellyson & K. S. H. H. H. H.

Apr 19

Took boat through Feb.

6)

1910

Dec - 20.

Had long conference with Edgar of Electric Boat Co. & he discussed all sorts of all consequences of m. door tea up with them on the factory. I proposed to discuss the matter with Edison & meet with the Sat. in due time. We decided I had better go to Washington & have a final talk with Com. Hunt & Sumner & Eng - neery Societies Dept. & have a lecture by H. H. Wood on Ed. Battery after lecture to arrange & talked until 12 m. n. with Betty Br. : Caught 12th at Washington.

Dec 21-

Arrived Washington. Dr. Newell had. Bureau Steam Engineering. Foot saw Army. Then Capt Robinson. I discussed the battery matter with them & finally went to Com's room. I finally worked up the letter, m. m. can not account of their cooperation & passed it by ordering a complete submarine battery at our own price. Also will send us a submarine & experiment with next summer. I got a lot more data & took Army to lunch. Then caught the 3 o'clock train for Newark. It left at 8¹⁰ & I W. Orange. at Sat at 9. Up to Ed's house & remained to 11. With his family. It is much pleased at results of our conference.

Dec 22.

Dr. Edison's Lab. Had long talk with Ed. in which he asked me several questions on submarines. Went up to the room where the 1/2" talk filling machine is being made.

2/
1911

Jan. 5th.

Started locomotors on with M^o E. Also explained gas recharging
procedure & he gave me letter to legal dept. to look into feasibility
& report. Also told them to proceed & install the illumination
car lighting system & shipped out. Had discussion with
Sper & Dyer Smith

Jan. 7.

Met J. B. Hull on 10. He has an order tender to the railway
Edison Battery & wants to pay me a 5% interest to push it forward.
We asked Edison if he would give us the right in Edison cells
for batteries. He said he would protect us & not sell them if

Jan. 9.

To Ed Lab. Showed J. B. data compiled & he was pleased. Went with
details of S-19 cell with Strain & left him on site job. Called on Syer
& related data. Saw Syer Smith & Clegg Smith. Explained matter of
making batteries & number of making runs in being. - Took P. to
lunch & saw some more work on S-19. Worked 6:30 am at home
on Edison Battery data.

Jan. 12.

To Lab. Found letter from Washington in answer to my letter to
the room of Sunday Lab. Cleared one of my descriptions
discussed matters with J. B. & saw P. He allowed to see
Station many files which I took to my office.

Jan. 14

Took Frank Parker & Bailey to Lab. Long talk with J. B. & he
suggested I get permission on M^o E. new submarine lines.
Took Group 5³⁰

Jan. 17.

Drove up reinspection battery oxidizing lines & saw Syer Smith, Mr. Miller, Edison

Jan. 18.

Col Bailey called & drafted my proposals

(5)

Jan. 19 - 12th to Sat. N^o 1 Peckitts came out at 3 with one glass man + talked with Sam. Talked with Edger re rights Edison/ Edison for Blue for Street. Told me to meet him re. Hoyt + try to get Audum Conroy rights for Blue. He also discussed with me getting Hallford to come over talk about forming an equities battery Co. to handle B. cells as President handles presiding Center. Edm. Brady Electric + Sammie in 50 minutes.

Jan 21 - 40 minutes to throw on Brady Electric. Had long talk with Edm. Hoyt told him worklog. Edm. told me to go ahead with Germany + Austria so I found Miller had included them in the letter written for his signature. Says in case pay the German Co. a little royalty re. So that completes all the names. We tried my current device for forming overcharging + it is OK. Pulling it in 15 hour charge + see if the work notes up. Handwriting, Ross Scott (C.T.C.) came over to Sat this PM + I showed them through.

Jan. 23 - Talked with Edm. re. writing submarine cells. Talked with Bob re Hoyt + Cooper agency. Nothing definite.

Jan 25 - To Sat until Friday term. Saw the new Home P.K. whom Edm. for just come by room in Galvanometer room.

Jan 27 - To Sat dinner. Put in Mr. Turner on submarine battery + get the separation of Edm. to some letters to the Ward attached. They are for Edm. Walter Decker called. Says he would like to have Edm. Equities Battery agency.

(9)

- Jan 20. Went out on the 2nd of June. Job is laid up at home. After starting some time to submarine cell, departed.
- Jan 21. Pac worn with shorts & you learn page for visit some Marine Basin. To Sat on 2nd DSTW had talk with Jels. History of the submarine cell through as much as I can. Got the books on Edison's Sp. today.
- Feb 1. Person around Ed Sat at 2. I took him through, he met Jels.
- Feb 6. Met some Canadians for Montreal with Brock to see the Car. I talked with them until 12¹⁵. To Sat. discussed on Wednesday of Sat. for Submarine Cell. Fog talk with Jels. Worked late into night on Submarine Battery.
- Feb 7. Took Jack to see to Ed on Sat & discuss improvements on his Service.
- Feb 8. Commander Kovaloff of Russian Navy, USA Naval attaché called at 1 PM. Search. Explained to him Submarine Battery & gained his confidence. Left at 3 for morning to go to Orange with me tomorrow.
- Feb 9. U-arrived Orange 11 AM. To Sat in cat sleep. I stand him through. Start record making for him. Introduced to Jels who laid down cat for treatment of Japs from to J-R war. Rtd on Brock Car.
- Feb 10. Motion of Jeffery Mfg Co called & received. We discuss electric locomotors. I decided I would not undertake to finance Battery Electric. W. Beckhor called 4²⁵ & we discuss battery re. Served with me.

(10)

- July 11- Took C.E. Courtney of Wash. to Sat. Surround & John Slund
Linn through. Pleasant.
- July 15- Took W.P. Saylor & Gordon to Sat. Surround & John Slund through.
Saw back with report on Squibb Battery rights. Spent some
time discussing Car Signaling System.
- July 16- Took Hudson Maxson to Sat. Amherst Edison (on cruise). He &
Maxson chatted. Took Linn through. We lunched with report.
Spent with Maxson in his home.
- July 17- Sr. Com. Pfister of Station Navy called & asked for another report
wrt. Subm. Cell.
- July 22- Write letters on battery to Kauloff & Pfister.
- July 24- Took 7 or 8 letters assigned Edison to train in Amherst on
battery. Edison's Subm. under way. Put up a 1000
description of Subm. Battery.
- July 28- In Washington. Reported with Klein at Sheraton Hotel. To see Stan Sig.
& saw Army, Courtney, Todd etc. Sold 2-B2 + 2-B4 Squibb
batteries to Todd for Windows. Then got Ornduff report for signaling
& pump cells & magazine battery. Met (at Baker Supermarket Co.)
took us for ride thru Park. Then spent 5:45 PM on Post St. Sig. with
Army.
- March 1- Handing of Press called & discussed Ed. Pitt. for Submarine. Some
humble data, he is preparing an article.

(11)

- March 2 - CV Edison Lab all day. Compared with JAR on car lighting system, charging system, etc. He slatted several permits to be made. Subscribed gas for traps & slatted experiment. Post 5-5 cells for experimental purposes.
- March 6 - To Lab. Slatted in to floor up a battery to see if power is
P. + carried on into a young cell through surge. Slatted experiments at all. John fixation of JAR slatted on JAR in Lab. John says to Klean plant of gas line a horn + 2 jacks.
- March 7 - John Blanchard to Lab & discuss see locomotion with JAR. Made some tests on exploding cells.
- March 10 - J.B. Howell at Lab experimenting on his amalgamating of steel by
P. mercury process. We worked (J.B. + I) until 4:30 am on gas separation device for submarine cells.
- March 11 - Took ^{John} M^{rs} Hanson, Bill Perry + Nordin to Edison Lab this PM. We saw
Long conference re. trouble in surgery + the cancer.
- March 13 - To Lab about. Bruce Ford called 10:30. Slatted him through Lab + other
quarters but not through St. Anthony's factory. Slatted battery with him at
same length. Told him about mercury H₂O hyperexpanding gas re.
after he found it during conversation on exploding cells. Asked him
if he would go to work for me. Yes, \$10,000 a year. Slatted.
He said he would think of me on this trip to Toronto. Slatted
Thursday.
- March 14 - To Lab. Slatted new design on testing can. Also separator for gas.
Slatted with Roberts (R + Hanks). He notices to investigate even more
in this work. Wants all from JAR + etc.

(12)

March 15- To Lab. finished up my work & to sleep.

March 16- Went to my Maryland & saw *Tridacna*. also fixed up some cells lost in K911.

March 17- To Lab. On the job with Horton. Song tests with J&E. Hyman-Berman Ordinance called 10¹⁵ & I diverted the remainder of the day to him. He gave hints re sighting & firing battery. Took him through the plant. Stayed all day. He left at 2³⁰. I put the same matter up to J&E. He approved & accepted the letter & submitted the letter in duplicate. I ordered P&S made after dinner. The manufacturing is, I got 50% of battery as needed. In the evening, on a cold car & operation to date. about \$50,000. Mailed letter & 3 P&S to Horton.

March 18- Went over battery data for Ordinance with Horton. My gas really done. finished this PM.

March 19- at 9³⁰ left for Lab. to conduct tests on apparatus to form out overcharging battery. It was not right on the clean circuit float. So made another cork float & put it in. Looks OK.

March 20- Secured arrangements to handle the big cells.

" 24- Found big can for sulphur testing, ready for use. The overcharge switch being placed.

" 25- To Lab & checked up on the work on hand.

(13)

Mich 28- From Washington to Sat loaded with encyclopedia Britannica set which I presented to Edison. Mumut was at Klaxon factory today.

" 30- Edgar (see B Co) decided with me. He wants a lot of batteries & I installed in & discuss matter to 5 PM. He came home with me to dinner. I left by Sat after taking him to restaurant. He bought discount to day was getting E.P. Co. a paper price on new model phone. He finally agreed as follows:

Just in a sep cells with 18 tubes \$110 = kWh? @ 3 hr. rate
5¹⁰ & under - 135 " " "
5²⁰ & over 125 " " "

Send to E.P. Co 10%. He would select first with that. Wants 192 - a² with 14-1/2" lens plates for room small battery. Also 2400 14 P Battery @ 2 hr. rate for a large room. I said him \$125 less 10% on this

" 31- Some on left to Sat. Decided to locate in St. Paul. Bldg. in old drug room on 3^d floor. Had truck stairs & built & ordered big can dilapidated down tomorrow. I'd talk of talk with Edgar & he stands behind me on the 10% discount to them. Also says of being "for" pair he will stand behind him & he might say to dinner & other food companies. I re-ordered prices mentioned yesterday & he responded. He gets my party of 60⁰ on every @ 4 call ahead. 5.55%. So the prices than asked later can of that all right. I mentioned the discount matter to Poe also. Nobody else, however.

I pointed against Postman selling cells (submarine) to Italy as I learned he has been building 2 big test cells for Italy. I'd promised to sell him at once. I also again

(14)

Requested that all Submarine water equipment work pass through my hands in all Counties + Job equal to this.

- Apr. 1- Slept by breakfast + lunched with To each + a court of Pleas. read paper news took them to Brad's car. 8 in all. Then to Lab + long talk with Job. He thinks I had better move my office out there + will furnish all the room I want. Or Ill move, I guess.
- Apr. 2- Got hung on spec. + drops of Automatic Fox Traps for Submarine calls to 9 PM.
- Apr. 3- Got my office moved under night + got order for 1174 things for Lab. Handed in 3 packages to Regal Dept. Started several more calls to the week.
- Apr. 4- Fred Conger of SV Club of I want to rent my office out. Started moving last things to change in car.
- Apr. 5- Spent day at Sat arranging my room.
- Apr. 6- Spent PM at Sat.
- Apr. 8- Moved room stuff to Lab. Done with Edison.
- Apr. 9. Wrote article in Brad's Car for Sacramento Engineer.
- Apr. 10. Hadt hangar man named Davis to Sat with me. Introduced Davis to Job + Mary.

(15)

Apr 11 - To Lab. & got my room good pretty well. Slected big can gas generator. Checked motor generator mixed 4.4 kw. output. Slected in to amalgamate +- plates with hydrogen but Mummer came out & I got him on to take & got the truck agency for Ed. St. Batt. In as. He is delegated. Met Horan & dunn with Beach as I was leaving.

Apr 12 - To Lab at 7¹⁰ AM. Went on battery room reports & then to my Lab. Motor generator almost ready. Hudson Maxim placed unit on for Feb & was to go to unmanufactured. Dr. brought but Feb refused. Prepared small cell with mercury and gas on the iron plates. Turned in to Lab. No 6801-A.

Apr 13 - Sat 7¹² Slected exploding the gas in big can. Spung a leak in 5th explosion on bottom. Am now ready to do stunts.

Apr. 14. Sat at 8³⁰ Took some 8x10 plates of big can. Some for cell. Slected my overcharge alarm book.

" 15 - Assembled book can & made a number of explosions. Put a gram on side. Worked on oil charge device.

16 - Took lot of things from home to Lab in car. Made some explosions. Reported to Feb.

18 - Rented Van Ness House in W. Orange. 175th unit. Assigned my client for Col W. Williams to run for Edison as his man for cell into ~~for~~ for today. Put Hobbs to work in my room.

(16)

Apr 19- Instructed Bow Williams to Job. He starts to work tomorrow.

Apr 20- Williams started to work. He spent time on Job.

" 22- Frank Kendall spent several hours at Job.
Had long talks with Job. He is opening up some more +
won't all the time. He suggested putting a ball on with
a cell, slightly inflating it + exploding. Thinks it will
protect the can. I will try it.

Apr 23- Closed lease Van Ness house \$175⁰⁰ - per. 6 mos.
Bob Paine + Hal to Job for an hour.

Apr 25- Heavy day from Summit + W. Oranges via San Pinar with family.

" 26- Long talk with Job on German submarine cells.

" 27- Edger discuss battery with me at Machinery Club. He wants
576 - a² size cells with 14-16" tubes per cell. Proposed send
him samples by July 1. Fred Jee, almost sold. Got railroad
refusing to work deal with Simpson.

May 1- Moved family to Van Ness house.

May 2- Got message alarm to work OK

May 4- Mid beam inflated Condens as shock absorbers in cells. We
can't holded when exploded.

(17)

May 5- Song tests with Jack + heard reproducer as stereo for perfected.

8- Revisited separator on job lots of A-4 cells. Jack out this PM.

9- Jack on trip to Cement plant all day. Worked from after supper to 1 AM at job on separator (2-4) design.

10 Forenoon spent in Jack lab.

11- Started expt. on oxidation of grids to prevent current leakage. Jack all PM. Bill brought over 2 runs to job for Borm H. Hoag's machine Co. for data, papers re on 2 Bormant (very) cases. Back to job tonight.

12 Song talk Jack. We want to unscramble grids from this electrolyte.

13 Into Borm via Procurement of Austin Hoagway through works. Frank Padua with us. Padua wants to make a new design machine.

14 Jack experimenting on recording grids

15 Order tests grids. Dissemination order in Samples for Jack with loan + New E.

16- Diatomic expts.

17- ditto. With letter to Borm H. M. Co.

18- 1st. Gas traps ready. Jack spent evening with me in chemical room.

(18)

May 19 - Skeletic expts

20 Man from Johnson called & asked for donation of \$50 for annual number 70th Anniversary. I volunteered & John Letor. He says OK provided I write the article.
Cleaned up aluminum cell station.

21 Long talk with Miss E. John McMillan & John Miller for a ride. Bought them 1/2 liter new normal (van) then PM

23 - Skeletic expts.

24 To Beach of E.B.C. called & I took him through works. saw our battery station - sold them. Went to get van from Brown H. M. Co. about the claw buttons & decanted long letter.

25 - Phlogeston (diastatic) expts. John Letor for ride in Packard car

26 Long letter by phone with Grant about of W.C. about sending claw cells. Long talk John tonight at Sat. My office furniture came over from my.

27 - Skeletic expts. unperferring

28 70th MMS Give Letter (E.B.C.) to Sat. To John home but he needs immediate. Came to Sat. Letor. Went over with situation & decanted a letter. John came to home about Super Edison around 3³⁰. We redrafted & I put new typography. I then signed the I returned copy. Copy to John, John, copy, I gave corrected copy Sat in S.B.C.

(19)

- May 30 - Left my car at Jeth's house for loan to take a ride. His car was repaired.
- June 1 - In Washington visiting the various A + N Spts. Called on Capt Wilkes at Gun Factory.
- June 2 - Reported receipt of trip to Edison. Jeth loan for ride after supper.
- June 5 - Spent day in Annapolis & Washington.
- June 6 - Spent day at Stella's camp on Potomac. Worked to 2 AM.
- June 7 - Spent entire day at Lab. Conference with Jeth 6-7 PM. Worked to 2⁰⁰ AM.
- June 8 - Conference with Jeth on cable from Program. Jeth away from 11⁰⁰ AM. Spent part of day at Lab & home.
- June 9 - Sent cable to Program not to sell submarine cells. Mr E. discussed submarine trip with me this evening.
- June 10 - Home disconnected from PK to me at home.
- June 11 - Sailed US Counsel + Chris Elliott through factory & Lab. Home disconnected Home PK again.
- June 12 - Hired dispatcher Norm @ 20⁰⁰ for work for submarine cell design. Discussed battery for Tel. plants (planting) with Capt Leon of South Mary. Found him strongly opposed to launch.

(20)

June 13 - Worked out way to clamp grids for S cell construction.
Secured application for patent on iron extruding means for battery

June 15 - Box rows all in so I advanced 15" + told Lem to enter a
trip to Washington on week end + work up for overwork.

June 16 - Gave Jan the material covers shed plinth.

June 19 - Hauled in 4 - C¹⁴ cells for Elie B. Co. Stuart Scudder
through. Instructed him to report on his progress. Instructed Scudder,
Spencer & Porter to Jan.

June 20 - Poleis yard on Battery tests. Hauled C¹⁴ cells before large det.

June 23 - Spent day at Elie Boat works in New Sweden. With Spear.

June 26 - Bought Battery section for 100".

June 27 - Ordered 42 - C¹⁴ cells for practice + material. Faked with Jan
on my contract on New York list for metal. Says he
will sign a contract Stuart, Lem, Pm. Order new specifications
on battery.

June 28 - Lem Jan got for shipping notes. Gave Spear contract with Lem
to sign for 120 Mark 14 gun safety + firing buttons of S-B² cells cost
\$6,600⁰⁰ with.

June 29 - Home to business on design of S-B² cells.

(21)

June 30 Sweepout of S number mailed Int. + Battery. Jack with Joe. Succeeded after hours. The C¹⁴ cells assembled at Set were short circuited internally. S's assembled + hand up.

July 1 - Finished one C¹⁴ cell. Weighs 30 lbs. Jailed. Later pulled in Harry Miller, stuck in road.

July 2 - Sunday. Completed Sp-13 cell + discharged. OK. Planned route to Joe + visit S's for a while. Joe laid up with a cold.

July 3 - Joe laid up with a cold. Temp air 95-110°

July 4 - Elec. current from Public Service out. Steadily better only 1 hour left. Cleared over to Joe + he said to use all the auto in the place + drain the batteries until the steam power could start up. Thompson cleared over to Fred Weber + at 11 am we had current but had all tubes ready. (Hobart July 4 on record at Orange - 94-100. 115° in bathroom)

July 5 - 5 men took to JPMorgan's office + on way back took lunch with C.T.Co. Henry very delighted. 105° in day. Joe discussed French St. Prud'Co. with JPM

July 6 - Edgar + wife spent day home + at work. He saw C¹⁴ cells with much unnecessary trouble in assembling. Joe saw the new plans for Mrs E. Mr E. T.D. After dinner - 4 PM went to Joe's home + took him for a long ride + to South Side Drive to 11th

(22)

- July 7- The Russian C-44 cells completed late tonight. Took J&K to Olympic Park + K. Elletts Park Newark tonight. Back to Sat at 11 PM. Smith + Fox at Sam Lake for postcard for cells. Mr. avoided them to (all) + in PM the cause sealed + OK for many cells. Took home 2 am.
- July 8- Met. Fox left for Russia with 4 C⁴⁴ cells.
- July 10 In Procter at Strawberry Lake. Seaf medicine.
- July 11 Spurred in Schweitzer with St. Li. on tachometer.
- July 12 Conference J&K at Sat.
- July 13 Started Mr. M^r Maxim, Corporation (of Detroit) No. C. + MessHydr through 2-5. Worked on Sam - Cell.
- July 15 On Simon. Cell design.
- July 16 Took pictures of Nordica at Sat.
- July 17 Took J&K of *phidogratium Nordica*. Says he will send Walter Miller to Deal to make a record of photos.
- July 18 Got papers 18-A² cells Olsen filed. Syer said he would draw contour + some of my notes turned in. Talked with J&K re cells. Room with many + work but with un-related tubes: so down after that now. Room with as a fresh one capacity however only filed when in the "major" on the cell assembly. Smith + worked last 2 hours in for headquarters. schedule: work to Sat + took J&K to see who Beckman

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July 19 - John headed me a bunch of suggestions + I started in taking them out. He at last has concluded the tests in Ray's room show evidence of rain in the cell size. So I am staying in on B² tests. Planning to get tonight + get the Paramith - Iron construction worked out. Some left occupied tonight.

July 20. Started in to do for over the vacuum P² tests. Spent some time on Saturday cell design. Decided to consider a post indicator, following level, instead of bell because of mud spots with explicit gas.

July 21 - Heavy trouble with the flake in Battery factory + John + Port Bradman looked me to take look of it.

July 22 - Got hang on flake separation. Worked all day on it + returned after supper + worked all night.

(Sunday)
July 23 Got to bed from Lab. at 10⁰⁰ AM. John had arranged a basket picnic standing but cancelled it. Ration put out about it. Went P² to lunch. In PM John 2⁰⁰ + got off and left for home. In PM John for ride. In Lab. after supper until 3 AM on flake. Bed 4 AM.

July 24 To Lab 9 AM. Worked all day on separation further. + 3⁰⁰ AM John went home 3⁰⁰ + I got to bed 4 AM.

July 25 all day in flake shift 8⁰⁰ AM to 3⁰⁰ AM. John went home 3 AM.

July 26 - Bed 4 AM. Sat 9⁰⁰. Wanda Hester + wife came at 9 AM + I took Wanda with me to lab. Had look at "clean" in chemical room. Found some business in flake. John, Joe, Russ, Carl + Montgomery. 4 AM on shift to Sat 5 PM. Monday night + some - from through custom factory to Sat. P² phone, WSH, called 2⁰⁰ and to teach him something about Battery. No reaction. I went to work on storage tank in flake separation. Clean bottom shipped out. George, sat on sep. In Lab. home at 11:30 PM.

25 7911

Aug 2. Grossie awakened me 6⁴⁵ Was due at Edsons AMG. Fixed Edson gun. Overhauled Ott + Motor on Meadows Quilts Edson at Hudson Co. Blvd. To Maumtanic, Sailed 9 AM.

Aug 3. Swab Jar radio.

Aug 4. Worked on recording. Amp br. motor for census of factory room.

Aug 5. Fixed old steel mill large separator. On Monday a run will be made. To Sat. 10³⁰ PM to suspect separator operation.

Aug 6. 35 yrs old

Aug 7. Reorder on deaf machine.

Aug 8. Around Amey with Harold Knudsen. To Sat to see separator operation.

Aug 9. Soped out run for separator for subm cells.

Aug 14. Worked flake separator & factory (Kobco)

Aug 15. Talk with Dyer re. Penn's process for underfooting jeans.

Aug 16. SC Schaffner called. Wants a job.

Aug 17. Busy all day with 5-19 details.

" 18 " " " " 5-19 "

" 19 " " " " 5-19 "

" 23 Sweeney Warren steam through factory.

" 24 Spent most of day with Warren.

(26)

Aug 25 Spent all day + to 3¹⁵ AM with Norma + Milton on Subm. battery
" 26 Warm separated with Pfp's of Subm. cells + much data.

Aug 29 Spent day at New London in Σ B.C. works with Effner on
transients, lifting means + ventilation. Spent mostly Pfp's of
5-19-5-17, census of german cells + study C¹⁴ results.

Aug 31 Ordered 1-5¹⁹ + 2 5¹⁷ cells with 2 groups bags of proteins
in each 5-17 can so one half size cell can be checked at
a time to facilitate matters in a submarine. Got Sat to 2 can

Sept 1- Recd. catalogue from Fox (Piscata) showing C¹⁴ cells during 380 AMQ 2 hr. note

Sept 6- Andrew McKinley visited re possibly buying Lucas-Lee Co.

Sept 7- Gas baptisms center.

Sept 14- Request on battery for canoe Hauge'se Nung

Sept 20 For H&G or visited Sat. We discussed C¹⁴ cell data. He handed me set
of specification requirements.

Sept 21 Effner returned to Sat. We agreed on specifications as worked out.

Sept 22 Requested up Pulse separator + made 6 hour run. Excellent pulse.

Sept 23- C.E. Courtney called at 10 + found on 100% battery data with them.
Saw me to + committed to one side run. Johnson Lewis + Lucchi.
Final req separator. 7% 46 boxes - 6 hrs. OK.

(18)

Nov 7- Edson returned from Europe on "Amirka". Went down, photographed him coming off ship & he took dinner with me in SS's kitchen.

Nov 8- Murray came over. I saw Jar & large conference.

Nov 9- Mr. Peterson of JAL sent me his memo on the subject Sat. night. Jar. was home in early PM.

Nov 10- We inspected & tested Sumpbox Cor. for T.A.E. & he accepted. Sent \$4700 check for balance due. Jar. appeared in plane for A.M. formal & left me to be alone.

Nov 12- Edgar called our account battery situation. Gus Wells visited Jar. one.

Nov 14- Started for a long a worn down condition of 4" tubes to reduce Sw. loss. Sent out the specifications in good shape. Negotiated with parties in buying Sawdust Co. Jar. promised me 10% commission of profit. Prepared a compilation of notes & made it. Better than he first & submitted to Jar. Requested & ordered 12 copies. Mr. E. apt called down by Jar. for advice on Sawdust deal.

Sunday
Nov 15- Neither had Sawdust figures ready. Submitted to Edson. Conference with parties indicated all 3rd of Jar. Not indicated. To sick. Edson went with me to Paradise and saw the gear down. He called later. And call again. Gus Wells wants a check for data he will supply in operation battery in their case. Edson said to pay him 50% amount.

Nov 18- Com. Steams only spent day at Works.

24/

Nov 19. Arranged for Vernon to get Simpson rights on Edison Battery.

Nov 20. JIM has decided he can not let Frank's rights for party.
Man named Clark for Mike's called. So going to have statue
show him what's going on & wants to know some cases.

Nov 21. First Announcement of APM Journal came out today.
Jim & myself were pleased with it. Journal, under ship
inspector planned.

Nov 23. Second talks with Jim - details of Edison battery. Journal, under
ship inspector was shown through Battery Works.

Nov 24. Working on sub-titling details

Nov 25. APM Register man out trying to get and. Closed for 24 hrs.
at for 1 year @ 1500\$ provided.

Nov 26. Show day in Washington. Working on manuscript for review
for copyright clearing trials.

Nov 27. Jim disturbed by the new developments in Battery. The way in which
the had people + vehicle ships. Has contacted a gentleman.
So he asked me to get a copy & draw up some kind of
an ad. which he can put into Saturday newspaper & to
give the facts in the case to the public.

Nov 28. Confirmed Vernon Jim & Don's journal battery. So far, and then Jim had
called + arranged for the old 655 car copy of the Edison Nov 25. Jim
asked me to arrange it.

Oct 29. Trip around anchored line of wrecks in channel trip.

Oct 30. Conference with Mumtaz. J. J. went at Holland for dinner with M. Says H. is very practical. Discussions for Schumanns called for ads.

Oct 31. Mailed + Schumann of United Wrecking Co, Chas + Program of Schumanns. Sloop through + over J. J.

Nov. 1. Moved from Van Ness house to 2274th St. 2 recd. copy of Chief Election's report on battery. Good.

Nov. 2. J. J. + J. J. New S. News Crosses Medicine + to Staten Island + about July. Say of Fred's Island until first scanned by. I took many photos. J. J. told me some was disappeared.

Nov. 3. Meredith's Empire info found. L. J. was disappeared.

Nov. 4. Busy these days writing with ads. + articles for Battery. + ads for the Museum etc.

Nov. 6. Battery was shut down. No production. Per caught with photo down. Got busy to help him out. Had several long talks with J. J. He asked me to get busy + more + all over.

Nov. 7. Very busy looking over selling matters (battery) with J. J. I got rid of battery down down room. Part 3. Battery + I showed me to talk with J. J. He laughed. Put up + for battery + Auto Reporter + currency auto room. OK.

Nov. 8. Conference with J. J. in advertising. Busy writing ads

(31)
1944

Mar. 9 - Com. Ripman, Buckley Women + ST Blakely + ST Smith
went through Bailey W.les. Drove using railroad after looking all day.
Wrote answer to Saterode ad. in Buffalo papers. Wrote to 3 AM

Mar 10 - Sifix + J. H. waited my answer to Saterode ad.

Mar 11 - Fished with J. H. a minute or two. Then started to read +
Mason came in. J. H. called me over to J. H. in conference.
Then after Mason went J. H. told me he wants me to
be his ch. Surg + pres. representative + representative
then. Now he is getting self + wants me to prepare to step
into his shoes after his passing out. Big honor.

Sunday
Mar. 12 - Slept broke on letter to Eric. Worked all day to 7 PM.
Wrote within 20,000 words today all night.

Mar 13 - Played away on bunch of winners prepared. Song
later with J. H. Began with M. + went to 4 PM. Then
saw several men who came out with addresses lists
+ addresses plus. Returned after dinner to J. H.
Worked with J. H. until 10³⁰ + took train home. Returned to
J. H. + dictated to 1⁰⁰ AM

72/

Mr 14 Took up matters with JAC. Ordered 3000 reports from
Journal. Long talk with Bert.
After dinner viewed to Sat + got Kunkel's position for
aquatic to handle lamp lighting for potatoes, to 12⁰⁰ with
Meadowcroft.

Mr. 15- Saw Corbett at once + took up home lighting sketch.
Foot lamp straight as to two tubes + procedure +
he is OK now.

Mr. 16- JAC away today. Very busy today. For much
morning latency. Worked on battery all day.

Mr 17 Busy all day with JAC + bunch of work in hand.

Mr. 18 JAC + Bachman + I went to Manhattan to find a
normal to 25000 with correlated lighting for plants. No luck.
Then in Park found one 4000. Went to Sat with lamp
unit to. Eyes around me + I rigged up batteries +
lamps. (no electricity in 24 high st).

^{Sunday}
Mr 19- Work all day. Bachman called at 2 PM + we
discuss the matter of the sup to JAC. Worked to
11⁰⁰ + suffered the very eyes.

33)

Nov 20. Spoked at house near Job in Park for legging stumps & asked
Dr. Worked at Miller & 1st CO.

Nov 21 - Rashed the house.

Nov 26^{Sunday} J. & I. Comm. to Sat 2nd & I typed the schedule for working for
Census Company construction. Spoke with team & meeting for
Washington av. S for Newark. To New Willard. Prod 2nd.

Nov 27 - To Swamp Office. New Seal Road. Spoked. Fine change re-
hating. To Seal allows office & then to Adm. Cov. Meets
to look Sam. Cells to specify in new boats. Visited
Rial Adm. Jimmy. Met Esteban. Then called on
President Jeff. Then J. discussed Census Combins.
I saw Adam & two Swamp av. lunch at their house.
Then to hotel & took J. & Melling & Washington Navy
field. Saw Capt. Bradley & the Acting Zende. Then to team.

Nov 28. ^{Friday} Patron of Ref Group Co. called & we talked with J. for
2 hrs. in forenoon. Made good impression on J. for many
years since then. Spoked with J. re excavations.
Worked on A. & N. Journal of.

~~Nov~~

34

Nov. 29 Wilson of Se. Amulca called re advisory in Se. Am.
Mr. Cruz & Mrs. Strauss Capt. Mrs. Willard saw man
& daughter Jim Urquiza & wife of same name. Fr. let.
Introduced to J.A. through works. In factories. Sat.
J.A. was in Suray. In County Club for lunch. Dinner
club with J.A. Provided comment & closed contact
with J.A. for reports.

Nov 30. Talked with J.A. 6 PM.

Dec 1- Showed J.A. draft of letter #7 a & N Journal.
Called up Nordica & asked about report surgeon
Sibini. Long talk with Elias Johnson & advised
him as to course. Examined to plum records with
J.A. & Jordan ~~and~~ Jan 5-10 to 7.

Dec 5- Elie Cross very heavy J.A. arrived 10¹⁵ in city.
Cruz. Colpr. Bank hands J.A. & with Suray. I
returned to them next 12¹⁵. Then in factories. Pumping
lost in yard. Fr. ESPCO for plant. Search factory.
Spoke of 12 saw through works. 2 quills each.
Entered 3⁴⁵ special train I fumohid. Talked with J.A.
afternoon. Number of clips/pups in papers.

357

- SEC 6 - Papers full of *Ypsilopoda* insect.
Jag Moore in the street & auto lighting & equator
to 3³⁰ AM on it.
- SEC 7 - Man from SEC. called & talked horse lighting. Introduced to Mr.
- SEC 8 - Gil from Millman from Morgan Co. & Valley. South Landerlin
for 1³⁰ hour & met ASMR members. To get in special
breeding cases. Shook hands for in file. Then I handed
him Chairman "Key to Seat". Addressed them 40 minutes
on Saturday, 25 mins on new photographs. 2 picture films.
Thompson plant. February 5. Saw in picture of *Ypsilopoda*
when entering this AM. Talking picture show. Home PK
& made Thompson talk about it. Talking about current position
after dinner 2 with a M. after 11³⁰ to 3 AM.
- Saturday
SEC 9 - Talked by phone with Selton of (W.S.M. Co.) re S-5 cells.
Connected phone with ASMR. Talked. Talked read it.
Saw Knuffel plane in February. Calculation not described.
Wishaway My/Sun called 12³⁰. Put phone calls of
articles for Sun & articles re Knuffel plane out. Remained with
me all PM. & I filled him full. Introduced to J&K &
introduced him. He remained at home to 10³⁰ PM.

(26)

Dec 13 - Dined with Jackson & Mrs. Barton.

Dec 14 - Edgar spent day. We talked with ~~the~~ two young of his
from the graded question Napoleon contact with E.B.C.

Dec 15 - Edgar visit me factory door. Cumulative Cause of Paul
Ported in my appearance I ~~visit~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~in~~ ~~Edgar~~
one/plant. I ~~talked~~ ~~at~~ ~~12:45~~ Edgar & lunch home.
I ~~talked~~ ~~in~~ "contact" I ~~was~~ ~~&~~ ~~express~~ ~~at~~ ~~4PM~~
with him. ~~supper~~ & I decided not to ~~be~~ ~~up~~ & I informed
Edgar. I ~~received~~ ~~many~~ ~~letters~~ ~~to~~ ~~commanders~~ ~~of~~
troops ~~meeting~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~reports~~. Worked ~~at~~ ~~3~~ ~~am~~

Dec 17 - I & I ~~was~~ ~~inspected~~ ~~house~~ ~~shown~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~disc.~~
display in Park. Photographed the house & Edison's
house.

Dec 16 - Talked with Ed.

Dec 18 - Norton Tople came from Hender Mfg Co. & he
agreed with Norton & Valley.
I & I ~~was~~ ~~&~~ ~~Barbours~~ ~~house~~ & ~~inspect~~ ~~his~~ ~~work~~ ~~and~~
lighting present. Park. Then I & I came to my house
& ~~stayed~~ ~~until~~ ~~10~~ ~~PM~~ talking business.

37

- Dec 19 - Exfolia with special cells.
- Dec 20 - Mr Hill of PPR called. Shared loan through. Talked with Jar re locomotives. Jar wants to put small cells into locomotion. Pennk. Hill impressed with Conway. Found Jar's house after dinner. Got letter # 11 to A+N ground by mail tonight.
- Dec 21 - A woman of Elk River called at 10⁰⁰. We discussed vacuum contact. Told her we would help him as we can re ~~how~~ if we help us how we can set up by any means. He seems satisfied.
- Dec 22 - Hackell of the Sigur House Solutions called re electric pumps & exfolia in locomotors & decided writing. He talked with Jar & handed us some. Planned data of Ballou's for Foundations & ER Hill of PPR.
- Dec 23 - Helped Jar with some old exfolia.
- Dec. 24 - Write another A+N Jour. letter.

38)

Sec 26. Find LHM cylinders had been put out by Bellamy Co
with incorrect data by Bellamy Co. Also them came in
this morning at 6 PM. & talk matters over, Wickham.

Sec 28. Brighton Engine Co man out to Lake Louise logging.
Small firm in plan report. Pillsbury of Maine etc up to
see if married pay any other cost of clearing the
louse. Mr. Sec found no designation had been put
on which ~~was~~ cylinders & was not found put to
Shubert & London & Paris. Called Mumford & Fox &
put in solution into cells until got any letter.

Sec 29. Pms declined because I spoke to Bedman about equipment
to cells shipped Mumford. Edgar planned asking if
small near Spear in my former or someone
Bellamy rights in England. Found other about Spear &
his say England can get hold of them and Mumford's
Bellamy rulers it is made them.

Sec 30. New Spear, Pms etc. P.C. He wanted exclusive use in
England & Russia. Had him double cooperate
with Mumford consider for exclusive right - spoke
promised to cooperate with us.

34/
Sunday

"as I write this it is nearly midnight. I enter back
on the floor I have no regrets as to advancement.

And I would like, right next to the greatest living
man in the world to step into his shoes when he
passes away. I would not put on ahead of me & what
others consider phenomenal advancement behind me.

When your my life is as satisfying to look back
on, I'll be glad.

(1912)

(1)

- Jan 1 - Wrote 2 a.m. letters "Regimen" + "Doing things Because".
Talked with Mr. Hill born of my talk with Spear + Jony Saturday.
He suggests Jony come on + talk Beach case. Ben left
copies of new document for Campbell, W.
- Jan 2 - Began with making two holding sheets + seeds. Saw Walter Swanson Vol 3.
Took some leaf cells apart + checked. Got Jony come out this
PM. Mr. suggested Jony's C's + reports Beach case throughout
the country. Got satisfaction. Should like Nordic film through
Boston plant. Spent 2 hours here.
- Jan 3 - Recd order 3 Bellows of 192 - C¹⁵ cells for E. S. G. dining
May, June + July 1st Stand to Jan. Visited Klenz plant.
They will prodg with a self-study. Had time of mine. Made
7 runs before morning.
- Jan 4 - Put Beach in truck with Jony. Mr. + Clerger in front car
to about banquet of Bayberry T Co.
- Jan 6 - Promiss Regland Cont. R.P. Co. 45. "marked down to 30"
Mr in Clerger
- Jan 7 - Perseverant itter on Jony's interests at work against me with ^{for}
Mr in Clerger.
- Jan 8 - Mr in Clerger. Bannan safety lamp Co sub mitted
samples for Ed Pratt. Did them lamps for Jony.
- Jan 9 - Mr has returned. Heavy food + Audroom of school etc.
will with me until 12³⁰ pm through factory.
Buyer Heavy Oil Co people through factory. Ben discussed
Bannan quantities with me.

②

- Jan 10 Printed my 50 checks at N.Y. for 62nd St. to Phonyton
Miami, Fla. Delivered 1 room for suspect.
- Jan 11 Wrote A & N journal letter.
- Jan 13 Spoke to Sargoy & Borin about Borach case. It was Friday.
Saw Palfon, Peter G. P. H. H. H., Jim Hadsett in form of a suit.
Auto show with JD.
- Jan 14 Small says of patients not recalled very few paying regularly.
- Jan 15 Dr. Deed with J. W. Williams friend of Pat is now come from California.
- Jan 16 - Jan saw Borach, the medical lawyer man, & me with a national paper
situation in
- " 17. Dr. Borach & Sargoy. Auto show. Klaxon exhibit.
- " 19. Sargoy & I talked manipulation of C¹² cells in Borach case, Salt
Krugman ref. Auto show. A secret Klaxon session with P.H.P.
- " 20. Sargoy's. Patient attack, got room 608 Bway (Sofia) & lead
down. Wrote 4 & met JD. Home & K. H.
- " 22. Checked up board of members for C¹² cells. Discussed discussion
with Borach & J. W. Worked on suitcase battery & equipment from
through hospital.
- " 23 - Attended meeting Sec. V. com. Paper read on Sargoy. B. Case ^{no.}
- " 24. Was E. went to Mendelsohn limit with me. A.H. talks & 7 day.
- " 25. My wife's meeting. Discussed paper "electricity on form"
- " 26 - Char E. & I discussed Sargoy. W. Group. Borach with Borach
Case. Visited Simon Lake to follow & he came down with me and
Sunday
28 - Char E. & I discussed. Even Road. meeting time today afternoon.
Hind Jim Lake and Jim as soon as they leave. Jim.
- " 29. Com. judgement of Local Bd 11-4. Through notes interested
- " 31 - Char E. discussed. Even Ref. paper. Says another branch is better
Hotel man came to E. & I in front of battery for water. Talks Bor
up for the 2. Still Jim discussed

(3)

- July 1 - Hurst asked me to look into a lead factory in Sonoma & see if I can pour some lead dip into it.
- " 2 - Copying my ideas on home lighting booklet.
- " 3 - Second Pratt short trip through & lecture & dinner on Battery. Worked on home lighting book.
- 4 - " " " " " "
- 5 - Drummed up some analogies in lecture to Hesse Reagent Co. man.
- 7th - To West Point & dinner lecture. Remained all night in room of Col. West Robinson.
- 8 - Preparing 9th 10th to Chemical ~~room~~ class on Battery. Inspected the place. Saw files on return. Loan 57th check for lecture & visit.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1910

1910

March

- 26 - Returned all Jack's correspondence to Dad. Took a dinner at Engobys. Jack & Sam got together & played during dinner. Primary with sisters Paul & Nancy.
 - 27 - Went to Skilton Island and spent a hour a luncheon "Colonel's room" for \$500 in room, at Pichy Point.
 - 28 - at New Orleans. She goes to California.
- Jack went to New Orleans. She should be on the house.

April

- 1 - Peacock & a Mr Wood want me to try to recover it collect gold from some mining operations. Says some business of highwayman. Mr. G.
- 4 - Conference with Sam. Some interest in R.S.D.
R. H. Stocum of New Orleans says he had seen a R.S.D. wanted to buy on my behalf he says.
- 7 - Told Peacock of my improvement on his machine. In separate one I named with interest in his Co. & a salary of \$2500 a year just. Told Skilton Island in an hour went to his house.
Engaged Dad leave for Georgia.
- 8 - To & I saw "Sam says" today.
- 10 - Went to Dad to see Mary about money. He went to France now & I don't & didn't take the house.
- 11 - Installed Facsimile in "Chaucer's".
- 12 - Peacock planned we may get together on some machine matter.
Dad learned about the new Edison Peacock for Cilly.
- 13 - C. J. Field came to interview me in St. Paul Wis.
- 14 - Suspect says he is almost ready to talk R. T. L.
Barnes & others called & asked me to try up an amount of the mail spy in his with with a man for a letter. Sam says I know who

1910

April

- 15 - Sonel sorry into his new factory.
Property lost month in Klexon \$1000 cash & note \$3400
plus \$64⁰⁰ foreign.
- 16 - Conference & Relation morning meeting.
- 17 - To Latham school in Linn going to school to look at a house.
Jimmie W. to Mr. Pennin. Jimmie W. when able to go.
- 18 - Discovered Edwom Bollen has with Sargent (Field present).
Sargent returned.
- 19 - When came home from Wm Scott school Jim Selwinters attach.
Sargent says the five people say the D. man is also coming
attending. Sargent is in town for long in the P.L.
- 20 - Wm Scott school.
20 - Prev P.L. up to Weston North Co. by letter.
Worked at Al Mannum house at West End.
Old Man Gray, Shasta paid, called & granted loan on P.L.
by J. P. & W. W. 72-2000⁰⁰ for unknown next week.
- 21 - Frank Spier, Halcom \$250⁰⁰ to get married on
Wm & Wm had with Wm & Mrs G. L. Mannum to see home again.
Wm getting well.
- 22 - Secured about the Mannum in P.L. Quoted \$2500⁰⁰ for house
& row down & suggested P.L. made, Wm indicated.
- 23 - Rejected H. Russell Jones house, Bed, \$1200 for 6 years.
Morph Ferguson. Wm & Wm with met.
- 24 - Working
- 25 - Action wanted Wm & people to form the school, P.L.
Prev P.L. up to Linn with J. W. W.
- 27 - Latham called.
Person says to see Henry W. Saw on P.L.

1910.

April

- 28- Spent day in digging, water cycle type Klexon.
Ran. R+L to Gilchrist. Collected birds. May asked for proposition.
Klexon very much in evidence in woods on P. Bay.
- 29- Peleton back from Mexico.
Ed Spellman m, + Spawrence with him.
- 30- Slept all evening, paid \$400 bid at hotel. Baggage weighed
1200 pounds. Arrived at 2 + Klineal. Brown m, 23
Earney. Success down. May had pencil no had need ready.

May

- 1- Squaw Gull. at Real Park.
- 2- Peleton showed me some gold brought from Mexico.
- 3- Saw through a loan for \$750 to 200 today O.R.S. N. Bk.
- 4- Saw Chastrow on train in + Peleton prop. 1/2 with H.P.L. Co.
for \$1000 + Peleton all us data + men all state on Pan. S. L. Santa
Luis + small it.
Peleton anxious to have me attach the gold proposition.
- 5- ~~Got~~ 1/2 m on train. Talk on same conditions.
W. Allen Peleton called.
Shaw brought in Thompson + Thompson filters. + mounted pellets
doubtful. Said it would be for 50 described or up.
Chastrow + I talked in wagon.
- 6- Chastrow's says when I saw the pellets situation in shape he
will take 1/2 million in R+L.
Peleton pretty big pellets filter in after cup of ~~the~~ American news
or in whole his family so interested.
- 7- Thompson. Had me to visit in his new filter business in station.
for 1/2 sub in my pellets filter. All considered.
Surrey's dealer Pan. city papers in Klexon.

1910

May

- 20 - Explained Jacksonville to Capt. Baiter & Com. Kiecaid at Camp 10.
- 21 - Rpt. in Annapolis.
- 23 - On. Doctor at home when I arrived.
- 24 - Awarded certificate in Engine room Jacksonville Florida.
Jed. Parents of 11 Co. 3rd Mar. Bn. 8 1/2 m. for 2 yrs. song
40.00⁰⁰ sht. 1000.00 collected
J. Mills + 1183 Sigsbee saw dmn. of L. Alge. 1st. Mar. 10. today.
- 25 - J. Mills + Sus. Mills saw Pt. 2. dmn. 1st. Putnam st. Duvalville
through in the Parkland manager for dmn.
J. Mills + Sus. W. called + returned home to 1 am. got re-organized.
- 26 - Mills on team.
I bought a bike for Ross, 1 for Hal + wrapped for Jack for Wilson today.
To Henry Fred on each.
Announced dmn. to Mills + a friend.
Halley comes visible tonight. Boxer suit at home.
- 27 - Mum. Mills companion. Seen in the Pt. 2.
Saw Com. tail of all. Fine sight.
- 28 - Took Mills, Brian + dmn. in car just off 17 sleep. dmn. Pt. 2.
- 29 - 4 or 5 dmn. 1st. + friends of J. Mills at 5 p.m. Lake.
My decided to go ahead in Pt. 2.
- 30 - John. Currier from Annapolis to my 2nd 32nd.
- 31 - dmn. + Mills + dmn. at 10.00. P.T. Some on the 10.00.
will forward all the money necessary + dmn. to 5 p.m. Lake at 10.00.

1910

June
1-

In with Wills + m B. in Scatroom. Sees all 20 from R + L
Dunn + Johnson + Johnson, New Commonwealth, + named objects 10%
lost price.

Relief to seem with Wills + mentioned other people + adv. stand.

Gun mounted Peckham Co as long over a continuous log.

2 + 3 Wills went up to Cambridge. In Co. In conference on R + L

3- Went to + through Song Song with Tom + Chas Wills + set in
death chair.

Reminded them + O.N. R + L 3 was + left with.

2 + 3 Wills - + went to my.

Chas a Tom + got Chuck Lannes to show us things.

Spurr report in Chas Wills house

4. Bought the little Sacramento for W + L, Geo Wills
as a school for \$125.⁰⁰ from W. with an air bottle.

John Sacramento down to deal. Wills on train.

5- I saw emerald on R + L. Confirmed with Wills this day.

6- Geo Wills confirmed with Sean over in R + L.

Bought rail hip desk + chair -

Handled emerald with Geo + J B Wills today

W A Johnson called in Hunt's Scatology Camp.

Bought Hol + Canary.

7- Went down in to get some clothes for the Wills party.

Went up to Geo Wills house. Jaded clothes all evening.

Got into for \$1200 = in a mail by P.M. + a work spring + some.

Spurr was for ~~another~~ scissor to turn apples

8- Amador's. Color Wills + Geo Wills. + saw Burt
again. Inspected Sumner's Culler Park + near Washburn

Mac Hair went ~~me to~~ to Amador in 20 + 20 minutes.

1410

June

- 9- Bill Floyd received a Tech. for me from the Post Office. Sent me a copy.
Got new suits, R.P. & L. up to the trees.
Frank Parker of Pecos Co. went home with me to talk
Chelypterus sumneri.
- 10- Tom Parker to town.
Says he has no reservation in their business wants to
visit their factory. I pour up Tech. & Tom & try out
and run Co.
Gus Mills says new contract for 1000 birds to be made.
I called up Max Fox & learned all about it. Says they
want him as Pres & he wants me as ch. Secy.
Gus phoned Tom & I got Joseph Bassett Monday.
- 11 Spent forenoon putting up skins in basement.
Nan came out in PM.
Got some radio feed lines & sockets for radio shack.
Went to dinner as ch. Secy for Mills party, very good
except no good food.
- 12- Bran came down with haul for radio. Wrote in evening.
- 13- Gus Mills & I called on Sonny of the State Co. & arranged to
camp a car with R.P.S.
Went Princeton at 8 o'clock office & talked with production camp.
Hamilton, Jim & Phil. Worked for Guinness & I and in 2 hrs.
On way back broke down at Smith Creek.
- 14- Lunched with Sam Mills & the Browns.
- 18- Russell came home. Quite a hard conversation.
- 19- Got photographs from specimens of *S. commutator* & kids.
5 or 6 from P.S. at Mills this PM.

1910

June

- 20 - Went to Weston factory to discuss Frederick Vollmuth.
Visited Mrs (Dorothy) Wright
- 21 - Met Edw. Haultford in town.
Dinner with them with me tonight
- 22 - Ed Haultford says they would like to make some of my animals
Gus Wells father in law has spaces, called with Ashcroft
In Florida Ala. in cotton seed delusion
In acc surg Jones in impregnation class.
Frank Packer & associated spent night at Seal.
- 23 - Fred Mrs Haultford invites to get in on P. & L.
Crosby, Edmundie Johnston, Eddy & W.M. Humphreys
In submarine party.
- nt - Bill Lloyd Packer & Mrs W.M. met us at some place
After lunch all out in submarine
Cullipish = MacKear, Edmundie, Crosby, Lloyd,
Packer, W.M. & Warren.
Jarentica - Eddy, W.M., Elyson.
Vilpr = Mrs, Johnston. Fulton, Packer & Lloyd.
Find 2 lot papers & submuged to J.M.
Sinner: Capt. New & Mrs Worthington, Packer,
Crosby, Edmundie, Lloyd, MacKear,
Eddy, Elyson, Mrs, Warren, MacKear
W.M.
- I slept with Capt Worthington.

1960

June

25 - Again on Suits -

Chulupok = Pader, Mac Korr, Warner, Mac Swift, Malt

Taraulata = Dimudia, Sloyd, Johnson, Eddy.

Kipor = Crossan

HW Taylor 1200 yds - Photos -

Beled unless phone after lunch Olympia. OK.

Sumi M. Had. Mid - Dinner. Inspection re arm of car.

Super m. dock of Hafid.

26 - At arm of car all day again.

27 - Spent day in Wash DC -

HW Pader & Mac Swift at W. Raleigh.

Visited rumo & photo re planned wireless phone.

Then demonstrated by the examiner of Port. Office.

Saw guns, cables & re made at Kany yard.

John H. my

28 - Out to night + to deal

29 - Reception of Springs this PM. - Paulo Lawrence. Photos.

Had in Police about 1700 hrs.

July

2 - Kiker took photos of locomotor & horse -

3 - 1 very early 3 cars in passed had Klaxons.

Ben. R. O. S. at tail of bus line, respect.

Says will deal with me driver in 15th of week don't eat.

4 - HW says bounded off by Johnson in 15th round.

These had after 15th saw the junction -

1910

July

5- Dinn with Haufford & Edson Sat. & dem. R+S. to J.R. Endwood.
Also took Edson of dump for Torped. Haufford wants to ask about.
We discussed falling.

6- Wells & Haufford talked all way in on R+S.
Callington of Edson sitting with R & Edson with me & we talked
with Haufford to 12 min.

Callington told Haufford a lighter falling in his place.

Franklin Haufford agreed to four up all the money

needed to build a dam at the Torped. on 5/12 spent in result

7- Riven Endwood 2 miles to the E. Schmidt & I saw from the Raily for 1000.
Summulated workers from a local speaker to Haufford &
friends of my local through.

Edison Haufford will night get Edison & Britt. to do work for
Callington etc.

8- Mr. Diamond & I called on Edison. Haufford & Watson
with us there. Ben started was through factory.

Edison refused to allow rights in equine valley but closed me
& develop my self station & he would supply the factory for it.

10- Found Cliff from a car at the In car. Ben down.

11- Ed & Haufford about the automatic self station & he wants to
market it.

Finished with 200° E by an action done.

Jack climbed the second story today.

12- Visited Haufford factory & explained R+S.

Wald had a man who had a woman on down for me.

13- With Tom Hills of London to 15th for answer on R+S.

14- Had a day with Mr. Wald for R+S.

1910

July -

- 28 - Tom Wells says tomatoes will take $\frac{1}{2}$ in Pot. Sp. & 25 rows. Sp. in low Sunday
31 - After breakfast flowers from top of 1st & 2nd floor but under for
Pitt. 7 pm dinner & took gas home.

August

- 1 - worked on change of south -
John & I went to Florence for ride.
- 3 - Got up & some found me a water pump stand. Don't know how
got up. $\frac{1}{2}$ with pump right to R & L to Berg.
I liked the water pump better.
- 4 - Slept in B. Hall
- 5 - Immediately went speaker to Frank Packer & went on factory
talked with Bill Sharp. Pitt. & my.
- 6 - In my in Edgemoor Road.
Got up in a bulldog at 10⁰⁰ am for a hot day present.
34th moved today. These decorated for Lenten.
- 7 - Had to make with cremation stone -
I was finally to cremation field at Edgemoor. I thought better
up for too much work.
- 8 - Don't see my
Col. Packer had me to proceed on development an order & stop
around with Tom & John by page 257 & net.
Frank Packer called.
- 9 - Got B. 27th for small -
Major Sawyer shot today.
Col. H. W. News joined in Sept. next. Thanks for Dec. P. K. S.
- 11 - Saw Packer's page on education.
He fell and cracked up his ship.

1910

August

- 24- Interview with Brown and by Coogan -
Visited Edison. Brown & Weston with me. Talked submarine
problems with Edison & decided for Washington. Inj. at.
Ink Weston to ~~visit~~ Baltimore. & to Annapolis.
- 25- Visited Annapolis & Washington.
Miss Harr was with me to Wash. & to Health & Con's office.
Spent remainder PM with Coogan, Robinson & Weston.
Belmont & my.
Talked Submarine Battery (Edison)
- 26- Conference Ben Robinson.
We decided to set up with Holland Brothers & Edison started
in to make some sample cells for Govt. Test.
Dean Fahy Belmont communicated with me Edison.
Met Emmet Hall over with me to Sat. & to home.
- 27- Dad & Weston arrived NY. in Southampton. Took them
to Astor R-668-6670. Saw "Adeline Houston" & supper
after in my garden.
- 28- Dad & Weston & me to deal.
discussed Lake Submarine Box matter with Yorg. Scientist.
- 29- Dad & Weston to Edison Sat. & talk home.
- 30- Dad & Weston. Can't make Weston promise to make
Inventions for us. New home.
- 31- Dad, me & MWR & Westcott. Engaged home
on Museum dir. Q. 175. saw Jim Clearing, with poor my in 1911.

1910

September

- 1- Sounded with Spillman.
- 2- Merritt Anderson called x 4 usual time con.
Hired Ben Williams, chief furr, at \$20⁰⁰ wk. He started in tonight.
Mackie Wirt & Dean Madams X at Colony Hotel.
- 3- Pop. of Sabe dropped Parry Co. called to get data in Edison Building.
Ellyson called & curious for me to get Sabe Cr. Performed B 25⁰⁰
- 4- Visited Singson with Dad, Pison.
John Sw. & Jack & Sady Vernon Sumner & Solly for note.
Went along with Singson & Solly for some reason.
- 5- Drove Plester Papa Mamma, Manata, Sama, Peme, Hal, Bob &
5⁰⁰ & Madam in evening.
Started to party. No. 1 album. Picked 311 Photos.
Drove home; Madam acts queerly & I can't see for it. She is very
wonder to all that something has come between us. What it is or what
I can say. She has done all I can to make them complain &
happy & can't do any more than I can do. See or see later.
- 6- Drove Dad Mamma & my, Sunday eve welcome home. They left
for Mabel at 1¹⁵.
Saw Sachar & Bence in limited ways. New go sleeping room,
Suburban & Jack's & took them to Sachars. Sachar & Schlessen
decided make up samples & submit to Utah. OK. Doubted
Super. of Sleeping Co. Pop. of leg.
Went OK with Sunday glad. P & M departed.
- 7- Saw Jerry & Joyce (Pete) R & S.
Had hair discussed her future plans. He's in St. Sep. now.
Drove in a note to discover.
Saw Sachar & Bence. R & S song nicely.

1910

Sept 8

Went to Idreaston valley stop over at Pt S Co. of for morning back -
Knox says will take up Hill over day 1st
Mr. Fry, Jim Jameson or out to me & help him on detention.
Went down to V. Co. for lunch.

9- About take Short with to Person in red dress.

10- Started to Chicago with W. R. to Room of "Mascott".

11- Spent day in Chicago with W. R. & for her in 5th Form in
Liam to Sioux Falls 4th PM.

Left 4th PM. St. Ann. Ill. arrived 7th to Junction Wm. 1st 1st 1st

12- Spent day facing. Take photos. Sept 10th

Went on train Carl Vermilion & Susan Smith.

Took them to hotel (Susan side) so remained with them all night
for a Hotel Cinn. O. Called Carl's attention by phone. Chances to go.

13- Began to see Jeff in Dingle.

Went on train to Dayton J. C. Jenkins of York Pa. Dined in Dingle.

Am arrived my & W. R. to see for of my Sunday Co.

Went many men in my & Papa - Johnson, Fish, etc.

14- Went through H. Hart for law in near clothes & coffee machines.

Went via Johnson, Hill & steam lamp paper/paper etc at Brownell Hill.

Parton took me to Dayton.

All through Brown & Smith Car works.

Went via Johnson & Dayton Car & W. R. to Dingle, Fish,

Brownell, Parton & 6 men - Spent time in this land about

15- Through St. Paul & Dayton auto Co. & West Case, Dayton
for auto.

Saw a robin in my car.

1910

Sept
16-

In Regina with Mr. Allen, Bannock & St. A. H. S.

Fish came to Regina in less car.

In one car with Bannock, Allen, H. St. A. H. S. (at Regina)

D. B. Swallow (ex. Clarendon) - San. Mr. Bradley of J. L. L. L.

Mr. Gordon and (particular of automatic telephone system) & a

Mr. Johnson - through plane. Near the Simpson's of reg.

All left at 4 PM leaving me with Messrs. Gordon and

Johnson to go through with automatic system.

Left in reg. at 4:30 PM.

17- arrived home. G. M. & Mackie there with boys.

18- took boys for ride in launch at Estuary.

19- named (in St. Clarendon St.) to Mrs. 2078 & 2072 phone COT. 3925-6.

also have Room 415.

Person compares to 5 1/2 °C. inside.

Some but does up myself as per plan.

Some compared with limited maps re health of Klaxon.

20- got note for some from 4757. Not near Regina. Still discomf. of
of return. less & over.

Received \$2000 with C. T. G. by page; \$1000 + new note + return.

Did pay Person. also \$1000 he found me.

Car stuck in the mud (checked).

21- Mr. (James?) Columbus. Message had returned re Klaxon.

Went with a Mr. Brown to look at mine way to make turn.

22- from R. S. to Builders of Richard Co. Received.

Got same in last lesson.

Failed R. S. at limited maps - also Klaxon.

Into Marshall (Cunha), Mrs. Stinson (Mrs. Mabel & Clarendon).

1910

Sept

- 23- Saw Hamilton & Schmeiderly & with Mr. W. A. In each. G. E. -
Drove with Marshall, Van Plores, Van Plores, Van Numb &
Van Numb & Edson Sat & introduced them to Ed man.
Stopped in the Bullard's place in doings. Then & my.
- 24- Sent post. album at home - to 3 am.
- 25- Kim R. & J. K. (one of hills).
Sawed Machine & am with us.
- 26- Drove on carbon. with enough sample.
- 27- Called on Bossy CTC. & left to Brown. \$2000 = from tomorrow.
- 28- ~~Saw~~ Saw to Henry Schuyler to make samples Sep.
"It would be my desire to go with you on Saturday"
- 29- Selected letter to Burnhall & Sat. in J. M. L.
Drove with, Brewer, Watson & Edson Sat.
Amateur party.
- 30- Miss Penn with work for Hamiltons at U. N. Co. & about because Sep.
Negotiated \$2000 loan 4 am. CTC. P. P. C. C.
Spent night with Marshall party with 4 am. P. P. C. C.
- Oct 1- Arrived Van duke & Co. 3⁴⁵ am - 3 min killed & lunch arrived.
In West West P. C. Station at 1⁴⁵. Not in it. Got caught & taken
away with lamp & telegraph. Stopped here in 3⁴⁵. Drove here to dinner &
home in car.
2- Machine decided to leave & go to Hospital again but West school
was to stay
- 3- Succeeded with Sachar & discussed continuing to Co. getting
800 for Cleve and.
- 4- Drove see at Supr. Pittsburgh SS Co. -
To 5:30 pm for company with Burnhall & Weston & Saturday

1910

Oct.

- 5- Conference all day in my. Lecture Bromwell, Spencer, Eddy,
& Johnston on lung simulation. Bredt born to Eng + after
an hour session decided we wouldn't do anything.
- 6- Discussed Paper Jackson with Johnston.
I drew out a bulldozer sharp on an expert death machine
(for bones) + he asked me to develop it.
Took my
- 8- Pardon transfer down a major. Hunkel to Mica. It's my home now
- 10- Remind long term W.T. Co. 200th by with 3rd. by Post-3 Aug 261st cad.
Surg. tried out to plan Sat + advise as to work build + practice. It's
will raise the number of surgeons.
Rec'd the electrician Dr. Amelton for Emerson.
- 11- Experimenting in bird pups - to most worse.
- 14- Found Melospiza fully developed frots & Mouldeam. subadded.
looked on board, didn't like it. Held Cleary to Sablot +
dirt. Macdon to see Smith. Bennett's galen. - Remained in Summit.
- 15- Got Pissom + looked for house Summit. New home
- 16- In Summiters or Mouldeam. Lots of very tanks.
- 17- Machine left in good.
- 18- Milled my + 4 connects rod heavy near Kuyposh. Can load.
New in it. Got brought to bear down. Suppl. In my of
John Harrison. Back + worked on car nearby #4
connects rod or k 3 #5 am. (T.D. not to sea).
- 19- Got Kuyposh 7th am + drive through heavy fog to
Elizabeth. Pardon into garage + wash + dry.

1910

- Oct 21 - For George Williams Jr. today. (Clumpum)
22 - Took Ted & Sammie & suggested the Cornish House @ 150th ave.
24 - Discussed R.T.L. with Mr. Sam of Southglensman & Co.
29 - attended Condon meet at Breckman Park.

Nov.

- 6 - Worked on new Klarns for 1911.
7 - Dexam rammed & drilled gas lamp in car.
9 - White of Berkeley submitted his new list.
11 - Two cotton traps in Breckman car for Jim in front of Bradley.
Kurt & Paul would come in in the dark Jan.
14 - Took Kurt & Stephenson to Edison St. & took ride in Beach car.
Took all of my stuff to my mutation house & Sammie.
15 - Stephenson & I rode again in Beach car.
17 - Took Bramble & Eddie out to Edison & in order at Beach car.
Discovered Maxon Museum.
Took Alfred Sam in spin in his museum for 150th ave. - Nov 20th
19 - Party to see & ride in Edison Beach car, as Mr. D. was - Also Edith Field,
R.P. Brown, A. L. and Paul, Stanley Beach, Mrs. Anita & James Cook,
Bob Adams & Jimmie, Hans Kelly, G. Harold, & other new people.
Car started coming from & the party was off in north of the gate.
20 - Found beach car in its first large room.
22 - Naval attaché of Brazil called re Ed. Beach in Salt.
Took Beach car for room. Checked out of Salt already.
Compared with Jan.
23 - Two Brazilian attachés & Mr. Charles R.P. Miss B.P. Co. -
Peter Maxon in Columbia for D.H. Alcock. He will photograph
the same way effect in flame.

1910

December

- 9- Took Mary Jackson Ferguson, Mrs. Clegg & her box on Sam Newland to Edoms & returned to Wash. - Radio Beach Car. New Mount P.P.R. Station 12¹⁵ m.n. to Washington.
- 10- Wash. Mary J.F. - Capt. Willard.
Took plants in gun shop. 12" x 8" x 8" gun lining.
- 11- Back to my. & home. Moulded pictures in album.
- 14- Took Mrs. O'Brien Land & Gorman to see J.F. -
Put in long line in alley factory.
Came Mr. Dean to Dayton.
- 15- Took a Beach car to Clegg in Dayton. To day
to see Edmund Hall
Left in car
- 16- Spent day with Will Simpson on his house & down town.
Near the Hunt with trail, in Bank (Swamp)
All through the land plant with Willy's secretary
- 17- Summerville. Rem. to go to Willy's & Kinney &
clerk. - On land plant, all pleased
Willy's took us to Simpson's house in his auto
- 18- Auction conference with Gandy & Kinney & St.nelly at
10% selling price, minimum \$300 a year, if they can save rights
- 19- Back home. Took Ralph Hunt Kosi Jar & plant.
- 20- Saw Ed. Perry & St. Butler. who discussed the conference
I'm down in up with them in Ed. Butt. in Sals.
I decided for Washington to see Com.
Attended lecture at Ed. Butt. by Holland in Ed. Butt
to New York, Wash. D.C.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1911

7911

1911

January

1- Very soon started her lecture.

With Reuel on Lawrence, Hopkins & Schmid X Rays.

Partly plants in album & captions.

2- With her Selplium home. 7

2 worked to all day on phone

3- With & Wilburton & camped with her on locomotives.

Blauchard of Jeffrey Wey Co with us & all submit samples.

With local State District saw Anne act. - Arden

With & Phila. Dupuis & Ed.

4- Visited all auto city with Bill of Brown pass on letters

of 1/2 hr in day. in money.

Auto show with Vermont

5- People (part of) order with Ed. Feb with me.

& talked locomotives with her & explained our design

problem success.

6- Busy preparing on submarine Billings & subcommittee & Feb.

Billings, Wm. has arranged electric power & wants to

use Ed. & Bill.

8- Busy in sd. Bill. in sets all day.

9- Started Feb 5-19 design Sub. Cell. Planned.

10- Remind with Wilburton. First by Peggy 2:30 & run 3:30 with

3 min. Phil. endorsement

Auto show.

11- S. E. dinner Auto Club of America.

With Fran of Fran & Paul's Group photos.

12- Conference Feb on Sub. Bill.

Spent P.M. in Auto show

Warned H. Peterson against using equality of dues contribution

January

- 13 - Kinsey on 11³⁰ and found tooth. Says they want R+L.
Willis returns next week + will settle in either.
Worked in Sub. battery until late tonight.
- 14 - Went on to Columbus. Conference with Board to.
John Pender + Bailey to Edison Lab.
Edison told me to file patents in Submarine Battery Staff.
Mr. Samuel said that to keep to keep 1/2 set in need for 8 mos.
- 15 - Lawrence used new needle successfully in approx-
dicates operation.
I tried him to take part to see if he will do in my
family per in 2 years. etc.
- 16 - Col Bailey called to ask me to join his elec. co. Co.
- 17 - Put up Bailey Elec. to soon -
Ralph Hall at dinner with me
Went to auto show with Miller, Edison's son in law.
- 18 - Extended with C.T. Co. by new with 62.00 + cash in difference -
Man named Russell uses balls which fly against
diaphragm in lamp. Saw him at S.
- 19 - Mr. Edison began to go to factory for Hall on Battery.
Mr. Bailey Elec. to Samuel in 500 shares.
Samuel has no money.
Concurred the idea of making Hall from an equator battery Co -
Kramer St. St. Bldg. 215 Broadway.
- 20 - ~~Went~~ Willis has moved to J. Ed. no company.
- 21 - Electric too slow so will abandon the idea.
Edison applauded me + would permit + assist in my
last experiment to which I may + may refer to show
inclusion of R+L + sub ballants.

1911.

January

- 21- Haidenburgh, Ross & Scotty CTOs called + I showed them through Substation.
- 22- Col Bailey phoned he has made financial arrangements with Stromman, may + Ralph build diesel home.
Working on writing Sub batteries
- 23- Talked with Edson at Orange on writing Sub cells.
- 25- Jan + I saw hemikentographs for first time each.
- 26- discussion Pearson, Social Security in my office in patient's office Pearson 1/4 rate in my USA Submarine battery sales for \$14,000.
- 27- In Feb in Orange + got signatures of Jan to some moral matters.
Conference with Hix + Co in an on Sub batteries
Josh or wants Edson battery for signature. Had him to swim under the Jones house - see back to him.
- 28- Conference with Brooks re admiring Luchonmeter.
- 29- Worked all day on horns.
- 30- Jan sick at home.
Annapolis with Bailey, Sediments (Vogel) + Kump to pay serv + don + 170th 1st Feb, Rem and Nichol.
- 31- Jimmy designs your calls at Sub.
Bailey had camp tonight.

1941

February

1 - In car to Edison Sub.

Communipaw Explosion. 35 tons dynamite, many killed & hurt.
Interviewed Person & Feb. at Sub & showed him things.

2 - Smeched with Geo. Corbett, & proposed he lead me 20,000 ft
2 yrs @ 6% with 100% sth as collateral & option for amount in
1/4 int. in letting light. Will think over.

3 - John Wood & trip to Edison Sub & returned trip - Person & total.
discussed Sub falling -

4 - Small proposed terms to Russell to make his loan -

6 - Impressed Beach & Camerunas about car.
At Edison Sub & into car for rd. in Beach Car.
Buy on Sub falling design.

7 - Gordon at South with Simon.

I tested proton type & larger type dynamites.

Suggested to Gordon & Humphreys Simon of Small redoubt.
Dins cannot be so. yard, had to make beds & take later train

8 - Gordon submitted sample Simon -

Am. Vascular Dept. of Boston. Mary called (naval attaché) - & I
explained Ed. Sub. Path.

Bronson of Cotton Hammurbi called with 100 lbs dynamite for
Columbia in electric car explosion.

Meeting at 10:15 at Persons this evening. I remained.

9. Interviewed Vassiloff to Feb. & showed him things.

10 - Turned down Col. Bailey car prop. He 20,000 ft proposed.

Person of Jeffrey Vassiloff called & talked elec. dynamite.

McCarthy & friend called - on same mission.

W.P. Sackler dinner with me & says he will put out press item.

1911.

February

- 11- Edison, Maxon, Warr & Francis inside.
Crawley, USM, called on Sat. Mar Sat. etc.
- 12- Received summaries all day: Semmes, gun report, Mr. Sanghates,
communications, super vision etc.
- 13- Fisher & Ed. Sat. met Sat. Compared with report of
Linton battery. Will require more money, he can take \$8000 approx.
- 16- Ed. & Maxon in Edison & Sat. Mr. Kelson called.
Dined with Mrs. Warr & Mr. Clark.
Went to Maxon's home in Lumbert (Bellevue).
Prof. Hays called.
- 17- St. On. P. Edison, Stationary at office on evening.
Wrote data toward Italy.
- 18- returned data to Edison.
- 19- Busy in report on operating costs of auto in Edison.
- 20- S.C. Schaffner called.
- 21- Fisher, P.S. Jones & Lancelotti called. They want Maxon
to combine with USHaps.
- 22- Busy in Sat. date.
- 23- Conference with Stahl, Warr & in Lumbert.
- 24- Edison's Selmer in Edison day. Planned a silver dollar
on loan to Philadelphia Patent Assn.
Busy in selling Sat. failures & foreign names.
- 25- Bishop Brown & May in town.
Attempted Norton Brown's sum.
Hays called.
- 27- Warr & Kelson in with Maxon to see the SVB report on
in Lumbert.

1911

July

- 26- Saw Amy, Courtney, Todd & - or Ben Sawyer.
Sold 2-132 & 2-134 square sets to J. H. J. radio.
Got order on 400 gm gun firing battery + magazine battery.
Rode with Jeff.
Saw Glenn Callan at theater & saw K. Willard with him.

March

- 1- Back home -
Leaving 2 Pass called in letter in Ed Suit Pratt.
- 2- George Musson work called this evening.
Conferred with J. H. on summer subjects & he selected model
to be made in battery charger.
- 3- Jones from contact forwarded in signature
book as discussed. (gun factory (Edson))
I find him 4 in in letter by J. H. & Brown. - all on record.
Paid Baum 500¢.
- 4- Talked with 4 associates of M. K. in or in technician.
- 6- J. H. called by J. H. & J. H. on letter in Sat.
Made explosion tests in red cells -
discussed Jones contact with J. H.
Saw Purson & J. H. in J. H. factory in Jones & J. H. contact.
- 7- Talked Blanchard of J. H. J. H. & J. H. & talked
with J. H. in cars.
He saw home with next dinner.
- 8- Signed Purson & Jones contact.
Dinner with J. H. & J. H. & head records of
Norden's work.

1911

March

9 - Dr. Feb. Experimented in water tiep near
also in super-dry glasses the form by platinum
was heated by battery obj. - covered.
Postmill called with orders for amalgamizing sheet
with mercury.

10 - Sat in PM -

Mrs Smith Mrs Wadsworth & Secius out to Orange &
showed them through, Fed them & they ate.

Worked with 4th cell in gas traps & explosions. Mr. Sulp.

11 - Jm. 5th leave to Summit. Sulp. & Kelly on 10th

Jm. Young, Nordea, Mrs. Alida & Ed. Feb. 1

Labor to Sulp. & train. Very sorry for Edison.

13 - Ponce Ford called at Sat & took him around but not
through Battery Wks.

Asked him if he would go to work for me. Yes. However a
man I liked.

14 - Started new design of battery case & separator plates.

Spent with Ricketta on June's *Spizella* Edison.

San Wks still hanging as yet.

Bought water meter for fuel oil tanks for \$15.⁰⁰

16 - Dr. Sulp. on Edison runs in Ricketta.

Bran wanted some money. N.D.

San Jacksonites at New York.

Dined with Henderson on train.

17 - Wgh. Bonbrance called & drove with him at Sat & 2nd day

on San Francisco fallows.

Put out SAT for OK in mine, in Ricketta. Dr. 1/2 over road
about 10th & 10th.

1911
March

- 18- Jested camp Alaxon with long haul -
Drove in P.M. - Boring done all by hand this P.M.
- 19- Went to work Sat 9th to conduct tests on c/c. devices.
- 20- Conference with Beach on car collection & multiple unit
conducted in Luscar. - Studied Hession at work in them
- 21- Busy in multiple unit content
- 22- Jested -
- 23- Went to John H. Camp & Bill Slawson & work occupied at day
to work at Alton tonight.
- 24- Jested camp Alaxon -
Began ready for sub cell - also separator.
- 25- Checked up in work at Ed Sat. Busy at Smiths.
- 26- Hutton Maxim Cuplet Widdorf. B. K. M. -
Chas H. Holms of Paris Utah with many others
- 28- Drove Encampment Bellanca & Ed Sat.
Drove with Hession today. Hession.
- 29- My vanes slumbe at Ed Sat nearly completion & I
will soon have to put in the pit for a long haul.
- 30- Ed camp the day at Co. & put a day with me. I
filled them in sub. bats + 10% dust & etc. etc. -
A sign was with 1/2 liter - 110th full for at 2 hr. 72th
5th + 10th - 135th
5th + 10th - 121th
- Maint 192 - a & with 14-18' tubes for Russian small sub.
Also ~~with~~ 2400 10th battery of 2 hr rate for large boat 60.5' long
Mikhamo. Remount down.
- 31- Jested pulleys for the 3 Co. & prepared to start program
in American for meeting tomorrow at Alton Sat.

1911
March

- 31- Located my headquarters in Ballou Bldg. old Supp. Room
I had it equipped.
Took out my papers & described to Elc. Board Co.
Commenced to copy Bergmann for selling Soc. tickets to State.

April

- 1- returned home for big Klaxon.
Succeeded with each & a lot of newspaper men at Buffalo.
Took Klaxon back later from my office with me. Will give
me all the room I want for my use. Frank Smith died today.
- 3- arranged to move of files & address to City. Worked a
day at Buff for Soc. or Best files.
Frank Smith died yesterday.
- 4- Dr. my in care for work of letters to Frank & take to Edson.
- 5- Day for Soc.
- 6- Took "Extraordinary" proposition up to Clark. Liked it.
- 7- In reg. with Gillette with Col. Long.
- 8- Signed up my Soc. at Edson.
Took a statement from Bullock of Hamiltons -
Took load of mail to Soc.
Rosa Smith hands with Edson.
- 9- Photographed same -
Wrote letter in Peace Camp to Sunday Expr.
- 11- Got Soc. quit.
Took Murray & son to see M. E. & get the French Agency of
Ballou for us. Murray is disgusted.
- 12- Hudson River phone invitation. Took to me to a crowd
largest Unconquered Soc. on 27th.
Prepared small Edson Cell with mercury amalgam in plates.

1941

April

- 13- All rigged up in Sat. & started exploring by car on Sat.
Forking in a house.
- 14- Took some 8x10 photos of big cell.
- 15- Brew hole in cell of big cell.
- 17- Fr Sat - Fixed up car
Fixed up Van, Naps House, Hutton Park, Am. outside.
- 18- Rented Van, Naps house \$175⁰⁰ w/ 100. in 6 mos.
Sampled Sam. of Williams & down Adams car.
Packed in Sn. Drap. for packers.
- 19- Frank Chausler asked me to arrange a supply of water
business. Put them up & for writing.
- 20- Fixed \$100 by red wood gas for water service for
Sat. all day.
- 21- Got \$1000 for S.W.G. - for City
Took day adv. with Horace Anderson. map from me.
Carl Hunt for maps. Northern dist. in app. production operation.
- 22- Frank & Ken took called & Spear & Jones in Sat. We
may take up LaCumbin, deaf machine co.
Took of press up to our support work.
- 23- Signed lease Van Naps house. 125⁰⁰ month
Fr Sat (Sunday) arrive home. Car ready to move
w/ - Fr Sat & office.
- 25- Moved from Summit to San Bern. apt. 302.
- 26- Fr Sat & back to City
- 27- Sold Elc Boarder - 576 A Esq. cell having 14-1/2"
with problems & formal sampled by July 1st 1941
But hardware can be used started in ability to.

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April -

- 28 - Slept in room. At home, Brown & I started to Rodentium with Knudoff.
- 29 - Through Knudoff's place & campfire in Rodentium. In my

May

- 1 - Moved out to Van Ness place, Hill in Park, Willard gr.
- 2 - Sat all day to 11³⁰ PM.
- 3 - NY - Orange - Sat all day to 1³⁰ AM
- 4 - Put some semi replace combinas into type's cell & expected without bulging.com. Worked to 12³⁰ AM
- 5 - Sat all day to 2³⁰ AM
- 9 - Talked with Frank Chaulius re organization of query data
- 11 - Experimented with oxidized plates in battery. Brown & I started machine to read some the cell sp. 2. Brown & I started - ran then data & plates
- 12 - Knudoff came over for me around 10 in beds.
- 13 - Brown & I re-procedure of dust. Brown says storm then works. Frank Paider don't want to read machine. I've had a idea of machine.
- 15 - Simulation of Simplex cell & Jax
- 16 - Edison spent the evening with me to 12³⁰ AM at Sat.
- 19 - Now in hot water piping off the over the house in night but don't occupy in humidity. It is 0³⁰ AM
- 20 - Explained nature of simplex gas to Brown & I.
- 21 - To Sat (Sunday) Mrs. Brown came in & had a long talk. With Mrs. Mrs. E. & Mrs. Miller in ride in Washington
- 22 - Explained gas process to Brown & I. In detail.
- 24 - With & Brown & I. then plant & talked about & lecture

1911.

May

- 25 - Jack fell out of dining room window - without much.
26 - Moved office premises out from rear to my lot.
Gradually making repairs rear & front veranda & Jack
28 - Edgan & Lee Boat (5 wks) out. Took to Fall Home
item & lot of discussing railway matters. Fall with them &
William W. Rich & J. W. Foxford.
29 - Signed contracts with Spaulding Carlson in Providence.
Hudson remains occupied by S.C.T.C.
31 - 10th Anniversary on wedding.
Owen J. Cole & I had dinner w/ Luke & girls in dinner.
Took photos & decorated table
S.W. in Washington

June -

- 1 - Discussed taking with Johnson Country & away. also with
Ordinance people - Pitt & my Country and granite.
2 - Discussed advisability of Phary Country transferred.
Started Hudson N.Y. in Providence to make in deep relations.
Took Fall in an auto & late tonight
4 - Took 2nd pictures of grounds.
S.W. in Ballroom Amalopolis Wash.
5 - To Amalopolis - talked with Capt. Bailliff.
Newspapers in Ballroom in Wash. & Commission James &
started Country transfer, all rollers. Pitt change.
6 - Conference with Maynard, Edgan & I re. Balling
9 - Fall saw Program call & met in Sat. cells closed
10 - Examination by some of Home & Miller's copies
Took some photos of lightings
11 - Curator by the office. Survey taken. Shaded Corners & Cellar (Hudson)

1911
June

- 12- Wm called me. I ³⁰ High tension cannot be used circuit
mitted bath room fixtures. Spelled search in attic &
chopped wall down & lowered. On fire inside.
Capt from of Swedish Regt, called re battery for mine.
- 16- Carl Nungmann around 11:45 AM. 6 AM. Not him.
- 17- Took dog in Van. 5.00 in the Sat.
- 18- Took with Septuom, many Carl M. - Had, Rose &
Wm & dumb. 5.00 in the Sat. in the Sat. 5.00 &
took photos.
- 19- Hunting through the 4 (C-14) cells samples pulled back.
- 23- Took call to Mrs. Sander to see Eric Bortev.
New & Wood Spear.
Dined Edgari's house & took back my
- 26- Bought V. Bailey Electric for \$100.00 minus battery
- 27- Shined car. Ben. Cranauer. New for battery today.
Equip. for battery & dim home.
- 28- Signed contract to supply 120 walt. TX battery &
many ordnance (8 13-2 cells each) for \$66.00¹⁰⁰
- 30- Borrowed 25.00 - 4 Mr. C. I. Co.

July

- 1- C-14 cell weighs 30 lbs. July.
- 2- Drove from 5-12. Shined 4.13 abt 10:00 am. etc.
- 3- Shot for weeks near my house.
- 5- Arr. Jan. with my gun. office & return. Shipped by
C. I. Co. in return & took them in.
Jan. talked with JPM Jr. about funds. Edgari & Bortev. they
were called for gun.

1911
July

- 6 - Mr. Sam Esau spent most of day in Sub. looking for C¹ cells.
John Jan. for ride to Point Barlow. Sam + return this evening.
- 7 - C¹ cells about ready to go up to beach.
John Jan. to Olympic Park + Electric Park. Keweenaw
to major (from) 1:15 PM. South + Fin. started up point,
formation in the C¹ + missed coast + John Jan. takes
turns 2 am.
- 8 - I saw Maurice Fox to Russia today to Submarines.
The installation of C¹ cells in 3 Russian small
submarines.
- 9 - Conrad Ellcott. aurum take up into Can. Contactor. I
compared with Arnold.
left in afternoon
- 10 - Made up excellent leaf auct. at Stanley Carlson.
- 11 - At Schmeledy's quiet. JCCs in sack on table. ^{to 2000}
In van + 2500 in World, mainly salt-pit sample
impure in candida subtracis. Photo of C¹ cells.
- 13 - Mr. Miss Maxon, Mr. Miss Cooper (ex. sub. car) + Miss
Hyde 2-5.
- 16 - Sam + I sat with Sue + the family + photographed worms
of their party. Took some suit pictures.
- 20 - Carl Mungomery suit worn.
- 21 - Harry + I rode with Fluke separation in train + saw
note in note later held by postman.
- 22 - all day still visit in Fluke separation job.
- 23 - Sat. In 10³⁰ am + 1³⁰ ride, Sat. J + home 3³⁰ am. 442
- 24 - Sat. 4 am up 9 am, all day + to 3³⁰ am 25th in separation.
- 25 - Sat. in E. worked all day + to 4 am 26th

1911

July
20-

Microplitis leproreus for all day in flake -
27- Cannot catch *Cardinalis* in cove + radical puddles
for flake separation.

28- Inspected Sanson's factory + to Alameda works.
Worked all night in separation flake. No *S. Malin* seen at night.

29- Up to Mole pass + back + 1st. for separation in 2 hrs.
Map 11⁰⁰ 1 on Mole's bed in Sbrary, had leucant found
Mole No 2 was seen soon, in separation.

2nd trap 4⁰⁰ 6⁰⁰; dinner + bed 11 PM. got finished.

30- Separator to 10. Bed to 10⁰⁰

31- Re-designed separator.

From truck to pump for marks tonight

August

1- Dump 5 lbs out flake of which 2 oz is *S. leproreus*. Clean 5 oz
chemical washed flake, got 53 oz, flake, of which only
2 oz was clean. Record got.
Wm. J. Lee of Kay's report. Spent PM. with son.
Mole in way to Europe. Left lat 11 PM. Set table lunch
pleasure tomorrow.

2- Onceptor. Chased Edson to Mountain + saw him abroad.

3- Saw Edson a radio message.

4- Worked out machinery of sprayer G. H. Miller for cove, to
replace sprayers.

5- Finished up new large separator -

6- Bank day. 35 years.

John West, Russ, Hale, Jack, Bert, Hal Pillsbury, Walter
G. H. Parsons. Maxim aboard.

1911.

August

- 6 - All hands had nice swim from Pavilion
Saw Maxim Calton & went up the lake with him &
my some people.
Off for Rochester.
- 7 - Isolated new deep nest. Cuck in series makes noise &
nearly continuous rumour. Discontinue, in each.
Back to my.
- 8 - Benny & Harold kind of down with me.
Mrs Jessie Smith arrived & X Lense.
- 9 - Small wants sell freight pass to Mummy \$100.00 = 17
which wants to go to S. M. Co. & 1st Regt. Small town.
Nothing done in it.
- 10 - John & Perry, West, Carl, Harold K. & Mrs Smith &
Cora Island.
- 11 - Mrs S & Carl spend day in my.
In talked coal lands in W. Part 11th
- 12 - Saw Harold K to Fulton in my.
John & day photo by Ted in my Court Suit
- 13 - (Sunday) - John & Perry & Mrs S & kids.
- 14 - Moved large blocks separation to falling woods.
Talked with Paul in person right in (see impression with
31 day.) S. M. Co. is serious talk on my & John for end of
pay small Regt & me a copy of arrangement with Mum &
Mrs Smith. S. M. Co. make a my. party.
- 17 - Benny all day with S-19 cell design
- 18 - Mrs S & Carl left tonight
- 20 - Came photo of photo for in Court Suit, big camera.
John & Perry (4th) around Pavilion.

1941

August

- 22- Inspected Rodent Indicator in Mount Cleopatra "Chancellor"
- 23- Inspect East Warren non. Valtipetes. Negro Linn.
- 24- "
- 25- Prepared common German sub. cells Pip & City Brother data of pm from aug. worked to 4 am
- 26- Warren with brush. with data
- 27- Spent day sorting photos in album
- 28- Spent day near Soudan with Red Seal fossils (eggs) + left Pip's + curves.
- 31- decided to separate 5000 sub. cells into two halves to preserve clarity at high rates by sub. separator worked to 2³⁰ AM

Sept

- 1- Fry called the C. Cells show 380 at 2 km rate.
- 3- Played tennis a lot. Best game 3 sets.
- 4- Some took bunch of photos of me at Sub
- 6- Myself and Soudan plant to Andrew McKeown for Ed
- Offed him 1/4 int. in powder from the #5000
- 7- Ed Bell came out with the walls. to see R.D.
- 9- Dr. Rodman ^{Buffalo} tonight
- 10- Harold from team of Rochester joined to Buffalo with me We fixed up telescope at Soudan ship & went for ride in his speed boat.
- 11- Dr. J.C. factory Rodman + 5000 in deffam.
- 12- New York + Ellicott at Waldorf + discussed an emission
- 13- Comparison for album at Soudan, some Klenow at Soudan work (on ship) Klenow, etc.

1911

October

- 17- Bill came out with Allen & Rt S. Bean had postpaid full of papers & done work.
- 18- Sullivant Co. Nur. Stearns (Miss Douglas or Landa) home & they small spores for Amelanchier.
Bill pinned labels handed with track & Bean with his compliments. They mail Bean 20 culms & a stem.
- 19- Mumby came out & after that he found the way we arranged for him to transport Jar in Europe.
(Bill & I was deal with Bean so made him prop. & deal separately in Rt S.
- 20- Write a N. Journal letters now.
- 21- First a N. Journal ad appeared today. Jar & exp. plan
- 22- Bill discussed Rt S. & Jar via a letter to gen.
& discussed until 10:30 P.M.
- 23- Genl. unless help inspection, Paulson, called & was slum thru.
Nur. Stearns with Sullivan, Pres. Hal & Went at depot & William.
- 25- Signed lease of St. Jn 1500 year for year.
of Washington.
- 26- Attended dept. of Amelanchier & radix, in brook D.C.
& came back.
- 27- Jar asked me to write for some part of recombination
relating file work or against him.
- 28th Mumby & Jar discussed frag. specimen. Boltz don
to Washington.
- 29- Inspection left around Stony wastelaps and return
in "Baxter" stopped at Washington Pa. Saw Winn

1911

Return

- 20-11 Murret & Edson & I camped on European Pathway Salivation
occurrence Murret's Landing.
Salim of Ponta, Nulor of Shiping + auth of Selam,
Ulchuanan Wm. called + brought with Edson Salt Cells.
- 21- Marshall & Selam & my Aunt's Winters called + slown through
for Syax Clubs + mention Wm. Murr omu Ump.
Cudlow with Haheduan Jax -

Monday

- 1- Moved to 24 High St.
Planned Paul & Laura's time to take out P&S + to graduate +
sell in 20% com. basis. Warranted 50% low in prod.
- 2- Took to Dunker's will to see how pass & sea -
just this season, the all time & these Cousins in San Pedro
B&B P&S, Jim Forward, Wm. Forward, Albert & J. Pina arrow.
Murret's letter. Edson & my mother + my million's car.
- 3- Jax hit in game had disappeared + we in house & Murret's
Murret at 11 + did not call code in game. Scattered out
situation of Murret's letter. Jax & Edson's letter
Murret still missing. Probably in an open smoke
Murret's letter also disappeared.
- 4- Game appeared. Said he'd been in Boston with my mother's
Siedler's letter 5 + 6 to 2 + 9 journal
- 5- Write ad in Se. Am. + other in Jax's Press
- 6- Building down from one of our four sections. Murret asked
Murret's letter + Murret's letter. Spent most day
writing ads.

19-11-

Wilmington

- 7- Busy planning in recess of Betty Salts.
For Jimmy on with 3 lawn mowers & designed.
falling power
Mumukh at lunch with me.
- 8- Busy with Jax in a court. Went to 2nd am.
9. Wanda brought Mr St. Paulmann, St. Blakely & St. Smith
Wrote with 3 am
- 11- "Maish called & Jax called me into conference -
After Maish met he told me to write me the list
Chad's top 4 personal representatives & representatives that
he is getting old & wants me to prepare to split with his
sons Mr. & Mrs. Jax's old. "Big Honor"
Wrote to 1 am.
- 12- Wrote 20.000 words today.
- 13- Wrote with Jax until 10th & took lunch home.
Paid & dictated with phone until 2 am.
- 14- 800th about 1200th of Still last month & empty
Ordered 3000 representatives of a 20000000000.
For tomorrow booklet for hand lighting.
- 15- 11:00 am in a bus & took 50000 Jax's money
- 15- Eggs in the bus. Picked up balloons & elec lamp.
- 19- Wrote all day to 11th 10th.
- 20- Passed to school today at
St. Paulmann Morgan School.
- 21- Picked home in Park for home being dramatized
- 26- Jax Mallory & Jax's for a 10000000000
Came to in all.

1944

November

- 27- In Durgo's office - Jar, Melroy, me & warrent Paul Ed.
" Paul allows office to Edm. Cook who wants
to keep Sub Cells & specify in new books.
Visited Real Edm. Swearing, W. Stoklaus.
Called on Jack, Hines & Andreasko aus.
Dinner with Edm & Mrs. Swamy.
Then with Jack & Wren & Travis, Navy Jp.
~~Hines~~ saw a double batch of toilet tanks. Hines -
28- Palmer, Appunity with Myr & Ralph C. called & I went out
to Edm. We discussed election tax cuts.
Worked on d.t.N. ad. to 1:30.
29- Milson & Se. Edm. - called on ads.
Cmet Mrs. Stearns, Capt & Mrs. Wallace, Manfor
Murray, Leo Langston & wife of Sunday for
Spain Kay, ~~box~~ or George. - solidated.
Purdie called & Jar suggested limit support to him.
30- Worked on letter #7 d.t.N. of
write to 1 am.

December

- 1- Had long talk with Chas. Edson & admed Amos
to Corcoran.
Dinner to Wm. Jacobs with Jack Gordon.
4- Jar smu sub w. photo.
5- USN Jp. Specialist Chas. arrived in command of Com. Crofton.
Dinner by Jar & to Murray. I returned to 12th.
New memory pictures. Bunker's Nest in yard.
Photo by factory lunch, square George.

-1911-

JTC

- 6 - Papers full of yesterday's visit
worked to 3³⁰ on all items with ledger & equation.
- 7 - BZ man called & talked lease liability.
- 8 - Escorted A. G. M. members to Sat. School & calculated them according plan of their annual dues am't & latter's policies.
- 9 - Washor my son called. Gave lease. Poling says all items should be kept. Spent PM with him & introduced to J. H. Minton to W²⁰ PM. Worked to 2 am.
Recorded votes finally.
- 12 - Bill called to take R & S. again.
- 13 - Talked letters of inquiry with Fisher & Bor. in ref.
- 14 - Edgan filed P. O. R. Spent day. Talked with J. H. Minton contact with Elph's Co.
- 15 - Chas. Croam & Edgan spent previous in order. Spent & decided to work in w/ with Ed. B. & J. H. Edgan. Worked to 3 am.
- 17 - J. H. & I did plumbing in park of new ice house. J. H. house & home of Ed. Minton.
Barn was into get done for wife. See M. & B. P. M. P.
- 16 - Spent legal paper Muller, Swr & McClean. P. O. R.
- 18 - Equalizing motor cycle (Wander) with motor of J. H. Minton. Went up with J. H. to look at Bankers & W. M. Minton & went out. Then J. H. came to my house & remained until W²⁰ talked business.
- 19 - Work on tally calls - Besmuth & Z.
- 20 - Took Hal of P. O. R. through & to & talked with J. H. on tallies in case of conclusions - March 15th. #11 1078

1911

52c

- 21- Jackson Hill Co called + we discussed battery.
Did much help in all we can if we help us we
can't tie up in contract. It looked like with me.
- 22- H. Wheel of S. H. of pr + discussed electric lamps +
lights in light house + decided with in of battery.
I am troubled with the same order to buy.
Planned information in sec. 2 us to 2000 by P.P.R.-
23- Busy with my job in report in cells all day.
- 24- With a Mr. J. letter.
- 25- Spent day playing with Tom Brooks + railway.
Hans in my study.
- 26- Got Xmas cards. 3 letters for card.
Found W.M. Ballin's has been published with incorrect
data. Ballin's all to be destroyed. Mr. my work.
- 27- Forwarded a N. letter No. 12.
- 28- Man from Birmingham Engine Co called re
house in going. Many would not to represent
them in many sales.
Film for car works.
Letter of John C. to write us to pay part of money
Paul house but writing that.
Discussed Ender + Paul's ~~and~~ then for instructions re
money cells + called Hume's part was not satisfied.
- 29- Ed. with Sec. P. Co asked me to write a letter
in Ballin's in English Sals.
Reference to a day in 1 + mistakes in difference
in letter + for my conclusion.

1911

520

30-

New York or Wash Club on Pt S.

Spears claim. Wanted inclusion in Smt Halling in
England & Russia. Promised to cooperate
but couldn't for some reason.

Included with story & saw Nordica.

John C. Tomlinson called & dined with us.

He told me of custom for but not for what would seem
to finance them.

31-

See summary in album diary.

" as much as it is nearly 12. 18:30 PM

Got up back on the floor. I did not require as to
advancement. I am so excited here, and
next to the greatest living musician and after a
stop with his stars when he passes away.

Billings put me ahead of me and what I
considered a triumph at advancement blind me.

Henry Gray says up to us "Sacrificing to
work. God is in the end."

Was surprised at 17th with a split in the back. First
for some 1201 with arms open in the air.
Awakened blind & in saw New Year in.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1912

1912.

January

- 1- Kissed Hal Happy New Year at 12.
Wrote Myrtle and Doug Wren Beckward (2 m J-)
Jar writes you to come on to work Beach Cars.
Pursue on Boarding matters.
- 2- Dent came out + saw Jar about Beach Cars.
- 3- Recd order for 3 batteries of 192 cells C-14 from
Elec Power Co. Delivered May 1st June 1st + July 1st 12.
Reviewed my jar engine set / station to McCannell.
- 4- Part Beach in touch with Jerry.
Jar went to Chicago to attend Presbyterian August.
Small light equip. Ford cars with Klaxons.
- 5- Took Hal, Jack + Rose to Sat + see movies.
- 6- Bought me a Regland coat for proper 30° + for suit for work.
Hudson Maxim declared in diploma at Hudson Station.
Wrote Pelorus to see Helen Ostrom.
- 7- Struggled with the traps in snow.
1554 photos in album to date.
Have the idea somewhat in works long to undermine me.
- 8- Harry Ford + Anderson of Alaska called at Sat. I stayed
with them to 12³⁰ + stayed with Myrtle in Sat + work.
Pursuing a paper for Birmingham Heavy Oil Engine called to
show me to provide a self-plating plant to last engine.
Jaded some material in it.
- 9- Request of Brad V. Co. called with Ben + in discussed granites.
10- Birmingham H-O. Co. call on man Martin offered me 62⁵⁰ per
in office in 50 Church St. K. Relined 1 room for myself.

1912

Jan

- 13 - Went to Saw Hackett in "Brain of a Scot."
Drove to auto show.
Saw Capt. Hunt + Pupin in audience
Drove 5 below zero at 1³⁰ PM today.
- 14 - Small portion of palmita unsatisfied they will stop majority
payments + proceed.
- 15 - Williams, J. and Bot Davis called for reference in the peculiar
"Personal" character of machine. Introduced to J. A. R.
- 16 - Barbour called with papers re. railroad he wanted to finance.
- 17 - Dr. Humphreysville + dined with Capt + Mrs. Stearns. Then to
practice show in saw press 3rd district + took home
- 18 - Took railroad papers, Barbour + City to Selwyn J.
Called at Alex. exhibit at auto show.
- 19 - Edgumy Street door called + we discussed building installation
of the C-14 cells.
Saw Kresy at Wagon Club in railroad.
Went then left at Astor.
Saw Brantford at Astor tonight.
Pupin + I decided to J. C. Tomlinson's name of prominent work in city.
- 20 - Discussed new work at C. T. Co. for \$700 + of price \$200 +
interest in the \$500⁰⁰ we did in 22⁴⁵
Was taken sick. Bohlen, incident of going to Malabar with West
saw Mrs. Radley + dined with her in 66th St. + Wagon Club + lunch
down to 4 PM. Then forward to Cambridge.
Miss M. Calmel brought.
- 22 - Busy in the loading machine.
Brewer designing tables for electric power in S. C. Co.
- 23 - ~~Read papers~~ Read papers in St. Bert Club at the Plaza convention

1912

January

1st - Mrs E. went to talking pictures last night.

Woke at 3 am -

25 - Dinner with Fran in my. Stumble for 1/2 hour on Rt. L.
Albany Music Soc. meeting. Electricity in form.

26 - Charles Edison speaks with me. We visited Beach's
place & Chemical place. John Sikes - Mr got interested in
prop. to put Beach cause on the W.S. Brandt & Co.

27 - Saw "Kiss me" with Berse.

Bobby just came with Compa. Bondshaw called 11³⁰. John Sikes & I
car up from campsite. Feb 3rd

28 - Charleston called at 11³⁰. We walked to station & saw Dr. Grand
& Mrs. Sara Edwards. Dr. A. Little, Mary, Jack, Porti
Hal. Mrs. F. & mine. Stood thru March Sat.

Charleston came 8³⁰ & we discussed Beach case & 11.

Had John Sikes as chauffeur & date. Wednesday so ready.

29 - Paul B. number called. Interested in Betty

February

1 - Mrs Edison phoned asking me to take into the hot
factory in W.D. & put some life into it.

3 - Took part our trip over factory & lecture to them in the

4 - Mrs in house helping to help all day & night

5 - Conference, Social, Pearson & 2 in - Klaxon meeting

7 - Went to West Point -

8 - Lecture & Chemical class, Mrs Pratt, Edison, Betty

Went all over the place -

for 1/2 hr in lecture. Ed. Mrs. Pearson said good to West

9. Rosa (C.G.) Kelly went over place.

19/12

Feb -

- 10 - 2 blow your.
Jmk 18 photos of Jell today. It will be 65 tomorrow.
Attended reception at Emma home this evening.
- 11 - Jmk. photos of Edson forms & little cement house.
- 12 - My submarine cell will soon be ready
I got order for 420 - 5-6 cells today!
- 13 - Com. Messing of Fed. Bd. called
- 14 - Sub. cell assembled
Jmk Tak Jmk will know all the adm for Betty, Ok.
- 15 - Photos of Fed. Sub Cell in Jmk
- 16 - Busy in advertising matter Betty
- 17 - Photo abs in various papers.
Jmk 13 success in today papers in J. of Commerce
- 18 - Wm & Suttie Selver. Jmk some photos of Jack Ross' home.
Photos of plant man photos for cells. Farm at noon.
- 20 - Fed. in an adv. in 21 Journals.
Jmk turned all the Betty advertising & printing over to
Pamela & Jmk after supper visited some services
St. d'Angry Finch Navy called saw us at night. Sub. description
- 21 - worked photo much all day & night midday in adv.
- 22 - attended at N. Frogue Banquet in Wash DC
With next letter to papers for Phil & Wash.
- 23 - at N. B. & 5. peace meeting at St. Alb. - Mumet show
with Mumet (Little) Boston
- 24 - to Annapolis & return to Wash. midday to my
- 25 - all day (Sunday) in adv.
- 26 - "
- 27 - letter

1912

February

28 - all day in adv. to 2 am
Pegable slummy good results

29 ditto.

March

1 - Employed Sulciff & Co. to help me in adv.
Mr. worked at home until 3 am

2 - all day to 2 am in adv.

3 - (Sunday) all day in adv. Fred Bedit. to readings

4 - in adv. all day to 2 am

5 - " " " " " 2³⁰ am

6 - " " " " " 4 am

7 - Ed Halling sent 2 men out to see R. S. - Beckers & Vance
Sight. some in Siffone with Halcom
Remained in adv. to 1³⁰ am

8 - busy adv. to 2³⁰ am

Ed's man in today

9 - Busy to 12 min. in adv.

Ed's man to Florida.

10 - (Sunday) adv. to lunch

worked in Siffone to noon.

11 - all day in adv. to 1³⁰ am

12 - adv. all day

Walt doing ket. up in the car for adv. Sunday

13 - worked all night car up in adv.

14 - Siffone Chicago. Halcom sound in Siffone & Production.

Passed under in a Police car + took photo.

15 - Saw 4 v's in dipper Much City. Tom knocked a man off his feet.

3 hours late. Bought 8 pages in adv. issue by telegraph.

adv. to 2³⁰ am & 4³⁰ am.

1912

March

- 16 - Arrived Nipols - Mrs B & Emil took me to Club for B. Post.
at 2 PM Jan. closed a switch in Ft. Myers + started the
educational show by blowing balloons + ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~closed~~ ^{closed}
switch.
Then from Cor. to our column to die. Nipols to J. H. Klegman.
Visited ~~Wm~~ Stephann brought. "Chimio"
- 17 - Photos of Benton place.
dinner to + photography at Woodside on 11:25
Plants of Mellem + Kingston.
Spent afternoon day + evening with Bentons
- 18 - Delivered lecture Wm. A. B. E. at 2:30
to St. Paul + gave lecture 2 hrs at St. P. G. L. + State.
Campaigned for Lyman at 11:30
- 19 - Spent day in Chicago. + 4 PM in N.Y.
- 20 - 2nd plants from Wisconsin and
" " of Virginia at Harrisburg.
- 21 - Worked to 2:30 am when got home
- 21 - wrote to 4:30 am on ads.
- 22 - " " 4 " " "
- 23 - 2 day excursion for Wistar hotel stay.
worked to 11 PM
- 24 (Sunday) all day on ads. to 1 am
- 25 - " " " " " 2 am
- 26 - " " " " " 3 am
- 27 - 5 PM for J. J. J. practice with big camera.
Arrived Old Point.

1912

March

- 28- Got gear to Nebraska. Had Pitzer man for advice.
Packed with Sickenon in gunn mess.
In got under way + anchored near San Marcos.
- 29- Up on 4. Rainy. Back to bed till 9³⁰.
Took lot of photos in forests of Nebraska.
Took a lot of motion pictures abroad.
Missed with gunnison about 5 hrs. later, in 30 or 40
film packs in camera.
- 30- Out on 4 + put gear into steamer on dock.
In Salun. Very rough. Grosse + Pitt Gibson got very sick.
Salun OK.
Starty started 7 PM
Back to Nebraska on torpedo boat (Storham) - after
inspection of San Marcos.
- 31- Under way ~~at~~ OK. A foggy day.
Photographed all day.

April

- 1- Fajon practice. Photographed.
New to San Francisco, unloaded gear to New Orleans.
New Birmingham abroad. One dark exc. off.
I hunted in St. Niles Room + I gave wood permit talk
on tables to -
I got along side at 11¹⁵ PM
Puzzled. Took Chedokeo photo by search light
I walked through me in film packs. 8⁴⁵ #
Sailed with Capr Wood + Alvin Fisher.

1912

April

- 2- Tow line apart of screw. Cut it & haul in under the screw to San Juan Bay.
Hull to the San Francisco Blowing.
Slept in couch in Almirante's room.
Long talk with Capt Paulsen.
Saw Jimmie & others back to Orange.
- 3- at 3 am all hands piped to quarters.
Jaqueta (?) had broken loose & pulled out bow.
An launch rescued boat load of sailors by getting to sea.
San F. pumped around like a cork.
at 8 am got at anchor by Hercules & the Old Point Bar II.
Phoned home & paid Hal & Patsy have messages & got
fell down stairs.
John with pictures at hotel.
To Orange.
- 4- worked to 2 am
- 5- On work. Austin Horgan on Navy inspected work.
Worked to 2 am on deck
- 6- " " 2¹⁰ " " "
- 7- " " 2 " " "
- 8- " " 2¹⁰ " " "
- 9- " " 2 " " "
- 10- To New London. Succeeded and Fox to S.M. Pelletier &
straighten out Paulsen's guarantee business.
Home tonight
- 11- To 2 am on deck.
- 12- To Ny. - Dinner at Edward Kiehl's home.

1912

April -

- 13 - Production of experiments in Siffon -
14 - (Sunday) - all family has cold
Worked all day in lab. - to 10³⁰
Apr 11th Ditamic work in bag tonight.
15 - Apr 12th am Ditamic work -
Only 705 sand on Apr 2nd 200. May. Pratt + John Jacob
Austin + Strauss the Pullman, East. See Back
16 - See Back to Lab.
Property check this month \$25.15⁰⁰
17 - worked to 2 am
18 " " 2³⁰
19 " " 1 "
20 - Sorted 22 packs tonight.
Telegraphed Adm. Severy about motion pictures we got 7 shells.
Worked to 2³⁰ am
21 - (Sunday) Gurnee showed impressions of flint & shells in High. -
Ed Hallford came over. Talk with J. H. on his self station.
Made 17 - 8 x 10 enlargements of flint & shells.
Bed 2³⁰ am -
22 - Hal Reise took + Bob here after workshop group
Work came down with numbers.
Bed 2³⁰ am
23 - worked to 1⁴⁵ am - Bed 2⁴⁵ am.
See design of new retcher shell.
24 - worked to 2³⁰
25 - Craven came out (saw pictures of shells re. Craven, as yet
Got Ed Batty + took to beach. on train Craven about +
Made him to dinner

1912

April

- 26- In Washington. With Red saty with me.
Saw Ed. Bury & Paul Parzid plates of shells in flight
In Annapolis & addressed Susan Cress in Edam, Baltimore &
shells in flight.
To B.M. & had an scallop.
- 27- Early frog has mumps at home.
There was a delegation of Boreana of note, accompanied by
John, Rice & Macon; whom I showed through the plants.
Had plates taken of the group
fell within tonight.
- 28- Had a cough. After an air calling Wumpsey cough.
Walked to A. (Sunday).
- 29- Had a cough all day. Did not accomplish much.
- 30- Had a cough. Worked at Fort and back to same
home. Bed at early but worked at 12 & awake to daylight.

May

- 1- Rose coughed violently every 15 min. for 24. m. to daylight
& died the same.
To factory for home 12.³⁰
With colonial length.
- 2- G.V. Ransom. He says he was when frog coughed and a
letter of Boreana. May has had mumps.
Had as Ob. John has mumps & Wumpsey cough & also
Bobby. Rice has touch of Boreana & Boreana
May has Wumpsey cough every 15 min.
Ransom says mumps from the climate of S. & W. of
Boston in an evening.

1912

May

- 3- Spent day home. Full rest.
- 4- Sat. In hall with Wm. J. Cough
- 5- ditto
- 6- Went to Bklyn. yard - worked home to 12 m. n.
- 7- Around home all day, Bklyn. Cough
- 8- Home all afternoon. Cough little better.
Saw Small and got ch. for \$25.00⁰⁰ + received \$12.00⁰⁰ from
Saw Jan. at Sat. Home, no apt. 8-11 + worked to 3 am.
- 9- Home at night to lunch. Sat. 8 am. Feb. Home 6, worked 2 am.
- 10- Busy all day getting ready to leave for Manhattan. Worked to
3 am in adv. in letters.
- 11- To get advice. Saw Holmes to Newark. Worked to 3 am
in Journal of Commerce ad.
- 12- Reading letters sent to Newark
Charles Chicago. Set for Manhattan Express 5¹⁵
Had 2 drawing rooms.
- 13- Chicago annex. Saw little light of arrangement for the
Blackstone Room. Bellamy!
2 drawing rooms to Maple.
- 14- Muncie Jones. Boulton Newark. In Sabal home
owned by Boulton.
Bryson 16 W + 35 W Laureus Jones for \$600⁰⁰
for arrangement made for my book
- 15- In the "Booby" dining \$15.00⁰⁰
2nd built the PM. Rainy.
For some arrangements or equal or duplicate work of Boulton 2
new copies myself. Worked to 2 am.

1912

May

- 16- Rain the better all forenoon. An excursion with Warr to the lake.
On the water all day with the family. Bed 2 am. Fine day.
- 17- An excursion to get some tackle. Boys fished some. Out all day.
- 18- Drizzle rain. Had caught 3 fish & ran up to show each.
- 19- In bed at 1 PM. Raining. Talk of a "dry climate"
around the lake in boat party much all day
My voice is still gone but may improve soon
Worship cough at its worst stage now.
- 20- "Miracuta" flies & put so disgusting slugs.
Sore throat, worship cough & bad voice.
- 21- Run "miracuta" around.
Rode in 23 m. p. h. high speed motor race track.
Went to 1 am
- 22- Dry all day
- 23- No "miracuta" ok now
- 24- On water all day
- 25- John Seke came today.
- 26- In afternoon Seke & saw "wood side". Succeeded.
- 27- Into Summ with Reese & Hal & John. Had to speak Reese
this PM.
- 28- On water all day. Went to 1³⁰ am.
- 29- Placed some flowers in red man Pansy's garden -
- 30- Raced in lake with Warr today & was back
I took some pictures of boats, Warr took some boys & John sailing today.
- 31- To Warr for supplies. Bought Bangle & anchor for "miracuta".
C

1912

June

- 1- On water all day.
- 2- Went sailing with Ward - went Port + S. Transferred Ward Port to Saunde in lake + took Halabray. Got our letter #33 at night brought.
- 3- On Lake -
- 4- Took newly to Wagon Cabot took my photo.
- 5- On Lake - ~~to~~ worked to 1⁰⁰ AM on adv.
- 6- On lake all day. In the morning Rose, Jack + Hal + Fredson in Wagon.
- 7- all day in water.
- 8- Sailed in race with Ward + Melan + Jaja + came in 3rd.
- 9- Harvest some nuts
Sailed on Volante to dala, Becalmed, Wagon + found us in Wagon + Ma about.
- 10- Wind up the Botby. + done with discussion with Ward.
- 11- On water all day, worked to 2 AM.
- 12- On water all day, Capt photo in album.
- 13- Rummy cold boy. In Wagon.
- 14- On water all day + had a sail with dahl in Volante.
Packed my trunk to return to Orange.
- 15- On water all day + took photos of races -
Dr. Nilsen in Wagon car, got on 6⁰⁰ train + sailed to Fr. Botby + waited to go with me.
- 16- Chicago - (Beadston) - Buffalo 9 PM. John Hudson met me. Homecoming called + anxious to go + got home in Swenson Co. Bus 2⁰⁰.
- 17- Saw Ed Spellman at N. Emerald. Morgan. Head of Wash. Royal George. In Wagon at Club with Homecoming.
John got 4 AM at Rochester.

1912.

June.

15- Returned home. Saw Dad. Home dead. Someone so well.

19- Worked all day or Sat. Had Mary or \$7⁰⁰ a week to
Cm. clean up & wash my clothes

20- Busy all day.

21

27- To NY, & return - Sat to 12 m.m.

28- Had some bad luck. But still come out today & say for Dad & me.

Took her to County court for lunch & to home.

29- J & Boss of South called to shake hands with Dad & I took to lunch.

Took Mallory & Liam & down down to Johnny Paul's. Sifted at
Bowl's Hotel. Took Pass with me

30- Proud walk. Iron Wells place. Swam in Casino. Home at 2.

July

1- Had Pass taken through works.

2- Took Dr. A. & daughter to dinner.

3- My ^{or} E.H. Johnson & Peggy

Went to work at P. & P. as P. & P. -

4- Up to Adams house to all the papers.

5- Had class down to lunch.

6- Mama & Dad around for N. & L. -

Introduced Dad to Dad

7- Argument with Mama. Took Dad to Salt Falls. Work at 2 am

8- Feels all day. Took Dad.

9- Dad & I to Springfield & with Liza's son.

2 days out. Ch. In #2422. Foreign. K. & S. - H. H.

12- Have trouble with my leg. & could not get on it.

13- My Piroski of K. & L. Co. called & I took him to lunch.

He had argument with Mama on religion.

1912

July

- 16 - Dad + I went to Kewanee factory + got ch. for \$38.23;
last *Uromyces* mycelia.
Dad + I to Ogden Park 3 PM + set out with Mrs. Mues
Edison + Madeline - Chas. Ted + I set in
Sturtevant gallery.
- 17 - Comm. on 1st of July went on the "20th Century House" with me.
Old Jar gallery hunt. By Bloss + ch. sopr. + wants to make a
change. Jaz talk with Ann (Jar).
- 18 - Set in Niles or 5-
- 19 - Clearer 2.
I brought a tin washup for Marshall. Fred for \$35.00 +
some sundries for beer + soap. Off for Niles.
- 20 - Washup. Jaz + me. Soap + washup.
- 21 - All day in water
- 22 - ditto
- 23 - "
- 24 - Set out 4 am with Jaz + Hal + we came running down when lunch break.
No Jaz in Upper Lake. Had a interview. Took Hal
pictures in front of Monaca. Took washup + soap for a couple more sets.
Caught 4 bass. *Trinectes maculatus*.
- 26 - Had dinner with Jaz. Set out me in fish with to Upper Lake.
Caught about 12 fish.
After lunch near Wood, Ann, Mues + kids + C. + me went to
Hoboken side of creek. Took a couple more sets.
- 27 - Saw the rocks. Set in Orange
- 28 - On train, broke up daughter out of her fingers +
one hand in door. Fixed her up.
Jaz + Hal + me for an afternoon to my.

1912

July

29 - John being absent Sat. all day. Offered him a job.

30 - John decided not to work on Sat.

Mr. Mott of Wisc., nice old man, called re River Log -
taken it.

31 - Arrived Washington, led the mules, went to Annapolis,
returned to Wash. + to city.

August

1 - Waked late.

2 - Ran came out today to see Papa + Mama. Arrived at 2:45 AM.
Ray + Baber called. Dr. lunch. Bed 2 am.

4 - Home (Sunday) all AM reviewing photos in album.
Nan called 3 + Hecson 3:20. In all with Sat (San Joe)

5 - met Kindell at actor. Writing definite decided on.

6 - 36 years old today.

John picked up Mama second in \$100 bills.

Mama gave me a beautiful ring + had a lot in silver.

10 - Dad + Mama departed at 10:20 PM. In Canada.

11 - Dr. Coburn + Wilson. John absent.

12 - Appointed Chief Foreman of Edison. Sat + Feb Dec today.
Caughey's cold festering in my head. On job 8 am

13 - Started cleaning up the Feb

14 - cleaning up + getting started

17 - Chas. MacSchwab + party of engineers + press called
on 11:20 + described them around. Inberg pictures.
Lunch in Subway. Motion pictures shown in Subway.

18 - Home to H. Feb. Feb working on dead + with list of
ads after dinner + my report.

Dad + Mama came at 10 pm Canada

August

- 19- Joked with Roger in Paris, & his colored jackets
- 20- Time clock installed. I punched or 8 am.
JFK punched or 8¹⁵ going out after an all night session. ^{and 2 am}
- 21- JFK worked all night. Got out 2³⁰ am
- 22- Bed 2 am
- 24- Morning around for Europe.
I caught Peoples Summit or Co. in Albany.
- 25- Hoover ran across to Deepden aviation firm Albany by
train & took her home.
Nammur came or 8 pm & talked to 2 am. I drafted
rough proposal re foreign battery replacement to her wife
& J. K. He spent night with me
- 26- Morning & I to Sat or 8.
JFK pleased with rough draft. Morning to wife.
Morning or 8³⁰ pm. I'm talked with J. K. to 11³⁰
Now JFK stand plane to 12³⁰ & I introduced to Capital
plane to 2 am. JFK suggests some changes in contract.
J. K. runs temple in 100⁰ more temple. all night.
- 27- In Sat with Nammur 8 am.
JFK went home or 8¹⁵ after all night session.
JFK with Diana of New York with review of the contract
with Nammur
- ~~28~~ - In Sat with Nammur or 8.
- 31- Betty 4 years old today
Sept.
3- At Kennedy came all tonight & went to Sat. Bed 3 am.
Dr. Brillouin & party called & was shown through.

Sept.

- 4- Dzd + Mamma left for Middle at 5 PM -
At Krumby was same than Bailey + was Smith.
- 7- John Campbell called + lunched with me.
Brooklyn + I went to look at a house in So. Orange.
Nan came out expecting to see P.M. here - + I made her
remain + afternoon. Took her for drive to So. Orange.
Went to Edison home to get foreign collections Mammals.
- 8- (Sunday) - Mamma, Gal, + her sister arrived 2:30 PM -
We saw Jai at 3 + was with the collection.
Edison + Mamma both signed as of Sept 9th.
Mamma + party to my org.
- 9- Jai collection signed up by Muller + deland + Mamma on
Foot.
Hired car for \$15⁰⁰ with 2 passengers expenses. Mamma.
- 10- Jai worked all hour night + to 6 PM without sleep.
- 14- Went to Smith + got check for \$1971⁰⁰.
Busy in acclimating specimens in H.K. medicine.
- 15- decided saw use acclimating specimens.
for veg. + rain aimed all night.
- 16- left for the week + a system.
- 20- met at a system by Mr. Crist of Silca + to their place.
To make an apolis to see Prostigea papua - in Chicago.
- 21- arrived ~~at~~ at a system.
- 22- visited woods only. me + van T. found no thought of Janus
any species. In cluster place.
- 23- 2 left for Orange after day in water.
- 26- Arr Orange. The Mamma lamp paper were out today.

1912
Sept.

- 26 - Mollie Ann spent day with me discussing BTL & other things.
He spent night with me.
- 27 - Mollie Ann says she will return in for quarter payments on this.
I will run in for her. In Boston.
- 28 - Saw Parker. Then to consulate. The folks of Boston
Economic assigned to social secretary & show in its rights.
Patt to my
- 29 - Home
- 30 - Jack has not ^{been home} since PM of 27th & has not been washed
his face since 25th
And I am in part of Sat tonight. I had less long hair
& washed hair. Up with Jack at 24. I put him to bed at 2
& looked him in subway.

October

- 1 - ~~Jack~~ Jack went home in Jack's car since 27th
Sunday & Sat. I forgot to come out & was sleep through it.
I'm now with me at home. They said they tonight.
- 2 - Major Ponderay called & lunched with me. (I hope).
Miss Fraser called to interview me at 4. I showed her 20th
county record & home for dinner. She went to my 9th. And 4th am
for Sat.
- 3 - Up 8th Sat. Busy all day in western field work -
The orchard of Mt. by Sat was rotten so some came down to get in the
Haha gran.
- 4 - Call Kitchum called for interview.
- 6 - Found by newspaper man came & had interview with Jack.
- 7 - And 4th am

No more entries in 1912!

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1913

1913.
Jan

- 17- Sat Bauguir in Hr. McClellan.
- 18- Took T. B. & Edison club Bauguir
- 20- Paid part or moved remainder \$4144 with CTCU
Left in DeLena + took Passie with me
- 21- DeLena at 7. W. Randolph's home.
Section 8 PM. to Clearmor course Edison Building
- 22- Communicated Knud's phone Edison Co. Club. 1604 phone.
- 23- Presented Rankin medal to Edison Mus. evening at
Boy Safety. Had minor disagreement with Camp no.
- 24- Carlton (newspaper man) interviewed re Knud's phone + telephone.
24- Mrs. E. called up + raised hell. I called her down.
She asked me to see school her 8-22 noon. Called up again
+ I went up at 9 PM. We made out track other way.
- 27- Allate V. acute indignation Regency + Adm. Home all day.
- 28- Still worried with indignation
- 29- Sat 10³⁰ Rem. K. to W.C. Brown + party 8³⁰ PM
Found John very sick in Garage. Sores like appendicitis
- 30- Reason postponed John with appendicitis.
- 31- Ambulance called 8⁴⁵ + took John to Hospital. Dentonwood
Operation at 10³⁰ Etern. 10³³ & 12⁴⁵ Bauguir was.

February

- 1- John getting on OK.
- 6- Found Knud's phone + some RR men. Knud's phone re. meeting
- 7- Busby meeting K. in 14⁴⁰ St. Charles
- 8- Busby K. in 5⁰⁰ St. Charles. in Allen
J. C. Martin + party saw K. in Garage.
Section at 10-5 am to door 13-5 School teachers. School
John OK.

1913

July #

- 11- Prot transcuties m.k. horns + zap pieces for operation on tooth
- 13- Steam pipe busted + shut down Sav + Wks-
- 15- Mrs. coming W.C. Brown, Howard Vaudreuil + L.M. Nye
new come out to Sav + furniture K. Stern + Howard in
Subway.
- 16- Prot given Jar. a Novor.
- 17- Opening day Kintyphone in public on Colonial at 4.
Gulphart very unusual did splendidly. Also St. James Chicago.
- 18- Brezmann by Germany called + arranged with me to have
the A + N end of Bellini in Germany + Austria
Melinda of S. Pk. + some friends saw him of K. + Sch. films.
I + the boys came over to see School films.
- 19- Charged my account. TBL - 18 238. 93 on the bill + made
in part. application denied see previous.
- 20- Mrs. J. gave K. party at Sav.
- 21- Dr. Pluta on insurance matter.
- 21- Bus. of K. to + Eva P.M. Officials.

April-

10- Dr. Wozh-

- 11- Showed lantern slides of skulls in Jugar or Kanyoffed.
New Bogus Bogus suit.
- 14- Dr. Nye + discussed with Person sale of Klaxon patents.
Signed option to 3300.
Kanyoffed on Jugar content by Ed. Bart.
- 15- Jim came in my at 11:45 PM "loaded"
- 17- Found out the Excursion Lamp in home Kintyphone
Bene brought his school papers on + see Ed. films + K.
4-6 PM

1973

May

- 12- Thompson applied would take \$25,000 in Woodside. I had him to draw on the Col. R. Dr Co. & make papers & I did.
- 13- Thompson telephonically accepted & I told the man some Woodside.
- 14- Engaged H.C. Brown to stay in Woodside place
- 24- Family left in Woodside & John with them.
- 26- " arrived "
- 29- Jones & I left at midnight for Auburn
- 31- Arrived Auburn at 4:45 AM & met at station.
Dr Williams house -
Carl met me at Opelika -
Took Carl to Mobile

June

- 1- Arrived Mobile 3:22 am & I did some work at station. (With the bag of curraws.
Caught Drayton to register in Auburn. Warden Ted Bush about.
- 2- Auburn - Got Williams working & saw Jeter a waitress, messager, via Mobile from Auburn. A faculty reception at 9:30 PM.
- 3- I calculated unless to collapse at 11 am, KHP tonight
- 4- Got my diploma as EE at 10:30
Left with Eric Thompson to Mobile. At Kennedy's said came to station as a passenger through.
- 5- Mobile. S.H.C. & took swim in Lake
- 6- Dr Eastern swim in the lake. Minutes 10:30 & home & photos - Robert & Kerry done.
Ruth Bush, her husband, Mace & I to dinner at B House.

1913

June

- 7- to rabbits telefactory. Left at 12 pm ny.
- 9- ny. Sat. ny.
- 10- ny. Sat. ny.
- 11- moved to Municipal Hotel.
- 12- Free day of Sat.
- 15- Dr. Slom & took other who got drunk at hotels & had to leave him there.
- 20- Maxim, Mrs M., Princess Swift Palaghy called on Sat to see Jar.
Recd. telegram from Jim demanding \$2000 to buy a Kuffel. Nothing done.
- 21- Princess P. called & photographed Jar in many poses & gave her pictures.
- 22- Lunched with Princess P. at Plaza. Free street.
- 23- Looked at train place in L. Pk. Offered \$3500 for place complete with formaldehyde & decorations. Which was accepted.
Recd. telegram from Jim + told him to get less money from TD & that is.
- 24- Had Maria McBride storm on Betty.
Bowed heads in Colonia. Spent \$1000 = done.
- 25- Negotiated loan CTC. for \$19,000 =. Received for July 15 + principal 100 medals, 100 books & 750 of r.g. Collected.
Audition. Successful telegram from Sabes.
- 26- Left for Municipalities reannounced to Jim + Jim
- 28- Arrived Naples & planned TD & meet me. Frank left.
- 30- Wreckage arrived from Orzova & I got her.

1973

July -

- 1- Am. can. to work side.
- 4- Funerals for kids
- 6- Selected lists for doctoring
- 9- Burying dock -
- 10- Neph. Punch. took man down to 5 minutes in decoration
- 11- Helped around for Orange
- 12- Beach gambled by \$750⁰⁰ to build garage, for laundry, built racks in auto -
- 13- Saw ten doctors got in from Texas \$55⁰⁰ + from help -
- 14- Prison will ex. or started using the house.
- 21- Sister left - paid + shared for completion to closed firm.
- 24- Sister returned + said leaves you to hell you. I am in the
cheaper but we didn't take it. I found the last last
night.
- 25- Long conference in the lobby - - all's well
- 26- Saw over. Over sailed with wood.
- 28- Signed emission to decorate work side, funds.

August

- 4- Francis men started work
Bill helped in Neph. K's shop to the garage
- 6- 37 year old.
Renee start a wood church -
- 9- Plants of work side + Dennis in check or help am.
Caught beam to Orange -
- 10- Bill's dog occupied to. Room with me to Betty's
- 11- Arrived Colonia + put 5 ad + Maria - Betty
- 12- Essex club lunch - Susan, J. H. H.

1913.

August

- 15- Mummur arrived. Saw Jar this evening. to 3 am.
- 16- Worked all day with Mummur & Sawahar on English Nalley contact.
- 19- Collected Squid in Jura Bottom Bulley night
- 21- Mummur came out to get his papers & departed pleased
- 22- Spent evening with Mummur in town
- 23- Mummur sailed today.
- 24- Jar went to Manila for 10 day vacation.
Had Mamat & donad at Dinardidid.
- 25- Had Seabe spend night here
- 28- Saw Dinardidid Bay & our plan. or 200-see. & took
to 3000 = papered & 5200 = Ceram with in his Co.
- 31- Jar left 4 am on auto trip. Has come all his good vacation

Sept

- 2- New meetings.
- 4- Left in Woodside
- 6- T.S. & boys with me. Exclusion in connection.
- 8- Spent wood side.
Left in Orange.
- 9- Left C. for Broughamton in with Niche Plate
- 10- Broughamton - Corporation. Show 10th plumage etc.
- 11- Orange.
- 12- Decided to put out main water system in Orange
at \$2700 = because Jar has gall stones, sick.
- 20- Left in Woodside
- 26- Arr. Woodside 12³⁰ p.m.
- 28- Left in Orange.

1913

Sept

29 - Slaved man & Sup. to Sluiceway Eggs + Freight. + left for Orange

30 - Home

October

2 - Jack & Ed Manna + sister to "Gritin' the Saw"

6 - Handed man to Jar saying I am not making enough money. He said I am corner + that my ability exceeds the company's pit. Said I could have square of home + character of it will push it.

7 - Recd. 7 records (plans) from T. & Prop. today.
Spoke of home + character of it will push it.

8 - Communicated home + character of it will push it.

9 - Hollis interested in industry

10 - Hollis said in conference they will remain home + character when return.

11 - Sister left for Boston

12 - Ottawa Canada - 11th to talk with method about by or home operation
In St. Paul's. Back to try

14 - My + on to trash, etc.

15 - The rounds in trash.

16 - " " " " including Adam + Betty

17 - At Sat all day + left for trash, etc. am + to the Ball.

18 - My + on to trash, etc. + on to the Ball.
Reclined B. and gave home + character dimensions + m.n.
Ball with + Reclined. I named all + on to the Ball.

19 - Spent day at Williams home + to my freight

20 - Back to Sat

21 - Bought B. + on to CTC + paid my last real + on to the Ball.
In my pocket stock.

To see + on + to the Ball + home

1913

October

22- Insulator heating plant at Colonia.
Hollis says not good pattern time to bring out our issues
of much interest.

Person I decided to send up H&C Co.

Arranged for electric contractor to come out to figure on wiring house

23- Sat all day

Ed. Gibson got punched in spending + dead to him at up.
WV in Wash. at midnight.

24- Shred paper machine to hang up 5 + 9. Ed. Gibson etc.

John Stillman + Wedder went to go on Home Hunt.

Returned to Sat + talked with Sat

25- Directors meeting Wed. pac. M.B. Co.

WV in Chicago + Westville.

26- Met Virginia in Chicago + took her into dining room with me
to meals. In Chicago saw "Saw" + copy of "Saw" (m.p.) +
visited the Ford museum.

Is an okay, certainly liked us rapidly in St. P. road.

27- Surprised in family. Cold today.

Joined up in workshop + got into going.

28- All day packing.

29- all

30- "

November #

1- In all WV in Chicago

2- On train (Mich. Central)

3- Paper in Mich. Sta.

Pop + Ted deluged with Colma. Paper mama welcomed us.

4- all day at Sat + WV in Wash. tonight

~~November~~
1913 -
November

30 - Sunday. Ran HPK films in town from 2 PM to 2 am.
Mrs. Mrs. White & the Mrs. White called to see them.

December

- 1 - Sat
- 2 - Spent part of day with Seward Marshall on the
of prior case.
- 3 - Two Russian Revolution men called to see apparatus
- 4 - Jack Cosgrove lunched with me at Mech. Club.
John the Russian came to see Tech. Rev. made.
- 5 - Showed English film (Cinema Topical) to John Campbell &
Mrs. Seaman + took to lunch at some Co. Club
- 6 - John Mack light of furnace in Colonia.
Lunched with "World" reporter in city.
Then to Sat of S. Newson who claimed to father through
a grand jury 3000 miles, sat. cat.
- 12 - attended last meeting of HPK in Ossining & came home
- 14 - Free down Bell and table set up in attic.
Saw Helen Keller + her teacher on Sat.
Mrs. Mrs. E. Madeline & John Seaman called this evening
at Colonia to see HPK show in my theater.
- 15 - Hal, Sloan + I went to Wash. DC tonight.
- 16 - Hal Sloan + I sat on train, including a den. 5 rings of
then to Annapolis + home, away 2 am. Hal a
great little lecture.
- 17 - Lunched with Miss Edwards, SM of Equitable, P. L. Co. +
Ward House of Arm Club. Orville Wright came out with
them. Ed Bradley in party.

1913
December

19- Spent afternoon with Secretary of Porter & Co. on HPK lamps.

Fixed soap slat on with Ed Bradford a long time.

21- Took custom pictures of the boys on team of Colma.

22- Fixed inr lights in Colma with Stritt.

Spent the HPK pictures of the boys taken yesterday.

24- Illuminated Xmas tree & dressed it. Fred helped.

Jack Pierce Hotel each gave a wheel

Both in little self-propelled auto.

25- 8¹⁵ drove to town. Saw excellent work. Boys got the wheels & more for ride. Stranger Jack how to ride & he learned quickly. At 4:30 girls came up. Also Bob Samille & Mandy. Took lots of pictures. Trated disc records most of day. 11⁴⁵ PM.

Slight frost day

29- Spent day in Sat.

30- Brought Sunny up to go on my ground boundaries.

31- Retailed pictures to 1 am.

At 11⁴⁵ awake and Rini & hear Sunny come in.

A wonderful year for me.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1914

1914

Jan

- 1- TD still suffering from headache.
Parron Jones, Art Smith, & wife, Art + 2 girls, all called. Took
L.M.V. pictures.
- 2- Chas. Edson & I also found Newton's taloned California hawk at 1 PM
The E. Sparrow hawk or so in my office in Feb.
All went Committee meeting (m. P.). Parron L.M.V. pictures.
- 3- Jan told me to go ahead & equip lab for collecting studio inkles.
Sci. Vol. 3 donations.
- 4- Big storm almost wrecked Jones' car. I started down road at 11 AM
- snow started & I returned.
- 5- Saw *Arctura williamsi* in my woods. My agency. Horse PK - I'll send
in a machine & some photos.
Auto slow.
- 6- Started in to meet Knellhorn station on railroad.
- 7- Got my Simon & San F. Parron or Board from N.H.A. Edson ca.
Horned Ford lunched with Edson & I gathered & party a talk.
pic snow 3-6.
- 10- Took Rick to auto show & dinner, Easton, & 7 Kings of half pats.
- 11- Snow to show & photo graphed Oregon Hotel & other places
washed in Jan 4th.
- 13- Relation Delegates for Western Pacific shipped today
to my. Put salt water in 40.000" into my 50 Box +
to C.C. & W.P. 20 in station of ng. Inghat at 4:12. 50 in outfit
Succed horned fox tails from Sheppert & Garrison.
- 14- Jump 10 below zero at 3 am.
Jan is still laid up with bad attack. Sent 2 eggs & large mm.
- 15- Mallory & Luella Committee meeting tonight.

July

16

Got over mailmen on packing Knucklphone blankets
Chas Edison asked lots of questions re Knucklphone. Still with sick
Aldrey 27 so am set for 20 @ 4:20 = + 7 @ 4:45. I
Aldrey 20 @ 4:10 and 7 @ 3:49. Pumping 6.53³⁰

17- Attended Edson out Bangkok.

18- John Sloane 11-12³⁰ re airplanes

19- J.C. Stewart & Stewart Warner Camp called with friend named Buckton
around lunch hour. He says they will take tachometer to the road all
the way to Udon. John Udon to Udon.

20- Took talk. pic. of Andrew Carnegie, silver pic of C. & Phillips &
group. In Carnegie's home & saw art gallery. Home to Phillips &
had tea. I brought Carnegie & Phillips together in reconstruction
after some years of disarrangement.

In evening hours & talked to term of family to min.

23- TD & some disarranged goods "to be put"

24- Buddy Warren came & will remain to Sunday.

25- Took photos by roadside of river. Buddy Warren with us.
Walked over with Buddy to see the Edison two PM

26- To Wash DC. Saw "Pleth & Penetration" while awaiting train time.

27- Wash DC. - Dr. Ham & Mr. Holbrook wants a box of battery for a
wireless station.

28- Called in Ralph of San. P. & E. - re lunch battery.

29- Mr. E. & some more about battery

Miss. Dad & Bob had children. Mr. Jack OK & at school

29- Heavy fog. Committee meeting. 10.000 per person. Good.

30- River still has children for party today. H & B will be bad.

31- Dad told me he looks time to organize a team Knucklphone Station.

1914

Feb.

- 1- (Sunday) Chas Edson called 8:30 AM + we discussed all phases of the business
- 2- 125 lecturers come from Columbia College to see Educational Miss. Handed them OK
- 3- Dr. Sime McCormick + discussed various innovations
- 6- Elmer B. B. Sturrough not all day - absent (Friday)
- 8- Theodore Edson went with me to Seaboard + on grounds "a Quin Smith" + up the coast to see wreckage from the Jan 4th storm.
- 10- One of the girls met us today
- 11- Feb 67th Birth day. absent at 8.
My Edson Co + talked HPK with Macmillan
Kempner + lunch with Buddy Warren on Quack.
Edson reception at 8 PM. Dr. Williams the 50 heads of 12/15.
- 12- absent at 8.
Buddy Warren out for lunch. 10 AM to Edson's dinner
T. B. Smith on at 7⁴⁵ + went with them to play "bursts"
Buddy + I went in submarine matters at 3 AM
- 13- absent at 8.
Talk with Macmillan re HPK.
Buddy Warren went home at 10:30
Spent PM going on submarine battery.
- 14- Heavy snow. 2 feet fell + dumped badly. Had dinner at 4 PM Feb
- 15- (Sunday) Went to museum some of "tramps" but are so rough
Huss + immediate return. Snow still very deep.
Wald Burton spent the day at home.
- 16- Hazy Birth day. Age 10. Saw him 8:10⁵
Put rummer lamp on my cap walking home tonight. Busy in submarine cell etc

1914.

Feb'y

- 17- Snow very deep. Sent boys to school on skittles.
Put Allison to work in garage on making toys.
- 18- Boy conference with Edgar & Elsie B. Cr. at music club on
Sub. calls.
- 19- Bunch heavy of snow & spent day -
- 20- Jan. spent the afternoon in my office.
Very satisfactory & tires coated with ice.
- 21- Took Edison & family to New York for departure for Florida.
- 23- Stopped at Frank's home & discussed purchase of lot behind my
house. Took him & Ben & Douglas & Jack. Joe slow at work.
- 24- Busy on Kew-Forest scenarios.
In evening of Feb. & saw Ed & Halpoff with Mr. Elec. Station.
Spent evening going out "sword" with "Halling" (Sue)
- 25- Perry of Cadillac Co. called & saw Halpoff.
- 26- Brad lecture on Edison at Union League Club.
Dinner with Ed & Susan & a few friends.
- 27- Walter Pegg, son of Chasom, called.
Alan Peggson called.

March

- 1- (Sunday) Peggson called her for out. Put Corson & Miss Humphreys
when sawy at home in ice. I made record of her voice at foot.
Snow 10" deep all over down & all lights out - surprise.
Wind quiet.
- 2- Traffic practically no snow.
- 3- Snow still very bad.
- 5- Cliff is now called "Hallow" at station.
Foot ward called "Hallow" take for food cases.

1914.

March

- 6 - Dr Selmer Saker with Kammerhoff - 45 and had concert work done.
- 7 - Dinner called in Hauptstadt Sailer
- 8 - Exp. Records Ministry. Also receipt from police.
Spent evening in Post Wacker house
9. Bedienung, Kammerhoff & Dr Selmer Saker & see the other camera work.
- * Took photos of house at night with 500 cp. Lamps in front
- 10 - Again to Selmer Saker. Camera.
- 12 - Started seeing persons for plum flour. Dr with me.
- 13 - Allison reports RPT still fungus are crazy about her crops.
- 15 - Pym's Elkhorn camp came out + heard news Hauptplung record.
Very 5 pictures this day
16. Reruns 12th Boday
- * Took Meys, Haupthaus & Ferguson house. Pierre had directed
Lette to help with for lunch.
Wid Haupthaus that for Dr Selmer Saker as com. exp. of
Army from a to make a 1000 pictures camera.
House is big vide covered by Saker + men
But had experiment in location for food belts +
- 19 - In wash st. - Rader a dinner for day.
- 20 - Don Ediam Dr. camp called as had to see some films.
Socially etc. see pictures in the house this evening
- 23 - To 3rd Park Jay. 41. Busy on balloons.
Saw T to a silver set for house.
- 25 - Made factory picture of some Germans over at Sailer.
- 26 - Slund on taking picture to committee this evening
- 27 - Autumn will have suggested by King, A. M. Brady, Dr. K. K. K.
Dr. J. said Dr. K. K. K. was in the same line.
Resigned as Director of the Dept. M. P. Co. etc. Sharp for next day

1914
March

1 - I would like to see a copy of the regulations for loan of
#1500 = he says he made ter Co.

28 - Bank Sunday turned. I went out with John Co. of Nevada.
Home at 3 am.

29 (Sunday) new Knives plane section almost ready.

April

1 - ~~Wash~~ Wash D.C. Tom had told me that you don't know what is in the
lyte work use any stone facilities in Nevada. So I had a long chat with
A. B. Seely, Research.

3 - Succeeded with Arthur Williams + Miss Helen Clarke.

4 - At New General dinner.

5 - Had a dinner with Mrs. Robertson after spending the night with us.
Boys' heights: Peter 4'-10 3/4" Hal 4'-4", Jack 4'-5"
Earl 4'-10 1/2" and John 4'-9 1/4" " 4'-3" " 4'-1 1/2"
Bob 3'-5 1/2"

9 - Section of Sopas Clark on Phoenix after dinner.

12 - Eastern Sunday, Boys' found eggs.

13 - I told Clark of section called a boat

14 - Sat 6/7.

15 - Jordan Thompson called + I had long talk + committee meeting.

15 - " " "

16 - Conference with Arthur Williams re counting the combined companies.

18 - Dr. Knives phone

19 - Sunday Reed wood job was at Penn Sta. Nevada so close down phone

21 - Chas E. + Miller called tonight over the record from Phil + m n

Wasa Cruz calling today from Nevada with message on

22 - Bob + I made for 7 & 8.

24 - Bob + I made for 7 & 8. I was called with Thomas + went on sleep.

1914
April

- 24- Wash D.C. - Adm Camps Office. Parol with me. Ben P. & George Williams - Home
- 25- Bob came in + said "my pocket book with 1⁰⁰ in it - 8 years to T.S. Then I sunk a hand full of pills at home & he muddled me + took away \$30⁰⁰"
Nuss, Bonner + Miss Bills came over. I took them to Keweenaw
- 30- Supto paid up + held Committee meeting there.

May

- 1- discussed pg. from with J. McC. -
Ran ball traps on Crystal Lake
Found man for Alaska; none at home -
- 4- Jack down with measles.
Bob's total camp down also I think -
- 5- Edson's note for \$40.00⁰⁰ due today for 10 francs tomorrow
- 6- Collected \$58.00 from Jar today.
- 9- Ripped the little ball traps.
- 10- Made many plants (16) of Columbia Sulphur + after
from my records light a.
- 12- Chas L. - Mechanic repaired it - done with action screws
at camp + saw "Pineapple"
- 15- Ran ball traps on Caplat Lake - with Bob.
- 16- " " " " " " with the boys.
- 17- some many plants of "ball traps" on Lake.
- 18- " " " " " " home made + etc.
- 20- Wash D.C. in talking business.
- 21- " " " " " " "
- 22- Had Babson at Lake today.
- 24- 13th anniversary on wedding.
Bob's looks like measles. To + I decided to economize for now on

1946

May

- 25- Bot in seaps of rephrasing medals. So decided to send family to Miamingia at rice. Bot 3 compartments + an 4th for WFF in reward + put them in the 5th
- 29- Mrs Stewart came over + us Sunday am. (Will Bradette's sister) - ..
Saw Pogo my heart in my.
- 30- Nam came over + see family, Bot Samill + wife up. + ur all saved. With Nam down in Luminous night ..
- 31 13th Anniv. of wedding.

June

- 1- Chas Edson had dinner with me + home.
- 2- Dr Saeley took. With doctor Johnson as chief nurse.
Col. Dickson May Hankins + May Ferguson welcomed me.
Took lot of plates of gum from S.C. Lunch + gum. Long work.
In gasoline car + see the 16 gm.
I gave practice with my finger. Spun the right hand.
- 3- Book to change in 2 hrs. on Samsom.
Met Dr Merrill + Mr Roberts + a P.D. - on the June even
My parents had them home to lunch.
- 4- Busy on Wireless Plant. (P. Jones) battery def.
- 8- Left for Albany, met by Dr Merrill + Dr Platt + took us to
see the new room property of plant
- 9- In 2 hrs. back to plant + visit to my + change
- 11- Return from my in Hulp's heater dump shaft. Walked to
Swim in Dayton + passed by a table (left to town in
which arrived for 2nd am - Fri 4th
- 12- Left for Mobile -

1914.

June

- 14- Mother. Birth. Occupied same room Dad meant to occupy
33 years ago.
Dad & Mother in "Pearson Bay" & to Camp College -
Viney & Robert came down. I took many photos.
- 15- S.H.C. & lunch in group. Dr. S. R. K. with Aunt Marshall & Dad.
- 16- S.H.C. - & storm plan of my trip.
Saw at Courtroom "Mushers" & R. Burgess, Maria, Arthur
Bush & another man.
- 17- Degree Ph.D. conferred by S.H.C.
Dad & I left for the north tonight.
- 19- around Orange.
- 20- Dad & I saw "Kings & Paul Peter"
- 22- To Wash. DC with Dad
- 23- Wash. DC - Dad with Ben. Phyl & I appeared
before Committee on Wireless.
At Orange
- 30- Gov. Edison called + we discussed Sub. Patent
Dad & I to my new yard - on alluvium.
Dad went to Dr. Foxi & Dr. to Bone's Station
Irish Polack & Parliament

July

- 1- Dr. E. Myers of Chicago has a Panama Canal atmt. in experiment
to make a complete water system.
Barnard Brown in C.T.C. in C.P.P. in document
- 4- Dr. Ocean Sun, in car. Sun's door. At + family began recited
- 5- Dad & I to S. W. address in dinner

1914

July

- 8 - Mrs. S. Woodruff, New York & Mrs. Margaret Bondinger called, Saw Ted, Kipling -
- 10 - Land over Home Kuster Cr. with Elmer, Frank Pader &c. Mrs. Woodruff & myself follows
- 11 - Big tree struck by lightning in Columbia pond & forest
- 12 - Dr. season in the day (Evening)
- 13 - Jude Ross & J. G. Wash D.C. on battery.
- 15 - Helen Clark, Mrs. S. Woodruff, New York, Margaret & Man. to dinner at Colonia.
- 18 - 5:30 PM. I went to Boston & stopped at Vanderbilt home on return
- 22 - 8:11 PM. in woods & took stream
- 23 - Chicago -
- 24 - Woods: 10 AM. near near meadow in Vermont
- 26 - 8:10 AM. arrived.
- 28 - Still snafoping luths & decorated. That bears log time.
- 31 - Old Lady Abbott tea & kitho joy.

August

- 1 - Had pulled the Vermont as sand bar at Thomas Pond.
- 3 - Germany declared war on France.
- 4 - GB Britain declared war on Germany.
- 5 - Still snafoping a few days with us leaving Panama Canal about 6.
- 6 - 28th Oct day.
City of Seign Belgium captured by Germans
- 10 - France declared war on Austria.
- 12 - GB declared " " "
- 13 - War in Porto. Photos Sunday at Guilford
Aqua painting.

1914

August

15-

Worked in driveway.

Took photos by lightening storm.

16- Jerry Christler arrived in Sat. & put him to work in the
Cauld Sluicet.

17- In car to Munnich Falls, Soldiers Home, H. S. S. S. S.
St Paul Niles & him.

Hal & Jack declared insufficiently dressed & as could
not take them to the same.

18- Photos of road leading to 2nd & 3rd swimming.

+ Took road to Niles. Also Brown & Jerry.

Jerry & Munnich Falls, Brown & Orange.

20- Took M. N. Photos of Indians.

Half in Orange.

21- Spent morning in Munnich Falls - Chicago.

Chad had to function as counsel for the Panama Sluicet
at 11 AM.

22- Orange - Name of the sluicet.

Jerry Christler performing to learn for Sent.

23- Jerry declared over in Germany.

25- Wash D.C. + to Orange.

27- Fr. W. Saughlin called at 5.

28- He asked me to get some Prugel in him. In August

29- Willington to get Prugel. Al did not take for himself.

30- Had Fr. W. Saughlin, Mother's sister & no out.

31- BATS 6th Today.

Got printed in Prugel at Sat. + to my.

Called on my friend & gave SOS to Munnich Falls, Williams

+ to Son & all of his & had some.

to the same situation of Prugel & had to some loud recording.

1914

Sept.

- 1- Dr. Duell, in Chicago, on Pringle job.
Dr. Forman 700 gals. on 22nd Feb to Jan 1st + Hooper
3000 gals. in immediate vicinity.
Miller of Mount Carmel called for application for my 3 boys.
Submitted 1st copy. called Apr 20th.
- 2- My in Pringle.
- 3- W. H. H.
- 4- "
- 5- Dr. Humphreys in aviation meet.
- 6- Dr. W. H. Hooper had car. used some + left car in Kithkin.
- 8- Dr. W. H. Hooper in Secondary Student
Museum office + saw Samuels on hallway.
Stamps of Miss. Home after show.
- 10- Dr. W. H. Hooper with Canal plumes in insect.
- 11- E. B. Hooper W. H. Hooper spent many days of Sat. going over
lectures in museum.
- 12- Found my help in 1912 murder brother in 1914 murder.
He asked me to help him organize his plan demonstration
After dinner took dad, mama, Clara + Ed. Edson to Mount Park
+ took photos of what remains.
- 13- Sunday for 2nd to 3rd to Mount Park, Nev.
At + dinner + saw Jim in Springfield summit + took photos.
- 14- Dad asked me to take charge of Washington dead specimens
in diamond spec. Sr. decided to go to Wash. + take
dad with me to run it.
- 15- Caught train with dad to Wash. D.C.

1914

Sept

16 - Wp 4th + thought out the proposition + decided not to let Dad
run a phone shop.

Called on Nelson about at 6 + 4th.

Dad to amusement + I to Camp + pt.

Went about 2-2 going to need new batteries.

Went to Balltown.

18 - Dr. Blain yard + inspected E-2. Which had wires with

1/2 size along big tanks plates

Supplied by Mr. Co. say to see how the San Francisco got some.

20 - Took Minto Maxwell to Minto Park. Jim Stone with
no turns to me to help him with airplane sales.

21 - Bought gun for battery design.

23 - Went to school, Mary Stinson, Lillian Wink, Grace
Hatch + a do. —. Out all afternoon, Jackson re.

24 - Remains of at Jim W. E. Co. spent the day.

Chris E. placed + I went to see some in E. Orange where

Mrs E. Madeline Jim Stone Chess to see + we

had a dance afterward.

25 - Bunchy way near - open - spent the day.

26 - Took Dad to the City for dinner.

27 - Went to Wash with Dad + Mamma + they embraced Smith

28 - Went to pt + saw some in battery.

Sam Smiley teaching at Camp Stone in the air. Woodstock.

1914

Sept

30 - Bought new Hupp for \$620 + my old car. return 1/8.

Oct

3 - Asked Mrs. Lamm to buy furniture for D's room.

9 - Seen Mrs. Dennis came to Colma. Home decorated.

Ordinary seen Mrs. E. - Madeline, Jean Lamm, Helen Mrs. E.
Madeline was untidy.

10 - Photo of Mrs. D. in lawn

W. Sub - Excursion, Photos.

Dr. Edwards home for lunch + by Colma after effects.

Dr. Blodgett. In my Lamm's Mrs. D. Mrs. E. Madeline for
excursion. Subur. Lamm's car - in the car over

Dr. Edwards, Mrs. Lamm, Mrs. E. Madeline.

Excursion at gate. One yard. - 55 -

Summer with Seen Mrs. D. in my.

25 - She class my yard mowed Sat. today.

16 - Still Chamber of Commerce called at Sub

28 - Family around for Lake

November

1 - Dr. Wash. D.C.

2 - Sold 35 silk nightgowns to army.

4 - I offered to sell - Edward 20 tons carbonic I had bought
in speculation at cost \$10,000, when as decided sell
it on market at \$75,000.

9 - In Wash. D.C. - I could not find Ed. Bette in D. - 3
because cost \$10,000 20% clause. Home

10 - Back to Wash. with Sam & Ann

12 - Saw Straus + Barrett re carbonic acid. My court for my
called on Jimmy + took her back from Ben. H. G. P.

1914

Nov.

- 12 - (Cont) - Broffman told me he would try to give me credit for 8-8 Patton. 13.52 acamps for 3 less at 220 V. @ \$5.00⁰⁰
- 13 - Went to W.E. factory & saw Leypner and plate of Panama Canal outfit.
- 15 - Byron Alexander spent day at Sat. He paid \$20,000⁰⁰ for Traylor film issues.
- 19 - Find Sand.
- 20 - Found Henry.

etc

- 1 - In brush -
- 2 - " " - Red Key. Included with the Sellmans.
- 9 - Bonus 10,000⁰⁰ for C. Fr. with Sat. endorsement.
Grand Bonus 500⁰⁰
Byrd's room fire started
- 10 - Busy in Jim's soap works. Cliff Kinsler called.
- 13 - Purchase of steam engine brought over by Kinsley.
- 15 - In West D.C.
- 20 - Started boys to riding lessons, including Post.
- 23 - New house for Mr. Linneman
- 28 - Wash D.C.
- 30 - Sir George Hamilton offered to give me 100,000⁰⁰ million to buy for John Co. -

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1919

1919

January

- 1- Recital + 2 saw new pair in fm H.S. Co. Office. My
This party asked me to have John island fm Navy + Johned records.
W.S. Transp. Million Pacific action off Fin Island and
3000 troops sub-aquid.
- 6- John Bennett died 4th Am.
Sailed at 57th floor W. Bldg. #4000⁺ year 2 rooms
- 7- Closed on 2 rooms 57th floor W. Bldg.
- 8- Took possession 2 big rooms on 57th floor.
9. Signed contracts with M.M.M. on Lant George.
All marine workers on slat for D & M Jones
- 10- I took the east side of town at 2500⁺ year as of Aug 1/19.
- 11- Got my furniture into office
- 12- I bought all books near fountain in office.
- 13- advanced Reiman \$500⁺ now in office.
- 15- Morgan of Sperry Co called re new contract for deep clay water
to make in majority basis.
Closed with Chas. Brown Co for reproduction in July today C. H.
John Alvinity in town.
- 16- Arthur M. Matson of Mexico City wants next firm loan in
his business line.
Ed Marshall called. Also John Alvinity who went home to
dinner with me.
- 19- Took Hal Gash of Post to new Mexico this Sunday PM.
- 20- Bradstone visited my office.
Ed Marshall called to see me Monday my bulldog in me.
Olegor plume coming.

1919

Jan

- 21- John Marlowe & Rondelet's office + story talked on
Marlowe's affairs + R. took out \$1000.
- 22- Writing of new Eudectian list of our sea -
- 23- Conference with West of Long Beach on Marlowe's preparation.
- 24- Reclamation talks of #6. Over our Company.
Bureau forwarded N.S. steam delay.
5 Orca boats + 2 Buell boats in west harbor.
- 25- In Bfom Brosser Bfom.
- 27- Found C.I.E.
and sold Nublichms today

28
February

- 1- Mac Farlane introduced E. Nelson into ocean to see
water black mammals.
- 2- Sunday Marlowe brought out Albert Antonia + a few
photographed them.
- 3- Organized Nomenclature Conf.

1919

July

2-

Memorandum called at 3⁰⁰ & talked to Port about an
answering custom in suits

17- Mr Fox (London) called & told me with extraordinary success
of Edison deal. I am sorry I sold my stock & Mumukh part
on our name. I had considerable work coming to me
latter.

18- I was in to T Co. to get the Mumukh agreements & see
will pass them on to Brown & see up for lawsuit in case
Mumukh doesn't come across with the stock deal.

Aug.

6

Bear asked for instructions re Mumukh stock matter &
Edison prison matter. I told him to write either for me & discuss
on friendly terms, & then to be prepared to file suit if necessary.

11- Mumukh arrived for England this PM & Ed & I had to
reach me at office at 6

12- Mumukh spoke to Johnson with me. Bought me
as a present a cigarette case which cost him
about \$100 & which I asked him to buy for me.

Mumukh & I went up to Court Club for car & had a long
talk at the club & I gave him the advice he asked
as to procedure with Edison. Necessary to get Ed's
rights in England to go ahead with them.

13- Mumukh took a good deal of my time in the
afternoon.

14- Met Mumukh at 10 & we went to 501-502 & discussed
the Edison matter.

1914

August

- 16 - Mummert reports no luck with Edison Co. on contract. They want to cancel personal and to make new one under superior terms. Writing down. He wants me to help him - in fact to take the election in hand for him again. He likes to lead work but not so much to pay for it. He asked him, through Albert, my letter re. my rights in Edison accumulators. It & Klaxon show in Europe, together with exhibits in the case.
- 17 - Mummert called (Sunday) at 4³⁰ + in room with confidence. At 7³⁰ I called on to write letter to Ches Edison for Mummert, offering to sell Ed. acc. Pat. to ESB Co. or buy ESB Co. That will cause a sensation. Also type with amendment to personal contract which Mummert will submit. ~~See~~ looked up record of 1916 - August - when Mt + I were in the same job as now. Seen to me he owes me a lot of stock for what I have done + am doing for him on this battery business.
- 18 - Mummert phoned he has been up against the Edison bunch + not so satisfactory. Ches did not show up at all + nobody but Stokes + the personal.
- 19 - Mummert related to me the conference with Edison + the success thereof giving me credit for the same by the letter I wrote for him + the plan of campaign I mapped out.

1919

Aug.

- 21- Drove Murray at 6000 Club at 7 -- M. related lies
mean & heart - no result - talk with Charles Edson who
told him I am in the lead among business. Murray
wanted to know if your comm. & word if we can make
it better in England. I discussed him yes.
- 22- Murray told me of the cancellation, or attempt to
pay Edson St. P. Co. as a security back
- 24- I wrote several letters to Murray which see in my
files & vault.
- 25- Visited Murray at Engin Club & drove to run office & copy -
original Edson contract. He asked me to place matter
in Embuism's hands for opinion as to several points in
which Murray would fight
- 26- Murray sailed on Saplund for Europe.

Sept

- 9- Sailed with Embuism & handed him the letter, contracts
re + with him explaining the matter. Sent copy of my
letter to him to Ed. Dec. 22nd for confirmation.
- 11- Major H. H. H. in car 3rd in Aberdeen
in his study at 1000. John H. H. came down with me
& we talked his matter with me in detail. He wants
a royalty of 6% + a maximum of \$6000 a month
for 10 years, \$10000 per month of payment, & will done
5/15/20 on paper basis. He will pay for item & sell
them. He did not care anything.

1919

8/10/19

20-

82c

See log with notes with Edson & Munnur cancellations

2.

Younger man P.B. Hodges or take from work, + and had intended purchase home in 12th St. & Newark

He was employed here in 1918 salary \$7500 a year when on own work + doing Ac of Librarian

When on his own work. He accepts Blaine in 1918

8-

P.B. Hodges started into day + will make good. Salary \$7500 a year. All copy 1918/19 Dec

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

**NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS
1910-1922**

Newspaper #41, 221, 54
Bryant 1910.

And Henry killed at Los Angeles + Narcosart killed
at New Orleans today from falls.

Jan 1/1911-

12⁰⁵ AM - Jan 1, 1911. Happy New Year! Uncle + I
stayed up & saw the New Year in together. Could not kiss
him because of my toothache. First time in 10 years
I have missed it. Up at 9. Drove much better.
Dressed & went down to 18th floor. Wrote part of
it & up + Narcosart deaths yesterday. Drove. Both
mice. I wrote around until 11³⁰ + then went on to
see Sammie at 12⁰⁰. Talked "needles" to them.

Took Rose on + her - her see X-ray apparatus.
is quiet. My throat better. Drove with Schubert.

Came on line & had dinner. Did not see myself
do anything today but read up + played with the
kids. I remember the first feel as free as usual.
Went set up until 11 with me + then went to bed. Finished
writing in album + started in to pack some more photos
in. This means a new ending for. Bed down 1 AM.
Raining + foggy. Was very pretty day to have the New Year.
I may take a job when I stop smoking as I have tucked a
cigar in under a table because of my throat. While I was
saying and saying off. Tell me how it goes for a while.

Sunday Dec 31/11 - Soaped around, fixing the 2c mitt.
10⁰⁰ then had to fast at 11. Went down to study &
worked until dinner. Then back after dinner. Head
wouldn't work very well so I had a couple of beers.
As I write this it is nearly 12, midnight. 11³⁰ PM.
Stoke of back on the year. I have no regrets as to
advancement. Am escorted here, right next to
the greatest living minister and apt to step into his
shoes when he passes away. Brilliant future ahead
of me and what other children phenomenal children
never blessed me. If every year of my life is as
carefree as to look back upon. I'd be glad.
After I sleep & will go up stairs and another
haul to see the nun in with me. Mother went
back with a splinter headache at 7³⁰ PM. First
fever since 1901 and hasn't seen in together.
Solophy 1911 - Good bye this volume of study.

Monday Jan 1/12 - 12⁰⁰ AM. Woke up - sleepy with
me - & in head "the nun" come in at 12.
Some now. blessed him Happy New Year at exactly 12.
Saw up until 12⁰⁰ & then bundled him into bed & came
down stairs. Called up Pat Bachman & Billy Bee. Wished
Happy New Year. With Lillian & Mama & Papa. Dad at 1⁰⁰
up at 9. I spent the forenoon in the study, worked
hard in good shape & so I wrote two Army & Navy
letters in "Vegetables" and "Song Myo Bachward"
Dinner came at 2⁰⁰ and afterward I continued to

work until 4³⁰ when I summoned the cat & drove out to
Salisbury from Muldoon. Told him of my talk with
Spear, Salway & of my talk with Jones. He suggests
that Jones come on & take up the matter of beach cars
on roads. After receiving from Muldoon a note from
with me about some new evidence he claims to have in
warming signals I came on back home. My
two limits are so steep the cat. Backman came in
4pm & left. Bully Boy called in in this am & left copies
of new Guanter to be framed up. Don't think much
of it. Spend considerable time tonight analyzing
& criticizing it. Started work about 9³⁰ & read my
and was perturbation took until 12³⁰ am. This
has the first day after our year passed - had at work.
Sun on the ground and temperature about 25 tonight.

Dec 31/12 - No entry in the diary since
Nov 7/12.

Jan 11/13 - Saw the New Year come in, seated in 3rd floor of Saturday with Nils Edson. He was experimenting with electroplating nickel in disc records. When 12th came + winds commenced blowing he grabbed the horn of record player + listened to the record. I shook hands with him + wished him Happy New Year at exactly 12. Also wished we would have about 3,000,000 disc records since time next year. He wished about the quality of records he got rather than a quantity of less quality. Tried to get him to go with me to Browns Pond where our dam is Saturday to take a nap at 12th. He wiped off a record on which he had put capacity, like running, + seams + he poisoned a little. Got at 1³⁰ am. + up early. Beautiful day, nice + warm. Sunn practically all gone except the sunn horse in bush. Took some photos. Put Kissett had in clipping tires + with thatch. Got him up at 1 PM. Her + I were riding on Hupp at 11 am + rode until 1³⁰ Allan Summit + vicinity. After dinner I looked at specimens through microscope. Her + I were riding at 8 PM. I had a lot of letters from come in to look at the Kimmel's troughs from 759. Jim + I sat up until 1 am talking. Nils Edson did not go to Saturday at all today. Wonder what the coming year will bring forth.

DEC 31/13 - Drove down to Sat at 9 + put in the winter program in Sat. Came home at 1 + took at 2³⁰ Busy in Sat all day. Dinner at 7 + up to my office.

When Sam & I started photos in albums until I am
at 11³⁰ awakened Risse & let them hear the whistles
at 12 m.n. Well, old 1913, you have been mighty
good to me & don't lose I was in 1914.
It has been a wonderful year for me. Poor little
Ferdie has been laid up in bed all day with a
sick headache. Drove in & kissed her at
midnight. To bed at 1³⁰

Jan 14. Awakened Risse at 11³⁰ & at
midnight Sam, Risse & I heard the
whistles sounding. Drove into Ted's bedroom
& kissed her & stopped for a year. Sam & I dumped
an album until 1³⁰ We at 9 found Ted still
suffering from headache. Read to her for an hour or so.
at 11³⁰ went over to Ransoms with Sam & Betty in the
stump & left samples of Risse's urine. "Pain" Jones
was at home when I returned. He remained to dinner.
"Pat Saille & "Savoy" came up at 3 PM. At his
wife & 2 girls came at 3¹⁵ took lot of photos of them.
Then inside the house in returned on the car is stuck.
Took them all home at 6 PM in Syracuse. This
time next year I am going to have another \$100,000
to my credit. See if I don't!

Thursday Dec 31/14: Up at 7 & Sat. Spent entire day cleaning up old matters to start Kumpen with his new clean slate as possible. His old gear has seen some strenuous times, and my & some have blundered. But all in all it has been a good year & one I don't think I'll ever forget. There is some indication that Kumpen will be much help for me and more profitable financially. At 11⁰⁰ I came up to see the old gear but he worked until 11⁰⁰ & then went down to awaken the boys so they could see & hear the Kumpen come in. Then we came back upstairs & worked until 1⁰⁰. Goodbye old 1914. Hope I'll never see any more mules like the last two. (Was outside dog's & Exam Jan Dec 9/14).

Friday Jan 1/15: Saw & heard the Kumpen come in in my bedroom with Hal Jack & Rene in my bed with awake. Then went out to see the Kumpen. At in my room with the boys & me. Got at 2⁰⁰. Starting the Kumpen with work. Up at 7 & down to get at 9⁰⁰ worked all day. For Friedrich Wenzler & Jo Staps came out in the 10⁰⁰ & other men. Had long talk with Joe & he told Wenzler he could do more good in this way - build dog submarines and make a school, than 50,000 men in his country. So Wenzler said he would provide the money to start a million or more. They were in on the new team after looking through the battery books.

Didn't go to Colma's opening the afternoon party in work
& party with T.D. left for ref. at 5³⁰ & to Regains
Club. Marnier & Stog. called them at 7⁴⁵ & we had
dinner. Then went to the show, where I had a box.

After the show they went home & I to the Club. Bed at 2.

Have started this morning under rather perplexing
circumstances & think it with my help and
prosperous.

Dec 31/15 Friday. Up 7³⁰. In Sat at 9. at 9³⁰

Johnson of Jones called to see
Sat. for interview in Saturday & failed. Donut?
Sawyer called 11³⁰ to see Sat. Saw busy with
Mallory until 12 at 12 Kinsey & Ferguson called &
but got no F. They left at 12³⁰. Then I talked with
Mallory & Char Edson until 1¹⁵. Came home for lunch.
At 2¹⁵ returned to Sat & was again busy until 3⁴⁵
when I left for the day. Piers Hal Jahn & John
Atogian took with me to Eagle Rock but the ground was
so slippery we came back. John rode the back seat
& he was thrown clear forward. So I had to take
Smith sleep & rough sleep forward. Murphy T.D. has a
headache so we got him to go to bed. Piers sat
in my office with me here at home reading a book on
Masonry. On the 31st of 12 in usual the small number in Piers room
& head the situation. Then called me up to wish happy new year
with 12. Murphy has been the help of me of my life and I
with forward to a more happy me. Jan 1916.

Saturday Jan 1/16. - No prosperity: 12⁰² after answering
about Happy New Year. Pense + I in 3^d floor bed room
listening to the blues etc. 12³⁰ T.D. + Port awake + we washed
them Happy New Year. Vibraphone blowing at Sat. with
Port Hal + Jack joined into bed with me at 8 am. We got up
at 8³⁰ + dressed for riding. Went out at 10³⁰ Alt came
up + rode the black mare. We went to Bradington Park
+ return. Very hard slippery road but we made it OK.
Jack rode Bobby's pony. Back by 12¹⁵ + I took alt
home at 12³⁰ We had some sugar cane in garage.
Spent the entire afternoon straightening out my desk
in "Mia". I am not through at this writing 12³⁰ am 1/16.
Read me a number of Medical World's and found
many things of interest. Slept in to ram at
midnight.

Sunday Dec 31/16 - Pense, Hal + I went riding for an
hour or two. Had dinner at regular hour and I
went to work directly after. Amy + Eleanor Smith
called at about 3 and remained until dark.
Pense + I took them home + remained awhile. Came
back to supper. After supper alt came up + he
+ Pense played mandolin + guitar. I went to
sleep listening to them and dozed an hour. Then
Pense went to bed. Alt came up stairs with me
+ read Supper's report until her feet came in
Then we both went down to T.D.'s room + washed
for Happy New Year. Alt remained to 12³⁰

The year is ended. If I could but go back one year and avoid the expense of £-2, I'd give many thousands of dollars which it has cost us & especially me. No man in our way to blame but the odium has gone all over it & it has hurt our business some. So if I could but see the time back one year it would be of great value. The year has not been my production except that all my dear ones have been spared and are enjoying excellent health. So God be praised. The odium is killed today.

Monday Jan 1/17.

1 am. The New Year has come. At Kennedy & I saw it in together & then wished T.O. many returns. I don't call me up at the street of 12. I am going to bed. May the New Year bring many blessings and may I be through a good son, husband and father. May my dear ones be spared & all enjoy the best of health & happiness.

on Wed or 1st I had a lousy sleep. Up 8⁴⁵ - Nurse Hal & I were riding to Eagle Rock. Jack had a cold & could not go. On our return Nurse took the black mare for a short ride. Professor Lewis of Auburn called or 1 & dined with us. Many curses. Got help a contribution to Presbyterian Church at Auburn but I don't remember. He departed or 3⁰⁰ in special car & his dinner also PM

but they don't come. Jack Powers & I walked to U.S.
Post office this PM. After dinner I wrote records for
which I'm worked until 1st day + 1st day. Beautiful
day. Temp 23° above zero. Roads slippery.

Monday DEC 31/17 - At 2 am temperature 12 below zero.
The last day of the year. I began it by working
until 2 am + then to bed on sleeping porch. Up
9¹⁵ + after 1st part of Sat. aft + I walked down.
Very cold. about 6 below or 10 am. After a very
matter in the day I went to station to catch the
12³⁰ Found Chas. Poyser there. We waited until 1 PM
before a train arrived. Discussed selling sales + I
made him a personal proposition to go to Washington
+ work for me if ~~the~~ his ~~best~~ consumption cure is
successful. He will go to Saratoga for an examination
+ if OK will accept. Details as to arrangements
to be decided upon later. Went on to U.S. +
attended to some business, returning caught a
train at 6³⁰ that was supposed to be an 8¹⁵ at
5¹⁵ / So Mr. B. Church as it was a Summit Train
Schedule all smashed by the extreme cold.
Poyser came to Church for me in Hupp.
After dinner at Chicago, the doctor + I worked
on the program papers in garage. Then I got to work
at about 10³⁰ + as I'm the old year is
just passing out. It is now 11¹⁵. It has been
a year of considerable financial success

and altogether a very satisfactory one. I spent
the last moments of the year, probably in the album No. 3,
Dortchs. 1917. At 8 o'clock hands at exactly 12 &
we went down & wished T.D. & B.G. a happy new year.
204, 905 troops in trauca.

Thursday Jan 1/18: The new year has just been
 ushered in with the usual
noise but somewhat subdued because of the war.
What will the new year bring forth? Nothing but good,
according to St. George's. Got up at 3 am in sleeping
pouch. Up at 9¹⁵ & up to my den. Directed envelopes
for a lot of new year cards & dussel to new
Calson, Yokuba & friends. They arrived at 1¹⁵ &
we substituted them with photographs & Judo pictures
until 2. Nambu (bullet) served Jap cocktails at 2
& we went to dinner. It was some dunnis, Apples,
Japanese soup, mushrooms, turkey breast with vegetables,
 salad, coffee, cheese crackers, ice cream.
Joe Krausack came with friends - at 3³⁰. Then the
Japs must have on the 4¹⁵ & Joe & his gal in
dunnis me to midnight. I fixed the electric
fixture beside the piano tonight & put an extension
cord on reding lamp to go in dining room so I can
sit to read my papers at breakfast mornings.
Fredie came up to my den tonight and remained
a long time. We talked over old times & was very happy

Called up Sydnm at 11 PM & arranged to see
some electrical condenser man tomorrow - also
talked with Jack Reese re. letter to Washington tomorrow.
Decided to take Hal Jack & Reese to Washington
tomorrow. Information arrived 3rd all day.
at 11¹⁵ PM Information 2 above 3rd.

Thursday Dec 31/18

Spoke morning in my den at Columbia. Prepared a
letter with photos of Marble House but unable to reach
Calkins. Phone discontinued. At 2³⁰ PM I discussed
the E-2 case with Sydnm & at 3 Sydnm & I
went to Library of Fat & waited. In due time they
came McCallum, English, Messinger, Fairbank
& Hrdorn. They, with Edison, Mambrot, Sydnm
& I held a conference on what we should do.
I had said to set them \$66,000⁰⁰ if could not get
off any cheaper. Then we discussed the general
phases of the matter after Fat had gone.
Took them to the ¹² train & stopped by the farm
store to get some carnations. At 8 PM
went to my m Cadillac with Reese & Hal to see
the trucker come in. They went to movie show &
went in at Astor Hotel at 11¹⁵. We went to
Hudson Office Specialized Office & saw the big fall
dup on Jones Plot and the 1919 figures fresh
on the town. I called up Allen & took him the

lots of luck. We departed at 12⁴⁰ & arrived home 2 am.
Raining pretty hard. Booklyr old 1918. Fuel was
very pretty good to me.

Wednesday Jan 11/19.

Wp ar 10³⁰ & spent forenoon in my den. Flew Betty
Nadia & Son. came ar 11⁴⁰ just as I was preparing
to ride Born. Flew wants John released from the Navy.
I phoned Daniels & he said to write him a letter
on it. They remained through lunch & to
3⁴⁵ PM when, in self defense, I used riding on
Born. Back & called in R. A. Estrom. Sent own
cards & 3.00 am receipt. Took Mr & Mrs Brodie
& 5 Orange & took train to city. In the evening about
US transport Northern Pacific went ashore. Thus am
off from released & the 3050 soldiers occur in
in jail. Mr. Papish has scabbards on the
subject. I called up TB & told him about it.

Wednesday DEC 31/1919.

Wp ar sat Poulkepoie when beam slipped suddenly
& cracked my head against the berth end.
Framed later all dining car tables were
surface clean by the bump. Pire was up early
I had breakfast before them. Pire went to
Orange in arrival ref. I spent day in office at
Woodmont Bldg. Home in the 5⁴⁵ with Doc Squire.

waited for Harry at station (Jan 19) but as he did not
show up I went home. Played phonograph after
dinner & up to wireless room awhile. At 11:30 midnight
Maurice blew Harry & I ~~washed~~ rushed down stairs &
kissed T & a happy New Year. Then I visited
Jack & Bob in the porch. The Edison wireless
awakened them. I shut the Sugar out of the
boys window. Then talked in T's room until
12⁰⁰ & up to my den. After played me happy
New Year or 12 sharp. Well, old 1919 has cost
me a pile of money but I am laid off the pipes
for big success in 1920. I tell you, I am
learned to respect humanity more than
I did last January 1st. The Sugar
winning pile has been a better one. Hope
it will turn out OK. Goodbye 1919. Glad to see
you gone.

Thursday Jan 1, 1920 At 12 midnight I was
latter in phone. Suddenly went down stairs with Harry
Duller & washed T & a happy New Year. Went back
the boys & shut the Sugar out of boys window. Worked
to 3 am. Up at 10, & to work in my den, when I
resumed until dinner & back again to 6 PM.
Then Harry, Hal, Jack & Swallow & George P.O. &
mail some letters. I & Bob went as far as the
steps to the hill with us. Dinner 7⁰⁰ T & made
chocolate & we had quite a feast. We talked

arrive + didn't work until 2 am. Some spent
pm 10 to 11⁰⁰ PM discussing his matters. I told
him nothing in as much he has worked is interesting
enough to proceed with, so all is off in morning
from this source to him. Bed at 2. It has been
a beautiful day.

Friday DEC 31/20.

Up at 7⁴⁰ + m to office. Nothing much today. Man
called with electric heater - was good day - but I told him
I am not interested. Frank Culley came down + asked
me to work into the Sunday post tomorrow business
as they want me to head it. Did see it Monday.
Carl Nier + Adam handled with me at Machinery
Club today. He wrote about out a receipt for the
the money owed him by about 1/2 date - something
like \$3500⁰⁰. Some Xmas present! - or New Year's
present. I told Arthur I would release him for an
equal amount. So he is practically out of debt.
A \$7000 present. When I returned home at 10 found
Purse + a bunch of youngsters dancing. John + Son Betty,
Harry + daughter + 3 ques. To was at the dinner says it was
very tame. One girl disappointed them. He talked in Ted's room
with me + they + then worked them all happy New Year. Beautiful
day, + the old year died hard. Bankers say we will have a hard
year in 1921. Goodbye 1920. A Peace year. Glad you
have gone.

Saturday
Jan 1/21

Well, the Wagner situation are sounding and the
return old case has departed. Edroy to Miss looking
its duplicate never returns. Peter had a dinner party last
evening and in all modest each return happy returns. The
four people and came at 2 am. Repair to for a ride
down, above. Paston sleeping. Sugar coating of ice on roads
but OK in association. Spent the PM rest of a home.
Edroy planned me at an length as usual. John ~~the~~ Constable
came on about 8 PM. Had been laid off by the infection
Jan. 15th /21. Wants a job. Tells me the old man is coming
out of his mind. First old times by the scene. Bounding up
his organization and seems positive to a "hook up." Edroy
checked Charles wings. Closed for 2 months a short time
ago

DSC. 31/21

Came home on the 8th + sat with Agnes von Delon
all the way out. Forant met me. Spent several hours in the
Pumpkinville & up with Louise & Rose. Forant has a grouch
on. I've known that fellow before something as he is deeply
guilty mentally. He's gone up to the house at 11th + caught
the big noise at 12. Much has been on hell of a year
but maybe the seed soon will turn out perfectly in 1922.
Send you for ----- 1921. The situation can't change.

Sunday Jan 1st. After leaving to the weather &
winds T.D. and the boys stop for supper. Dropped to 1st
Area at 7 + left at 11 in Suvacoone. The team of
mules I rented at Fort Small Jan 11 to 1st. Explained
what I am doing in notebook & showed him several
things I have. Showed him to Jim. Says if I had
approached him 60 days ago he would have been with us
but has rented all his space each, unless he is
unsuccessful in purchasing a business in which he is
negotiating. Suggests I communicate with him in 2 or 3
weeks. This road to. Left his house about 1st + in 29
minutes was at Colvin. Ration is soft ride "Gold Discovery".
Spent time and money on long trip. Good ride in Sam
paul with almost dark. This is the region for
which the horoscope discloses as the sub-fall rays
trouble + the beginning of a new regime in which I will
have much success. We may reflect the bluntness
written us when in an unsuccessful. It is because
we are not worthy of success. After our chattering
we were ready for another trial.

WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS

An early associate of Edison, William H. Meadowcroft worked for the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, New Jersey, during the 1880s. He came to the West Orange laboratory in 1908 to assist Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin in the research and writing of *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, which was published by Harper & Brothers in 1910. In addition to gathering material, Meadowcroft ghostwrote a substantial portion of the book. He also authored a biography for young readers entitled *The Boy's Life of Edison* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911). In 1910, Meadowcroft became Edison's confidential secretary, a position he held until the inventor's death in 1931.

The papers consist primarily of material collected or generated by Meadowcroft during the preparation of the biography. Included are reminiscences by Edison and his associates, along with drafts and galley proofs of the book. Also included is incoming and outgoing correspondence pertaining to other publications about Edison and to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors, as well as items concerning electricity, x-rays, and other matters. The selected documents cover the years 1907-1913 and are arranged in three series: (1) Correspondence; (2) Reminiscences by Edison; and (3) Reminiscences about Edison. A finding aid to the archival record group is available at the Edison National Historic Site.

Among the documents not selected are multiple versions of Meadowcroft's notes, drafts, and proofs for the Dyer and Martin biography and for *The Boy's Life of Edison*; reminiscences subsequently published by Edward G. Acheson and Francis Jehl; personal correspondence unrelated to Edison or to Meadowcroft's work for Edison; and items that duplicate information in selected material.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents covering the period August 1907-October 1913. Included are letters and memoranda received, generated, and collected by William H. Meadowcroft in the course of his research for the official biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, by Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. There are reminiscences about Edison's youth in Port Huron, Michigan; his early years as a telegrapher in Boston and New York; and his work at Menlo Park. The correspondents include Dyer, Martin, Ralph W. Pope, and Frederick A. Scheffler, as well as Edison and various Edison employees. Two unsigned memoranda, probably by Meadowcroft or Dyer, report biographically relevant conversations with Edison in August 1907 and May 1908.

Additional correspondence pertains to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors. These include letters reflecting his stewardship of Edison's celebrity after the publication of the Dyer and Martin biography. Also included are Meadowcroft's recollections of his early work in the Edison Miniature and Decorative Lamp Department at the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, New Jersey. At the end of the folder is a draft manuscript by Meadowcroft describing the intensity of Edison's work on the phonograph during the period 1911-1913.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The items not selected include letters exchanged between Meadowcroft and his publishers, as well as personal correspondence unrelated to Edison or to Meadowcroft's work for Edison.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1907)**

MEMORANDUM

Conversation with Mr. Edison on August 5/07.

Referring to the telephone, he stated that Bell's English patent on the broad method has been invalidated for some technicality and that his patent on the carbon telephone had been sustained. Apparently, unknown to him, Bell's claim on the receiver was sustained. Efforts were made to introduce the Edison telephone by Colonel Gouraud, and everything seemed to be progressing favorably. One day at Menlo Park Edison received a cablegram from Gouraud advising him that the Bell Company had commenced suit on the receiver claim and would probably succeed unless some new form of receiver was invented. The problem was certainly a series one, involving as it did, the use of an electro-magnet at the receiving station. Edison's mind turned to the old motograph relay as a possible source of help. That invention had already solved the difficulties which were encountered when J. Gould obtained control of the Paige patent, which apparently covered all forms of electro-magnetic relays. To avoid complications which threatened the Western Union Company, Edison suggested the motograph relay, for which he was paid \$100,000. He said that this was the offer made to him, and

No. 2

it was accepted instantly, although he said that if the offer had been \$10,000. or \$2,000. it would have been just as rapidly accepted. In the early days, the commercial value of an invention never appealed to Edison. He never seemed to look upon it from the standpoint of a purchaser, and it is possible value in an industrial sense. To Edison, the value of an invention was measured entirely by his necessities and by the time required to develop it. From his point of view in those days, an invention which was developed in a week and which might result in the saving of millions of dollars a year would be less valuable than an invention on which he might work a month and which might only save thousands of dollars a year. Remembering his experience with the motograph relay, he determined to employ the principle, if possible, with the telephone receiver and after considerable experiments he was successful. It was then necessary to educate a sufficient number of men who could go to England for the purpose of installing the apparatus and get it into operation. He advertised for men and had about thirty applicants. He then installed a small private exchange employing a dozen or so instruments and had them located at different points in and around Menlo Park. These instruments were tampered with in various ways so as to be rendered inoperative, and the assistants were deputed to locate the trouble. They finally became so expert in this work that Edison found it impossible to deceive them, although in one case he went so far as to cut the wire in-

No. 3

side of the insulated covering, so that the defect could not be seen from inspection, yet, even this was located. About ten of the most expert of these men were sent to England and put up the apparatus and actually started the exchange in competition with the Bell Company. Finally, one day shortly afterwards, Gouraud cabled Edison - "Will you accept 40,000 for your telephne patents". Edison lost no time in cabling back the single word "Yes", feeling that 40,000 dollars was a very good figure for his work and time. Much to his surprise when the papers were sent over to be executed, he found that it was for 40,000 pounds instead of 40,000 dollars.

And, referring to the quadruplex telegraph, he seemed to look upon it as a very simple thing. Although duplex telegraphs had been made, Edison - according to his view - was the first person to suggest the simultaneous transmission of messages by varying the electrical pressure, and also by reversals of current. Having gone this far with the duplex system, the making of a quaduplex on the same line was an obvious suggestion.

Mr. T. C. Martin, Editor,
New York.

Dear Mr. Martin:---

Enclosed please find some matter that I have prepared on Milan and the talk I had with Mr. S. O. Edison, which I hope you can make use of. I believe that I may be able to get some further matter and will try there again a little later on.

I will get to Port Huron just as soon as possible and secure whatever I can from Mrs. Eckles and others. Perhaps I can find her easily, although I thought that I would be more sure of it if I knew her full name and address.

Very truly yours,

O. M. Carter

[ENCLOSURE]

A first visit to Milan, Ohio, gives the stranger a very pleasant impression of the birthplace of the illustrious Thomas A. Edison. One might imagine it to be a scraggy little village set upon a hillside from some of the articles produced for the magazines, but as a matter of fact it is a neat little town, with well-kept homes, stone flagged streets and shaded walks. The size and appearance of the big elm trees that fringe the lawns tell of the age of the place, but otherwise there is little difference between Milan and the Ohio towns that have sprung up in later years.

Located a few miles north of Norwalk ^{on} at a convenient elevation above the surrounding country, it has the advantage of beautiful scenery on all sides. To the northwest the hills rise above it and one gets a good view of the prosperous looking farm homes, some of them set among vineyards which abound in this section of the country. In other directions the land slopes away from the village, but the pleasant looking homes and the well-kept lands always lend an idea that happiness is associated with them all. The surroundings for an ideal country home could not be better. All that is lacking is a broad expanse of water or a swiftly flowing stream within easy reach and neither are at great distance.

In the village the homes are mostly of frame construction, but they are trim and well painted, giving a clean and inviting appearance. The few brick buildings stand out a little more stately than the others and lend variety to the scene. The streets are broad and were apparently laid out by an engineer, as they cross each other at right angles and there is no hap-hazard outlines in any direction. Homes are all set well back from the walks, giving a fairly wide expanse of lawn, which through the summer is kept well trimmed and in excellent shape.

A villager remarked that there are no poor people in Milan. All are in fair circumstances and the appearance of the homes and the people them-

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selves testified to the truth of the assertion. Some of them are ^{men} business in the town, while others are employed at the iron works near Norwalk and still others are engaged in farming and grape raising. So far as could be seen there were few idlers about the place and the appearance of a boy on the streets was a rarity. Likewise girls were absent from the usual gathering places for chats and idling away time. The impressions gained from these things lead one to bespeak as a favorable a future for the younger generation as the past has been for those now living.

Milan boasts of no pretentious business houses, though they are as large and as well built as are found in any Ohio villages of 2,000 population. Some of them are brick and some frame construction, most of them two stories in height. All, like the residences, are well kept and neat in appearance. There is one hotel, two or three restaurants, as many saloons, dry goods, shoe and clothing stores, hardware and implement establishments and shops of various other kinds. These are gathered about a public square for the most part, and there is plenty of room for hitching teams on Saturday when the country trading is done. In the center of the square, which is well covered with original forest trees, is a soldiers' monument of rather large dimensions for a place of this size. Flag walks from the four corners of the square lead to this spot. This indicates the loyalty that must have existed there when there was a call for men to protect the country and the loving remembrance of the friends to those who lost their lives in the bitter struggles, as well as the living who returned to their homes to become the best of citizens in the later years.

The Sandusky-Norwalk branch of the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company passes through the village, one of the principal streets having been given to its use. Thus the people have before them in the tracks and the substation located in the town some of the results of the work of their gifted citizen of years ago. While they do not give much thought to the prominence the town has achieved through him, their children will some

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time realize with more force the honor which is due the town and the state for the production of a man who has achieved such wonderful results in the field of electricity. Villagers tell of his occasional visits to the old home and of what impressions he left with them, but they do not know much about him, as he was taken away when about six years of age and has spent but little time in the town since.

The old home, just about as it was when he was born, still stands upon the brink of a hill in the northeastern part of the town overlooking the canal which was a busy course of commerce and lined with big warehouses at that time. On the hillside between the house and the canal the boy spent many a happy day in play. If it was the same then as now it was an ideal place for a boy to wile away his time and afforded him all kinds of opportunities to try the little experiments which were even then couraging through his mind. It is told of him, and with a fair basis of truth, that before he was six years of age he conceived the idea that he could hatch eggs by sitting upon them and that he really secured a number of goose eggs and, taking them down on the hillside, endeavored to demonstrate the truth of his belief. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The results of this experiment were not recorded, as were these of his later years.

The house itself is the plain, substantial little brick, pictures of which have appeared in magazines, books and newspapers and are now seen on post cards in the windows of dealers all over the country. It is in fact a one-story house, but with rooms finished on the attic floor, as is sometimes seen in more modern structures. Being built on the hillside, the basement opens onto the rear yard. At one time heated with coal grates it now has a large furnace in the basement which makes it comfortable through the coldest winters. It is now occupied by S. C. Edison, an uncle of Thomas A. Edison, who has been associated with him in a business way occasionally in years past and who was one of the prominent iron furnace men of northern Ohio in his younger days.

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Samuel Edison, father of Thomas A. Edison, was financially interested in canal transportation when he lived in Milan. At that time the town was the second largest grain shipping point in the world, Odessa, ~~Russia~~ Russia, being the first. Grain was brought to that point from miles away in wagons, drawn by six or eight horses. Some of the loads thus brought in would amount to 200 bushels, it is said. Then all available space in the little town was used for hitching purposes and Mr. S. O. Edison states that he has seen not only the public square covered with horses and wagons, but the streets and vacant lots lined with them all over the place. Later on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hoeking railroad was built and this so distributed the grain business and took it away from the canal that this mode of transportation fell almost into disuse. The fortunes of Samuel Edison were greatly reduced through this advance in carrying methods and he made up his mind to leave the place. He therefore moved to Port Huron, Mich., when his son was about six years of age.

Mr. Edison, notwithstanding his losses at Milan, was still in fair shape financially and when he got settled in his new home, he entered the lumber business in the Saginaw district with his son-in-law. The experiment was disastrous, however, and his resources were drained still further. S. O. Edison states that the family always had plenty for their needs, although not in affluent circumstances, and that some of the stories printed regarding Thomas A. Edison's fight with poverty in those years are somewhat tinged to suit the people who were expected to read them. There was always plenty to eat and wear even while the young man was selling papers ^{on} trains between Detroit and Port Huron. Whatever of hardships ^{he} may have endured were brought on by his own ventures and his constant tendency to experiment with all and everything he saw. In later years he did take trips to the south and other portions of the country and came back ~~back~~ "broke" and sometimes with a "sooty wardrobe," but not because he could not make money. Always his "new-fangled" plans and experiments

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worked his discharge from positions or got him into trouble in other ways.

Edison's attendance at public schools was of limited duration. At Milan he was too young to attend the schools and after the family moved to Port Huron, the schools were too far away from their home to allow him to attend. A little later he began his life-long course of reading, his never ending experiments and his wondering from one place to another. His uncle, S. O. Edison, states that four weeks comprised the whole of his public schooling. The mother was greatly interested in the boy and gave him all the aid she could in the way of an education. While possessing a fair education for that time, she was not able to go far in the direction he had chosen, however, and his knowledge was, therefore, gained from extensive reading and his own experiments and researches. Always an indefatigable worker, he never thought of play when a child. His chief delight was probing into things and finding out about them. This constituted his work, his sport and his recreation, according to the recollections of the uncle.

Neither the father nor mother possessed anything of an inventive genius. They were people of good common sense and, like others of the earlier years, accustomed to the hardships of a new country, they knew how to apply their knowledge to the best advantage. The tendency toward invention seems to have been born in the boy and may have originated far back in the family history, but so far as known there is nothing to prove that this is true.

S. O. Edison stated that his father's great grandfather settled on the Passaic river in New Jersey when he came to this country and purchased a large amount of land along its banks. This, it is said, was confiscated and the family never received any benefit from it. By marriage this family became connected with one of the prominent families of the east at that time.

The story of Samuel EdissanKa Edison's escape from Canada, when he

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[INCOMPLETE]

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with others lead a rebellion in opposition to the oppression placed upon them, is characteristic of the whole family. He ~~sixteen~~ stayed with the cause until he thought it was a failure and then took the best way out of the trouble by seeking the protection of the United States. His course was straight toward Detroit and he made the distance of 180 miles without sleep and with very little to eat, pursued by the British and Indians. In going down a hill, the Indians following the ~~stair~~ trail found where he had jumped a distance of forty feet ~~in going down a steep hill~~. The great distance of the tracks from each other made them superstitious and they refused to follow further.

The Edisons are a long-lived people. John Edison, great grand father of Thomas A. Edison, lived to be a very old man. Samuel Edison, grand father died at the age of 104 years, and Samuel Edison, the father, ~~was~~ was ninety-two years old at the time of his death at the home of his grand daughter in Norwalk about ten years ago. A fall contributed to his death, his health having been very fair up to a short time before. Mr. Elliott, father of Mrs. Samuel Edison and a Revolutionary soldier, died at the age of 104, so it seems that, with no untoward circumstances, Thomas A. Edison stands a good chance of reaching an advanced age.

Thomas A. Edison was much the same as ~~many~~ many other child at his home. His affection for his parents was strong, as was shown by the care given his father in his later years. Although away from home much of the time, even when a boy, he was always glad to be with the home people.

1860
94
Cleveland, Ohio., Dec. 14/1807.

Mr. T. C. Martin,
New York.

Dear Mr. Martin:--

Enclosed please find the material which I secured from Mrs. Eckles and Mr. Walker at Port Huron. It will be a difficult matter to secure detailed information as to the movements of Mr. Edison after he left that place, as well as exact dates of his trips and of the events. However, I am going to write Mrs. Eckles for some further information regarding points that have occurred to me since I talked with her. One of them is the date of the death of Mrs. Edison and the movements of the son about this time. As you will see, I have two dates in the matter I have written. One of them is taken from the book she loaned me and which she said was correct, but I found in it the two dates which I have put down. Another matter I want to straighten out is regarding the last home the family occupied and which I have noted in the matter.

I have tried to get all the matter in that I secured, but have not attempted to put it in the shape of an article. It is, however, not in the shape that I would like to have it, as I was interrupted often while writing it and have been pushed for time the past week. If you were not in a hurry for it, I would re-write it and get it in better shape.

What I tried to find out were those facts and incidents that would show what he really was when a boy, the character of his work, wherein he differed from other boys, the manner in which he lived, the general conditions surrounding him, his home life and influences, the condition of the family and the likelihood that any of his ability was inherited from the parents.

These things, I believe, were brought out fairly well in

what Mrs. Eekles and Mr. Walker told me. Mrs. Eekles was a little more reticent than she would have been, because of the fact that Mrs. Poyer, her daughter, has had it in mind for several years to write something of the kind. She has never gotten at it, however, and would not be able to without getting a lot of information from him.

Other writers, it seems, have all said that the family was in very poor circumstances when Edison was a boy and that he was forced to support himself. Both Mrs. Eekles and Mr. Walker said that this is not true and that they were always comfortably well off and were well able to take care of their son if he had been satisfied at home. They were probably not wealthy, but in circumstances to hold their own with other residents of the town at that time.

If there is anything else in connection with the work that I can do, aside from sending you a copy of the article in the history of that county of which I spoke, kindly let me know. This copy I will forward as soon as I can have it made.

Very truly yours,

O. M. Carter

Guardian Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

[ENCLOSURE]

Mrs. James Eokles was the wife of William Pitt Edison, elder brother of Thomas A. Edison. She was a young matron in Port Huron when the great inventor, as a boy, was learning the first lessons in the line that later made him famous. She knew him as a child and saw him grow up, full of mischief, but a student and investigator from his earliest years. Mrs. Eokles has always lived close to the family and is especially fond of Mr. Edison and his family, with whom she and her present husband have had many pleasant visits. In fact they were married at the Edison home in Orange.

Mrs. Eokles states that the home of the Edisons in Port Huron was one of the most pleasant she has ^{ever} known, and that the home life afforded the children was of the kind that leads to honorable manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Edison was an accomplished woman for that time, having received her education in the best schools the country afforded and later spent some years as a teacher in the high schools of Vienna, Canada. The daughter of a Baptist minister, her early training fitted her well for the task of leading her own children to a realization of what life really means and of the duties that fall to those who would make it a success.

The father was essentially a business man and lived the life of the well-to-do citizen of that time. He possessed none of the characteristics of a scientist or inventor, although somewhat visionary at times. Like all business men, he had none too much time to spend in training his children, although he gave them the fullest measure of attention consistent with the duties that devolved upon him in other ways.

The house was a large colonial structure located in the middle of a ten-acre plot of ground. The property was purchased when the family moved from Milan, Ohio, to Port Huron. Overlooking the wide expanse of the St. Clair river, just after it leaves Lake Huron, it was an ideal spot for a home and was enjoyed to the fullest extent by all the members of the family. Mr. Edison was closely attached to his family and provided everything that would add to their pleasure.

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Socially the Edison family stood high in Port Huron, and it is said there was more wealth in the town at that time and, consequently, more important social functions than at the present time. In the earlier history of the town, it was a great lumber point and sawmills constituted the principal manufacturing industry. The amount of lumber made per year seems almost incredulous at this time, when the forests have been so largely cleared away and the industry seemingly vanished. The wealth of the town was invested in this business and in transportation companies and most of the more prominent men were interested in some way in one or the other lines of business named. Mr. and Mrs. Edison stodd high in the circle comprised of the families of these men and it was considered a privilege to spend an afternoon or an evening at their home. Both were good entertainers and enjoyed having their freinds gathered about them.

Contrary to published reports, Samuel Edison^{family} was always in comfortable circumstances and ~~the family~~ was supplied with an abundance of everything that was needed. After moving to Port Huron Mr. Edison first engaged in the grain and feed business, which was continued for some time, after which he was interested in the lumber and some other lines of business. In whatever business engaged, he was always fairly successful, although, like others, he occasionally met with reverses. It is possible that, had he been less visionary, he would have prospered to a greater degree in the business world, as he displayed plenty of ability in that direction. As an example of what this lead him to at times, he once built a tower of timber more than 100 feet high on the river front near his home from which an excellent view of the lake and the adjacent country could be had. There was no means of reaching the top of this structure, except by a ^{stair}way. In toiling to the top, one would earn all the pleasure he would get from the view, but a fee of twenty-five cents was charged for the privilege. Some other things of about the same nature in his later years showed the workings of an imagination that was not well balanced. This is all that can be said against him, however, for in others ways he was a most excellent man and a citizen of the highest standing.

The mother was a woman of a loveable disposition. Capable, well ~~educated~~ educated and endowed with literary ability, she was ambitious not

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not only for herself but for her husband and children. Her maiden name was ^{Harriet} ~~Mary~~ Elliott and she was a daughter of Rev. John Elliott, a Baptist minister of Scotch descent. Two of her brothers and two uncles on the father's side were also Baptist ministers. She thus grew up in an atmosphere of strict piety and naturally carried ^{into her family life} the ideas and beliefs thus instilled to a great extent. With her experience as a teacher, supplemented by constant reading, she was an accomplished woman and another well equipped to train her children. It was from her that Thomas A. Edison inherited his love for reading and it is said that his father added encouragement by paying the boy for each book he digested.

Thomas A. Edison was seven years of age when the family moved from Milan to Port Huron, some time in 1854, it is said, as the date of his birth was February 11, 1847. As a child he was not strong and, because of an abnormally large head, physicians feared that he would have brain trouble. Whether this was a fancy of the doctors of that date, not so well trained and so highly skilled as at present, is not known, but later events proved that the head was far better than any they had ever examined before or after. Edison, however, was not allowed to go to school because of his fragile appearance, the sum total of his attendance at a private institution under the direction of an Episcopal minister was two months. His mother taught him to read, write and master arithmetic, although he always ~~hated~~ hated figures. She, however, made no attempt to guide him in the study of the sciences, nor did she take any part in the experiments which later consumed the greater part of his spare time. It is probable that both parents looked upon this as a freak of the boy that would never amount to anything in the future.

In the cellar of the Edison home young Alva, as he was then called, had an extensive laboratory, made up of the chemicals and the apparatus which he collected in one way or another. He would go about the town and gather the empty bottles which he would carry to the cellar in baskets. In all he had some two hundred of these carefully arranged on shelves

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all labeled "Poison", so that no one else would handle or disturb them. But they all contained chemicals which he used in the experiments which he was continually making. While others could see nothing in his work, he became familiar with the contents of all the bottles and their use in proving or disproving the theories which he found in books and scientific magazines. It seemed that nothing of this kind escaped him and he was as tireless and thorough in his researches then as in the later years of his life.

Tiring of the "mess" which her son constantly kept in the cellar, his mother once ordered him to take everything out and restore order in that particular place. The thought of losing his possessions grieved the boy so much that she finally relented and told him that he must get a lock and keep the door to the room in which he kept his laboratory locked all the time, except when he was there. She feared for the safety of others, although she realized that her son was in no danger because of his knowledge of the chemicals he handled. This he did and thus escaped the annihilation of his workshop and his college.

Thomas A. Edison was different from other boys in that he cared nothing for companions and the sports that urchins usually indulge in, with one or two exceptions. Instead of playing he found his pleasure in reading and working in his laboratory. He was constantly busy and never found time for anything outside of this. The stories told of his attempting to read the library at Detroit through while he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway are declared to be true, but after wading through several feet of solidly filled shelving he gave it up and selected only the works that appealed to him. He probably realized at that early day that much of this reading would be useless to him in the line of study that he had taken up. Among the volumes that he studied were several heavy works on the sciences and histories of Rome, England and the world.

With all his love for study, however, Edison was a very mischievous boy and kept things lively at home at times. Some of the stray oats about town had occasion to remember and fear him, after he had attached tin cans to their tails a time or two. In this pastime he was the natural boy and this is one of the exceptions noted above.

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Mrs. Eckles, then Mrs. William Pitt Edison, was living with her husband on Huron avenue, not far from her present home, and much nearer the business ~~wester~~ section of the city than the Edison residence, when the young man was employed in the local telegraph office, shortly after he gave up his news business on the Grand Trunk railway. Instead of going home for lunch he would stop at her home, and many were the pranks that he would play upon the children, a boy and a girl, and at that time very young. He would put them under the beds, in boxes, tie them to the doors or do anything else when the idea occurred to his mischievous mind. The children thought everything of him, yet they ~~got~~ they would ^{often} hide when they saw him coming. Edison was about sixteen years old at that time, but it is said that he never lost his love for such mischief and often plays ^{similar} pranks upon his own children. The boy mentioned here was Charles P. Edison who died in Paris while on business in connection with the introduction of some of the Edison inventions in Europe, when only nineteen years of age.

Edison never played with other boys, but at one time found companionship with Jimmy Clancey, a lad about eighteen years of age who was employed as general chore boy about the Edison home. The father often remarked that Alva was playing with the boys, when he saw him with this young fellow, though he never interfered. At that time, while he was getting the rudiments of an education from his mother, reading everything he could find and trying his hand at building miniature bridges, digging caves and trying experiments, there was nothing peculiar or different about him from the characteristics of other children, except in the ways mentioned. He was of a kind and loveable disposition and always treated his parents with the highest regard and respect. Whatever he could do to contribute to their pleasure was always done with the greatest of good will and if he ever went contrary to their wishes it was to accomplish something in his chosen line or secure time to delve into a book that he had become interested in. In his home life he was much the same as any other boy of that time, but was always given all the advantages that were possible to the family at that time and in the small town, which possibly had a population of eight or ten thousand, although it is rated at 22,000 now.

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Samuel Edison, the father, sometimes remarked that he would like to know what Alva would ever amount to. Whether this was because of his peculiarities or simply because the father was like other parents who sometimes feel that their children are not making the right kind a start, is uncertain. It is probable, however, that his words came more from passing thoughts than from any fear that the boy would be worthless. Because of his advanced ideas, however, he was thought rather fanciful both by his parents and others who knew him.

Young Edison's mother objected very seriously to his becoming a news boy on the Grand Trunk railway between Port Huron and Detroit. As he was well provided for at home, she could not see the necessity of his entering upon a calling that not only meant danger but hard labor and exposure. However, he was determined and, on advice of his father, Mrs. Edison finally gave her consent. He entered into the work with enthusiasm and a determination to make it a success. He was twelve years of age at that time and later on he secured the exclusive news right on that portion of the road and had several assistants at times. On account of the Civil War newspapers were in great demand and he often received fancy prices for them. The story of his traveling laboratory and printing office on an old car on this road is true, according to Mrs. Eckles, as is also that of his being thrown out by the conductor when a bottle of phosphorus fell on the floor and set fire to the car. He lost his standing on the road ^{on account of} through this accident, but was reinstated through the intervention of his father who always stood by him in his troubles. Thereafter his experiments were carried on in the cellar at home, as the trainmen would not take the risk of having the chemicals in the old car which was fit for nothing else.

While on the road he made a practice of giving his mother one dollar every day out of his earnings. The remainder he spent as he saw fit, but most of it went into chemicals and apparatus for experiments which he was constantly making. Apparently he looked upon money as the means of securing the things he wanted at the time, and he never hesitated to let it go for the purpose of clearing up any question that might have been in his mind. The fact that he reserved a certain amount for his mother,

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though, showed that his thoughts were always with her, whatever he might be doing. It was not because she needed the money, but because he wanted to give it to her. So well pleased was she with the success made on the road that she was afterward glad that she allowed him to go. As he ran into Detroit, he had an opportunity of making use of the public library which he did very industriously.

Edison had an inherent love for the works of nature, it is said, and this is what carried him into the study of chemistry and the development of the natural forces into mechanical energy. Much of his knowledge in the earlier days was accumulated while acting as a news agent. The four years devoted to that work were fruitful ones in this way. Besides the other work he did during these years, he learned telegraphy and posted himself on the principles of the telegraph to such a degree that he was able to make his own instruments and erect lines that would operate successfully. When he left the news business at about sixteen years of age, he became an operator in the local office at Port Huron, but it is said his success was somewhat indifferent because he spent too much of his time in pursuit of knowledge in his chosen line. After about six months in the Port Huron office, he went to Stratford as an operator on the Grand Trunk. ~~Here in an effort to construct an apparatus that would prevent his being disturbed when asleep~~ ^{of an apparatus} ~~the idea of the quadruplex system originated in his mind, which would formulate a certain call that the operators were required to make at stated intervals through the night. This he accomplished by cutting notches in a wheel so that it would make the call. The watchman would turn the wheel and he would continue his nap. It is also said that his plan for a quadruplex system also took possession of him at this place. Until it was finally worked out he never gave up trying to solve the problem.~~

Edison cared no more for dress than he did the society of young people. Both when a child and after he had reached the age of eighteen or nineteen, he was extremely careless of his dress, never seeming to think of appearances. It is said that his mother had to care for him all the time in that respect and that his wife later in life performed that duty, as he is still forgetful of the fact that he is expected to be presenta-

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able. A picture now in possession of the family, taken in his youth, gives some idea of his supreme indifference to the clothing he wore, as well as the mischief that seemed to be seeking a vent at all times.

So far as known, he never kept a record of any of the experiments made in his early days or ^{made} kept note of the facts that he gleaned from the books that he studied so industriously. His work seemed to be of the most hap-hazard kind, so far as any sort of system was concerned. Because of this and of the fact that he was entirely indifferent as to his appearance, all idea of purpose seemed absent. While he always concentrated his mind upon the subject which he had under consideration and gave it his whole attention for the time being, it was hard to see what good the work would do him when he would suddenly drop the matter in hand and take up something else. Naturally it was thought by those who knew him that he was done with an experiment or the study of a subject when he abandoned it, but the ^{fact} ~~fact~~ ^{was} ~~that~~ he had usually ^{proved} ~~proved~~ or disproved the theory he had in mind and dismissed it temporarily, ^{and} without explanation. In fact, he might not have been able to explain why he did this, if asked to do so.

The home of the Edisons, where Thomas A. Edison spent his childhood, was destroyed by fire probably a year after the close of the Civil War. Mrs. Edison became ill as a result of this occurrence and never regained her health. A smaller home, just large enough to accommodate the family comfortably, was erected in a large grove and Mrs. Edison spent a large portion of her time during invalidism wandering around among the trees. This she seemed to enjoy more than anything else. Her death occurred ~~April 18, 1882~~ ^{in 1882} at the age of sixty-seven years. NRS. The son did not reach home until after the funeral. He took his loss to heart and mourned over the departed parent for a long time. The father continued to live in the home for some time after his wife's death, but later on spent considerable time at the home of his famous son and with his ~~xxxxxx~~ granddaughter, Mrs. Nellie M. Poyer, then living at Norwalk, Ohio, where he died from the affect of a stroke of paralysis when between ninety-three and ninety-four years of age. Mrs. Poyer is a daughter of William Pitt Edison and now lives in Detroit.

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The pictures sold over the country and claimed to be those of the Edison home in Port Huron are of the small house last occupied by the parents. Thomas A. Edison never saw this place until it was pointed out to ^{him} when he attended the funeral of his father. (There seems to be some mistake in the information given me here, unless Mr. Edison did not return to Port Huron since some time before the death of his mother until he attended the funeral of his father, as it was said that the couple ~~and~~ ^{he} ~~that~~ lived there after their original home was destroyed by fire.) These pictures are sold by post card dealers and others as the Port Huron home of Mr. Edison.

When Samuel Edison, the father, fled from Canada, it is said that his family was protected from attacks of the Indians by an English officer who had been an admirer of Mrs. Edison before she met her husband. This was a fortunate circumstance, as the Red Men had been incited to war by the English and went to extremes in their persecution of the white people. When the family arrived in Michigan a short stop was made at Monroe, between Detroit and Toledo, and then ^{they} went on to Milan, Ohio, which was their home until they moved to Port Huron.

S. O. Edison of Milan, Ohio, is a half brother of Samuel Edison, the father of Thomas A. Edison. He was at one time very wealthy, it is said, and ranked as one of the foremost iron furnace men in the country. He was once associated with the father of the late President William McKinley in the iron business. For years he lived in Cleveland, while in the iron business, but is now living in the old home where Edison was born. In his later years he developed the inventive impulse and built a machine for making fuel from wheat straw. Ill health has so far prevented him from completing his plant in one of the Dakota cities, but from samples of the fuel, it would seem that it is a success. Mr. Edison has also experimented with a smoke consuming apparatus which he claims is a success.

William Pitt Edison showed much ability as an artist and when a young man his friends wanted to send him to Paris to develop his talent in this direction, but this was not done for some reason. He drifted into a business life and was for years manager of the local street railway lines at Port Huron, in which he was heavily interested. He also owned a good *farm*

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out of Port Huron some distance and this took some of his attention. During the last year of his life poor health compelled him to spend much of his time indoors. This he occupied, when able to do so, in drawing. Hand-some pictures of scenes on his farm and of the interior of the Edison home, from his hand, are still in existence, it is said. Aside from these he made many other pictures which have gotten scattered or lost.

Mrs. Tannie Edison Bailey was a sister of Thomas A. Edison. She showed quite a little literary ability and spent much of her time in writing. So it will be seen that each member of the family showed aptitude for certain lines of work which might have been developed into something that would have brought them prominently before the public. Thomas A., however, was the only one who persevered in his chosen work until he became the leader above all others.

After he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, Mr. Edison was never at home except for short visits. He developed a roving spirit, it seemed, and drifted around over the south and through other sections of the country as a telegraph operator. All the time, however, he was reading, experimenting and improving upon the telegraph system, as he found it. He was often out of money, because of his lack of appreciation of a dollar and this sometimes caused him temporary hardships, but he came out all right in the end every time and with additions to his knowledge. Mrs. Eckles could not trace these wonderings or tell much about what occurred when he was away from home. She said he started into the manufacturing business in Newark, N. J., with a man by the name of Murray, and that the output of the factory was telegraph instruments and appliances of various kinds.

Mr. Edison has a remarkable memory and even now when Mrs. Eckles visits him, he asks about people who lived in the town when he was a child and recalls incidents in connection with them. She states that none of the people or the events that interested the citizens in those early days have escaped his memory.

He displayed marvelous concentration in his work when a boy and was never willing to give up anything he had undertaken until he had completed it or proved it a failure. Even when he proved that a proposition was wrong, he often worked something else out of it that would be of benefit later on.

[ENCLOSURE]

-11-

For six months after leaving the news business on the Grand Trunk railway, Edison was employed by M. Walker, who was then manager of the Western Union ^{Telegraphic} Office at Port Huron. He was also indirectly connected with the government service at that time or during a portion of the Civil War. Edison had learned telegraphy with one of the station operators at Mt. Clemens where he stopped frequently for instruction, and through his own efforts, having purchased a book on telegraphy some time before.

The Grand Trunk lines were used between Port Huron and Detroit until 1863 or 1864 when the company put up its own wires over that section. Edison was, therefore, familiar with the manner in which the lines were operated and knew most of the operators along the road and in Detroit where he had spent much time about the office while waiting for his trains. Mr. Walker said that his work was somewhat indifferent when he was with him, because of his continual thirst for knowledge and the fact that his attention was taken by the study of other subjects. He was about sixteen years of age at the time. Often, Mr. Walker said, messages would be filed and he would tell Edison not to leave the key until they were sent. He would perhaps leave the office for something and on returning would find the messages still on the hook and Edison nowhere to be seen. Looking about, he would discover that he was in the cellar ^{of} trying some of his experiments.

The office was located in a place where newspapers, magazines and scientific publications were handy. Mr. Walker said he had often seen Edison sit and read for a time, get up and in deep study run his fingers through his hair and scratch his head for a minute or two. Then he would abstractedly go to the cash drawer, take out a coin and disappear. The next place he would be found was in the cellar endeavoring to prove by experiment whether what he had read was correct or not. The money was taken to purchase chemicals for the experiment and he proved a good patron for the drug stores at that time.

Often, when he would see him go to the cash drawer, Mr. Walker would ask him if he had taken money out. He was always frank in saying that he had. Asked if he had charged it to himself, he would reply, "No.

[ENCLOSURE]

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I did'nt think of that". Questioned as to what he was going to do with the money, he would answer, "Why, I am going to the drug store to get some chemicals to try something I read there in that magazine". Mr. Walker said that he was just as honest as he could be, but had no more idea of the value of money than a child. He considered it only as a means of getting what he wanted when he wanted it and he would take it out of the cash drawer without any idea of the trouble that such an action might cause. He seemed oblivious of the demands of the business world, but was bent only on solving his own problems.

When he had completed an experiment, Mr. Walker said, he would drop it an leave his jars, wires and other equipment where they were, absolutely paying no more attention to the subject, as it seemed to those around him. Mr. Walker said it always reminded him of a boy working for hours to get a water wheel to work in a little stream and then, after he had done so, ^{was walking} ~~getting~~ off and throwing stones at it. When he had completed it and saw it working, he cared nothing more for it.

The office being located in the same room with a jewelry store, Mr. Edison had access to the watchmakers' tools. Mr. Walker said he had often seen him, when working with wire, go to the table at the front window and use the wire pliers, when with a little more trouble he might have gone to the rear where he could have secured a heavy ^{heavy} tool which could have been used without injuring it. The fact that he had probably ruined the small pliers on the desk did not trouble him, notwithstanding the fact that they were costly. He used them because they were convenient to secure and without a thought of the consequences. It was that way with everything. Mr. Walker said that if it had been any other boy he would have dispensed with his services very soon, but that there was something about Edison that attracted him and created an interest, although he had no idea that he would ever amount to much in any way.

Mr. Walker said that seemingly there was absolutely no system about his work at that time. After making an ~~experiment~~ experiment he paid no further attention to the matter. But, in looking at his work in after years, Mr. Walker said that he realized that the history and the results of each one of those experiments ^{had been} ~~was~~ carefully preserved

[ENCLOSURE]

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in his mind. While he made no note of the results at the time and every thing was done in a seemingly careless manner, Mr. Walker said that the mental arrangement of the knowledge gained at that time must have been wonderful. The things that went to make up detail in getting ready for the experiment and the care of the articles used afterward were given little attention, but the facts in connection with it were stored in his mind in such a manner that he never forgot them. It is probable that he made no special effort to remember them, but the nature of the boy, the interest he took in the subject at the time, the impression it made upon him and the wonderful ability to remember what he had learned all co-operated to preserve the material that he would need in later years.

Mr. Walker said that Edison had great ability in combining seemingly useless discoveries in the sciences and making of the new discovery a valuable means of producing energy of some kind. He always knew the right thing to use in effecting this combination to the greatest advantage. It is possible, however, that he worked as patiently to do these things as he did in accomplishing the greater things that came later.

The use of his early experiments, Mr. Walker thinks, is what involved him in so many patent infringement suits some years ago. He believes that, in his reading in books and magazines, Edison picked up and proved out many ideas that were perhaps covered by patent, but that this is one of the details to which he paid no attention. Later on when it came handy to use them, he did so without really knowing that they were thus protected. From his memory he produced the principle that he had proved and did not spend time in trying to recall the source of the information. After the idea was worked into some invention of his own, the original inventor would come forward with his claim.

Mr. Walker said that Edison was a genius in bringing hitherto useless ideas into practical form. He believes that his ability lies more in this direction than in original invention. He is strong in the art of combination.

According to this gentleman, the Edison family was always in good circumstances and if the young man was ever in want of the necessities,

307
15
17
35
521

[ENCLOSURE]

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it was because of his disposition to roam over the country and letting his work suffer in order to give time to study and experient. There was no reason for his leaving home earlier than other boys do except to satisfy his craving to know what was taking place in other portions of the country and to study the conditions in the electrical world. After leaving the Port Huron office, Mr. Walker said, Edison was continually "on the go". When he came home, he would remain but a short time, and apparently he could hold a position but a few months, although he had developed into a good operator. There were too many other things to learn. He agrees with others that Samuel Edison, the father, was a man of fancies.

Mr. Walker moved to Port Huron fifty years ago and knew something of the family all through its history. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in building waterworks in the smaller cities of the country. He has averaged about one patent a year since beginning that work and now has almost a complete system of his own. He says he formulates all his plans after going to bed at night. He can work out a plan in his mind and lay it aside while working at another which he believes will be an improvement until, in imagination, he has the walls of his room covered with them. This is because he is able to concentrate his thoughts, he says.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1908)**

CHICAGO
215 COUNTRY BLDG.

PHILADELPHIA
100 SOUTH 12TH ST. BLDG.

CLEVELAND
SCHOOL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO
ATLANTIC BLDG.

LONDON
25 ABchurch ST. SWAN.

ELECTRICAL WORLD

With which are incorporated The Electrical Engineer and The American Electrician.

239 WEST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK.

CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1015 SCHOFIELD BLDG.

CHARLES T. WALKER, MANAGER.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2, 1908.

Mr. T. C. Martin, Editor,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:--

Enclosed please find a letter which I have received today from Mr. M. Walker of Port Huron, Michigan, in which he explains the cause for Mr. Edison leaving his office and taking charge of the station on the Grand Trunk road near Stratford, Canada. I trust that this will clear up the point in question or that it may enable you to correspond with Mr. Walker in regard to the early days which Edison spent in his office and about Port Huron. But if anything occurs which you desire me to take up with him, kindly let me know and I will be only too glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

O. W. Martin

O/EB

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER,

Pord Haven, Mich. Mar 31st 1908

Dear Mr. Carter
Cleveland O

Sir,

I have yours of 28th requesting you to give me the particulars in regard to a statement in regard to a circumstance that occurred while S. A. Edson was in my employ. The first I ever heard of this was some years ago possibly (10) I saw it in a book for Children. This book gave a short history of many men of Note, and among them S. A. Edson. I think only a few days. I was amused with it. Cut out the page containing it and with a letter sent it to B. Edson. saying I had always supposed the main cause of his leaving was that the workmen objected to his careless use of this firm tools.

I trust you may more fully understand the case. I will give you some particulars that show the absurdity of the statement at that time (1865) Pord Haven had only about 12,000 inhabitants. I was running the principal jewelry and Book store, also Musket and the Telegraph. I run the Telegraph for half the receipts which at

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER.

2)

Port Huron, Mich. _____ 190

that time only run from 50 to 75⁰⁰ p month
The Local Press consisted of two weekly papers.
I don't think either of them ever paid me a dollar
for reports. We get Morning & Evening papers for Detroit
which ran no late news within 2 hours of this issue
so you will see the absurdity of the Local Paper paying 50¢
or even more for anything we could give them. I know if
we had got any reports for them we should have to have
reported to the Telegraph Co and paid them this 1/2"
only a small portion of the Eastern News came
through our office - it came read via Detroit.
During the hearing of the fighting in Virginia in
the last year of the war a few of us most interested would
wait around the office sometimes till midnight, and
if anything special occurred the Detroit operators
would give us the news. McHenry was our man
for such news, but quite often after cigars
and occasionally a little champagne was dropped to
compensate operator and night watchman. But I
don't think at any time did such receipts
exceed \$200. Now as to the actual cause of

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER.

3.

Port Huron, Mich. _____ 190

Edison's leaving " I had them in the store
2 watch repairs and a man on coars work
(jewelry & clocks) The Telegraphy did not take over
5 of Edison's time " He was no good to wait on
Customers, so had plenty of time to experiment
and tinker " And it's doing to wear a great
amount to my workmen, they complained frequently
but I made excuses for him. He told me the
Grand Trunk R.R. wanted ~~on~~ a Night Operator
(not at Stratford) but a small station this
side of Stratford " I was glad he got the job
and there was no complaint further " He always called
on me when visiting here & I thought a man
that took his place spent on half his time waiting on
Customers in the store.

I think this will clear up this case, I know
and I presume you have heard of my other
similar cases made up almost entirely by
imagination

M. Walker

M. WALKER

Memorandum re. Edison

May 14, 1908.

In my talk with Edison today, he reminded me of the fact that when the Jeannette expedition was equipped, he furnished Liuet. DeLong with a telephone outfit, employing 100 miles of insulated wire, apparently a double wire in a cable. The idea was that in this way sledging parties could readily keep in touch with the ship. Of course, because of the wreck of the Jeannette in the ice and the loss of the expedition, this arrangement was never used. With modern wireless telegraphy, the problem would be enormously simplified, and personally I believe the pole would be reached. Ice being practically a non-conductor, the antennae would have to be grounded by means of a sounding line, but Nansen's investigations show that the Polar sea is relatively shallow, and this could be readily done. In discussing with Edison, the subject of Arctic exploration, he told me of a scheme that he had always had for facilitating this work by the use of balloons. Each explorer would be equipped with a relatively small balloon, with sufficient lifting power to carry the supplies and most of the weight of the man, so that the apparent weight would be only a few pounds. Supported in this way, a man could jump 50 or 100 feet. By means of long poles a man could propel himself over the ice by jumping in ice hummocks or in

water leads and could probably make 50 or 100 miles a day. The arrangement however, strikes me as being very inefficient, because unless the explorers were benefited by a favoring wind they would probably have difficulty in keeping from traveling backwards. Furthermore, it would be almost impossible to keep the balloons inflated to the proper extent and if by any accident any of the parts became detached, the explorers would sail into the ethereal blue.

Upon my suggesting that the proper field for polar work was in the Ant-arctic regions, he told me of a projected romance which he had outlined to Geo. Parson Lathrop and which the latter had actually started to write at the time of his death, the idea was that the Ant-arctic region contained the enormous volcanoes, which could develop enough heat to result practically in a tropical country with luxurious vegetation and civilized people. It would be interesting to follow up this idea and see what notes Lathrop had actually made from Edison's talks.

He tells me that last winter he bought two monkeys which he studied at Fort Myers, evidently with the idea of delving into the matter of natural history. One of the monkeys is very strong and the other seems to be a consumptive, although they are both of about the same size. The monkeys are very fond of Guava apples and when these are thrown in the cage the stronger monkey will drive the weaker one away and pick up successive apples, filling his arms and actually holding them between his legs until he has at least a week's supply on hand. The weaker monkey has no chance of getting even one. Edison looked upon this as a curious example of the inherent vice of selfishness which is not limited to human beings. Another incident of intelligence

which he noticed in the case of the stronger monkey was when he apparently cut his foot the monkey sat down and carefully examined the sole of the injured foot with the idea of finding the cause of the trouble. On discovering a splinter or other foreign object, he then began to pat on the ground in the neighborhood of the place where the accident had occurred & until he noticed a small piece of glass. Certainly an action of this kind would indicate reason.

Mr. Riason:

Mr. Martin sends me the enclosed story relating to Jay Gould, which was submitted by Mr. Walter L. Phillips. Is this authentic? If so, we might use it.

FLD/lww
6/13/08.
Enc-

F. L. D.

W
Dyer not quite correct
will give you the
correct version orally
Σ

[ENCLOSURE]

One day when Edison had received several small payments on account of his invention, and when he needed money and was urging a final settlement with the Western Union Company without making any progress, he met Mr. Gould on the street, and the latter said:

"Tom, those fellows will never do any business with you. Why not sell the quadruplex to me? I'll buy it, subject to all litigation."

"What will you pay for it?" asked Edison.

"Well," said Mr. Gould, fumbling in his vest-pocket, "I have here a check that was given me an hour ago by Jarrett & Palmer, to whom I have sold the steamer 'Plymouth Rock'. It is for thirty thousand dollars. I'll give you that."

The offer was promptly accepted, and Mr. Gould dropped in at the nearest place where pen and ink were available, and endorsed the check over to Edison. Then the litigation began, and lawyers and experts had most interesting sessions for a long time. Edison testified, and he told the court so many things that were new and strange, that gray-haired judges and technical lawyers listened with one accord, and the question at issue was lost sight of in the entertainment his listeners found in having the coming wizard talk about abstruse subjects concerning which he knew so much that a mere knowledge

[ENCLOSURE]

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of a common thing like the law made counsel and judges seem sadly ignorant
in his presence.

RHH

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK



TELEPHONE 4822 BRYANT
CABLE C7AN2RHC

Mr. T. C. Martin,
239 West 39th Street,
New York City.

July 27, 1908.

My dear Martin:-

I have your letter of July 24, enclosing portion of a chapter of the work upon which you are engaged.

Since I wrote you I have ascertained that the gold indicator incident about which I have been in doubt, appears to have had no existence; and it is probably for this reason that Mr. Edison has forgotten all about it. I have a letter from Mr. Van Hoevenberg, who was with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at that time, in which he says that Mr. Edison was not in the room, and so far as he knew, was not in the building. He helped superintendent Callahan take an unburned spring out of the transmitter, which was sent up to the shop as a sample. The new springs were made that afternoon, and he helped put them in the next morning. No attempt was made that day to repair the transmitter by Mr. Edison or by any one else, except as above.

There is one more person in the city whom I wish to interview, and then I think I will be prepared to give you some additional information which will enable you to complete the chapter you have in hand.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

[ENCLOSURE]

JUL 27 1908

Matth Dewey President
Annie Dewey Vice-president

Incorporated 1801
Paid up capital \$200,000 Surplus \$100,000

Lake Placid Co.

Lake Placid Club Essex co. N.Y.

Ans. G. Gallup Treasurer
J. F. White Auditor

July 24 1908

R.W.P.
R W Pope

I kept this to show to Judge Pope
Am Inst Elect Engineers

My dear Ralph

Your letter of the 25d came this morning.— I had never before heard the story of Mr Edison and the gold indicators. If I had, I should have felt called upon to deny it, for there is not a word of truth in it, and there is no one better qualified to judge on the subject than myself, for I was in the room when the disaster occurred to the indicator transmitter, and saw the whole thing.

I was at that time relief operator in the G & S service, and part of my work was to relieve the different operators for dinner, or take their places when absent. The morning of Black Friday I had been in the old "Long Room" part of the morning, and things had begun to boil. The operator at the Laws transmitter was a green hand, and was not fast enough to handle the business, so I was sent to take his place. The Laws system had been taken over by the G & S. The gold indicator transmitter was then in the same room with the Laws stock transmitter, which consisted merely of four Morse keys— one to work the advance, one the retrograde, one the press, and the last the unison. I was doing my best to keep up with the market, the price of gold jumping up many points at a time, when I heard something sizzling behind me. I turned and saw arcs on nearly all of the transmitter spring points. I heard afterward that it was the fault of Mr Meserole, the man who worked the

[ENCLOSURE]

JUL 27 1908

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gold indicators from the Gold Room underneath. He had depressed both the advance and retgd keys at the same time, so the the shaft bearing the bars that connected the spring points was atuck before the arc was broken, and all the platinum points went up like a flash. My impression is that Mr Calahan was in the room at the time—if not he came in very soon after. Mr Edison was not in the room, and so far as I know, not in the building. There was no reason why he should have been, for he was not connected with the G & S at that time, as far as I know, in any way, and certainly never came around the place. I helped Mr Calahan take an unburnt spring out of the transmitter, which was sent up to Mr Kenny's shop as a sample, for there were no spare springs on hand. Mr K had them made that afternoon or evening, and I helped put them in the next morning. No attempt was made that day to repair the transmitter, by Mr Edison or any one else, except as above. The gold indicators stood at different points the next day, for Dan Pike and I had the job of setting them all at one point. They did not move after the burning occurred until the following Monday, both the Stock Exchange and Gold Room being closed over Saturday. These are the exact facts in the case, and many different people knew them. Dan Pike was at the time in the G & S operating room, but he knew these facts, as he and I discussed them. Crown, Foote, Winkle, and James Rowe were inspectors in the service then, and Timothy Sullivan was the G & S transmitter operator, and I am quite sure they all knew and can testify to them.

I had met Mr Edison at Mr Ashley's office before this, and

[ENCLOSURE]

111. 27 1908

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knew him by sight. He was generally regarded as a protege' of General Lefferts', and never came around the G & S until General Lefferts became president of the Company, which I think was 1870. I remember very well the first machine Mr Edison brought to the G & S office. It had a very large typewheel, with 40 characters on it, a ratchet with 50 teeth, and was worked by a pushing pawl like the first Calahan printers. Ten of the teeth had no characters opposite them, as they were intended as margin in case the typewheel threw out! There was a tooth on the press lever which engaged the typewheel every revolution, and held it until the ten teeth passed. This was an awkward attempt at a unison. This was manifestly so slow that it had to be dropped, and he brought around another one with 40 characters and 40 teeth, containing the letters and figures, the latter set off under so as to print like the Calahan. Fractions were made by an inclined dash, in both printers. There were various plans like these, one of them fitted with the screw unison that was afterward a feature of the Universal. In 1871 Mr Edison brought out the "shifting pad" printer. None of these were as fast as the Calahan. This was followed by the Universal, so-called, which brings it up to your time.

Mr Edison never invented or made a stock "ticker" which was used for reporting stocks on Wall street. The Universal was used for a time on the "uptown" stock circuit, but was found too slow and was soon superseded. The claim which Mr Edison makes to the invention of "the stock ticker" (see New York Herald last November) should make his friends blush for him. To Mr Calahan belongs

[ENCLOSURE]

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JUL 27 1906

the glory, such as it is, of being the inventor of the first successful "stock ticker."

Mr Edison never invented a really practicable printing telegraph of any description, although the patent office is full of his attempts to do so and something like a million dollars ^{was} spent in his experiments.

Ralph, I hope you will find what you want in this garretfull of stuff that I have sent you. If not, write again, and hope for "better luck next time."

Please give my kindest regards to your family.

Yours sincerely

Kenny van Hornberg

VH/RLH

P. S. Reading my letter over, I find that I have said nothing about the "Open Board" exhibit. I indistinctly remember something of the kind, though I did not see it. My impression is that it was only the Adams printer, and that Edison was not concerned in it. My recollection of the cause of the rupture was about as you stated it, but there was something more about Mr Edison's selling, or attempting to sell, to the W U, patents that were the joint property of himself, Frank and Mr Ashley. I remember very distinctly hearing from various sources that Frank took up Mr Edison when he (Edison) was poor and even ragged, and that Edison treated Frank with the grossest ingratitude. I wish for your sake I could give you more definite facts about these things, but I never knew much about them.

V.

Re: Page

Brooklyn Aug 14th of

Amn Just & Ed Enys

Dear Ralph,

In the spring of 1869 I opened the first - the original - "Central office," for the Gold & Silver Tel Co at the Clearing House, with the Calahan Bank Instrument and remained there until after "Black Friday." Mr Edison visited my office several times, and Mr Calahan dissuaded me not to admit him, or give him any information, showing that he was not in the employ of the Company at that time. Later in the year Mr Edison was appointed Supt of the Laws Company and was acting in that capacity on Sept 24th (Black Friday). Concerning this, Mr O'H. Shaughnessy, then, Asst Supt Gold & Silver Tel Co., tells me that in 1870 the Laws was put over to him and that Mr Edison was Supt of the Laws Co at that time.

We were all aware of the failure of the Gold & Silver Tel Co on Sept 24th but I never heard any other reason given than its utter incapacity to keep any other near the market. The story of the breakdown was probably given out to hide

this fact. Among other sensational newspapers, Stamps was one of Mr. Merriam "working furiously at the keys" until streams of perspiration were running down his cheeks. When as a matter of fact he could have laid a book on the advance key, gone to lunch, and changed it to the retrograde for a while, when he came back, and his story had its picture too. Showing Mr. Merriam in the act, a horrible haggard face with great muscles of perspiration standing out all over it.

Why shouldn't the other story have its picture also? After the transfer of the Law Co. to Mr. Norman Miller Esq. G&S Co. owner of the ^{firm} ~~firm~~ ^{of the G&S Co.} told me that Mr. Eason received a salary of ten thousand a year, in return for the control of all his ^{as an agent} ~~instruments~~ in Crumbing ^{instruments}, and I assumed that he came over to the G&S Co. in the Lewis deal.

I think Mr. Vanhook has in mind a two score deal indicated run by the G&S Co. which had some such access as he refers to but I do not know when it occurred.

To sum up I should say that Mr. Eason was not in the employ of the M. L. Co. at the time of the accident to the Indicator. That it was not Mr. Eason that fixed the Indicator and furthermore that there never was any access.

For Successor
L. D. Phillips

Brocklyn Aug 15th [1908]

Rev Pope

Amn Inst EE.

Dear Raepf.

Since writing you I have been trying to reconcile the discrepancy between Mr Shagness' statement of the time ^{that} his change of the Law system for the G & S Co ^{in 1820} and the apparently authoritative statement that it occurred in 1829. Unfortunately Mr Sullivan who sent the good quotation on the Calaban deal indicates cannot recall the source from which he obtained the quotations ^{on the 20th}. If he got them from the Law indicator it would show that they were not in completion at that time.

At first he thought that something had happened to the Indicator service that day, what it was he could not recall; but after thinking the matter over came to the conclusion that he had got this impression from the frenzied stories in the daily press. I then showed him my letter to you and he said that it was just about the something

and now if you can tell whether it
was Bacon or Shakespeare, you have got me.
I don't question Mr van Hoerentgh as to
the facts that came under his personal observation
but I am positive so far as I had any
personal participation that the facts are as I
represent.

If you want my personal opinion, it was
just a newspaper fable illustrative of that
wonderful power of invention that has made
Prof Edison etc etc famous.

Sincerely,
J. E. P. U.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK



TELEPHONE 4800 BRYANT
CABLE CYANERIC

September 23, 1908.

Mr. F. Commerford Martin,
Electrical World, 239 West 39th Street,
New York City.

My Dear Martin:

I enclose herewith, a letter received from Mr. van Hovenberg this morning, enclosing a clipping giving a new version of the story which has led to so much doubt in our minds as to what happened in 1869. One thing is very certain; that there must be a misunderstanding in regard to the central office of the stock ticker and gold indicator systems. They were entirely separate at that time and no such story could have combined the two concerns in the manner in which it is dished up in this version. You will note also that the salary has been changed from Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars to Three Hundred Dollars a month. That is a mere incident and I do not suppose one or two hundred dollars will make any difference.

Very truly yours,

Ralph W. Lape

[ENCLOSURE]

SEP 23 1908

Lake Placid Club, Essex Co N Y Sept 21 1908

RWP
R W Pope,

Am Institute Electrical Eng'rs

My dear Ralph

Enclosed I send you a cutting from the N Y Tribune of yesterday, re the Edison "emergency myth." This time it purports to come from Mr Edison himself, and refers to the stock "tickers" instead of the Gold indicators, but it is the same old lie. Of course there is not the first word of truth in it, and moreover there was no part of the stock transmitter at that time which could possibly have such an accident happen to it. The assumption that no one about the place knew enough to remove a broken spring is too silly to be more than noticed. Isn't it almost time that somebody publicly gave the lie to these absurd yarns?

I wonder if Mr Edison himself is really at the bottom of these foolish stories. If he is, one is almost tempted to quote the old saying about the necessity of a good memory to liars. He ought at least to be able to tell the same story twice.

Yours sincerely

Benny van Boerling

Mr. Dyer:

You have been so busy that I have not had chance to catch you at liberty.

Herewith I hand you a chapter I have blocked out on the Pearl Street Station, and hope you may find it interesting.

Mr. Martin and I have been taking account of stock, so to speak, and find that up to date we have about 65,000 words of the book ~~already~~ written, with possibly 15,000 more in sight. This seems like making progress.

I am going to New York this noon to resume work on the Laboratory Note Books at Mr. Jenks' office, but expect to be here at Orange in the morning.

Wm. H. Halloway

Dec. 3, 1908.

Wm. H. Halloway
J. M. Dyer

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1909)**

T. C. MARTIN

EDITORIAL ROOMS

W. D. WEAVER

Electrical World

239 WEST 39th STREET, NEW YORK

February 23, 1909.

T. A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myer,
Florida.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Mr. Dyer is sending you today by express the complete text of the first 10 chapters of Edison biography, and the full drafts of the seven chapters which will remain pretty much as they are, but will be amplified and broadened by the use of material and data not yet interpolated.

It is needless to say to you that the work has been done with care and a painstaking desire to attain accuracy, giving the development of the story, however, a broadly human treatment rather than an insistence upon minute technical detail. We are most desirous that in going over this text, wherever there occurs an inaccuracy, you should make a note for us, and wherever you can make an improvement or brighten it up by incident or anecdote, we want you to do this in the shape of notes or suggestions which we can incorporate.

With regard to the chapters from 10 and 11 onwards, you will observe that there we have not thus far enjoyed access to any autobiographical data, such as that which adds so much to the value and interest of the first ten chapters. Any further notes of this kind which you can furnish will be heartily welcome, and are indeed essential to the completeness of the story. When I saw you last with Mr. Meadowcroft, you remarked that you had a great deal of this material available, and intended to jot it down. We do not want to abridge your holiday in any way, but think possibly you may find it an agreeable

Mr. Edison - 2 -

diversion. The sooner we can get it the better enabled we shall be to complete our work within the time limits that the Harpers desire to set for us.

In forwarding new matter, it is perhaps unnecessary to suggest that this should be done through Mr. Dyer or Mr. Meadowcroft, as it will then receive closer attention, and we shall be better able to keep track of it, both for yourself and ourselves. The chapters thus far written and thus far blocked out are accompanied by a suggested outline which will give you the run of the chapters as we propose to finish them. This schedule is, of course, something like the movable feasts of the Church, and need not be adhered to strictly, but the subject matter which they embrace will have to be covered in some one chapter or another. Here again, if you have any suggestions to offer it will be a great advantage to us to get it now.

Yours truly,

Legal Department. Telephone 900 Orange.
Call Address College Orange.

Thomas A. Edison.
National Phonograph Co.
Edison Business Phonograph Co.
Edison Manufacturing Co.
Bates Manufacturing Co.
Edison Storage Battery Co.
Edison Portland Cement Co.
Edison Phonograph Works.

Frank L. Dyer.
DeLoe Holden.
Herbert H. Dyke.
George F. South.
Dyer South
Counsel.

Orange, N.J. May 24, 1909.

T. C. Martin, Esq.,
239 West 39th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Martin:-

I was away Saturday and this morning received your favors of the 21st and 22nd insts., the contents of which has been noted with a good deal of interest. You have quite relieved my mind by the kindness with which you received the small suggestions that I made a few days ago in regard to the introduction.

It rather looks to me as if there might be something in your idea of the Old Man side-stepping you about the manuscript. However, I hope you will make your visit this week. I am quite anxious to see what comes of it.

I am exceedingly glad to learn that you have thrown some additional matter into the chapter on Miscellaneous stations, for I quite agree with you that it had a good deal of the catalog character. I have thought about it a deal many times and wondered

5.24.09

what could be done to improve it. I shall await its coming with a great deal of interest.

I am exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Jenks has been able to throw a new light on the Electric Railway Company of the United States. This is information that was very much wanted and was not easy to obtain.

In regard to the pictures that I sent you, I fully realize that there were none of Mr. Edison. There was no point at all in leaving them out. I understood from your letter that only a few pictures were wanted and I just simply selected a few at random. Those that were forwarded are not one-tenth of the pictures that I intend to get together and many of which I have now. Will you kindly let me know when you write again whether I am to get together all the pictures that are to go in the book? It is going to take some little time to do this and my plan was to finish the body of the manuscript ^{to far as I am concerned} and take up the pictures separately after I had done what I could. If you think otherwise, please let me know and I will stop the other work and start on the pictures at once. Your remarks in regard to Mr. Edison's additional matter are fully noted and I, ^{and} certainly appreciated for a long time that the lack of his material is a very serious ^{affair} ~~loss~~. I do not see what we can do, for he is the key to the situation. Of course, it will not do to irritate him by crowding

#3

T.C. Martin, Esq.

5.24.09.

him too much on the subject.

I have received the duplex and quadruplex digests and have turned them over to Mr. Lewis for his part of the work. Did you give any thought to the suggestion that I made the other day ; that is, to have Mr. Lewis meet one of the old telegraphers, or you, to talk the matter over? I am much inclined to think that you could furnish all the information that is necessary.

Yours very truly,

WHL/ARK.

W. H. Meadowcroft

FREDERICK A. SCHEFFLER
EIGHTY-FIVE LIBERTY ST.
NEW YORK

MEMBER
AM. SOC. OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
AM. INST. OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

EDISON ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE No.2.

MEMO. BY FREDK. A. SCHEFFLER.

December 13th, 1909.

I was engaged by Mr. M. F. Moore, who was the first General Manager of The Edison Co. for Isolated Lighting, in May 1881, as a draftsman to undertake the work of designing and building Edison's Electric Loco. No.2.

Previous to that time I had been employed in the engineering department of Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N.J. and The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, Providence, R.I., from which latter place I proceeded to New York to take my new position at the office of the parent Edison Co., 65 Fifth Ave., where all the designing was done at the time.

The first locomotive Mr. Edison built was merely a working model to demonstrate his ideas along these lines. It had no cab, no "pilot", nor any of the usual features embodying steam locomotive practice. It was rather a crude affair but nevertheless it was capable of running and doing work on the narrow gauge track Mr. Edison had laid down at Menlo Park for testing purposes. This locomotive was built before I became a member of the Edison crew, and strange to say, although it was my work to design the locomotive No.2 I never saw anything of No.1 other than a picture of it until after No. 2 was in operation.

It was Mr. Edison's idea, as I understood it at that time, to build a locomotive along the general lines of steam locomotives in outward appearance, at least, and to combine in that respect the

Page 2.

frame work, truck, and other parts known to be satisfactory in steam locomotives at the same time.

This naturally required the services of draftsmen accustomed to steam locomotive practice and that explains why I became interested in the work. Mr. M. F. Moore was a man of great railroad and locomotive experience and his knowledge in that direction was of great assistance in the designing and building of this locomotive.

It is needless to say that I had absolutely no knowledge of anything connected with electricity at that time - not even the school boy's sal-amoniac battery and door bell experience. One could count so called electrical engineers on their fingers then and have some fingers left over.

Consequently the electrical equipment was designed by Mr. Edison and his assistants. The data and parts, such as motor, rheostat, switches, etc., were given to me and my work was to design the supporting frame, axles, countershafts, driving mechanism, speed control, wheels and boxes, cab, running board, pilot, or "cow-catcher", buffers, and even the supports for the head light. I also believe I designed a bell and supports. From the above one can see that the locomotive had all the essential paraphernalia to make it look like a steam locomotive any way.

The principal part of the outfit was the electric motor. At that time motors were curiosities. There were no electric motors, even for stationary purposes, except freaks built for experimental purposes. This motor was made from the parts, such as fields, armature, commutator, shaft and bearings, etc. of a Z or 60 light (16 cp) dynamo. In fact that was the only size of dynamo, or generator, that the parent Edison Co. had placed on the market.

The power required to drive the Z dynamo was 10 H.P. (6 lamps, 15 cp, per horse power was the in-efficiency of the incandescent lamps in 1881). As a motor it was wound to run at maximum speed to develop a torque equal to about 15 H.P. with 220 volts.

At the generating station at Menlo Park four Z dynamos 110 volts were used, connected 2 dynamos in series in multiple-arc. This gave a line voltage of 220. The motor was located in the front part of the locomotive, on its side with the armature shaft across the frames, or parallel with the driving axles.

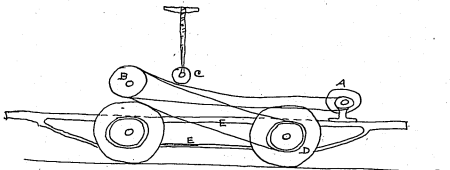
On account of the high speed of the armature shaft it was not possible to connect with driving axles direct, but this was an advantage in one way, as by introducing an intermediate countershaft (corresponding to the well known type of double reduction motor used on trolley cars since 1881) a fairly good arrangement was obtained to regulate the speed of the locomotive exclusive of resistance in the electric circuit.

Endless leather belting was used to transmit the power from the motor to the countershaft, and from the latter to the driving wheels, which were the front pair of wheels. A vertical idler pulley was mounted in a frame over the belt from motor to countershaft, terminating in a vertical screw and hand wheel for tightening the belt to increase speed or the reverse to lower speed. This hand wheel was located in the cab where it was easily accessible.

The belt from countershaft to driving shaft was fixed and made "endless" as tight as possible, in the usual manner.

Page 4.

A rough outline sketched below shows the location of motor in relation to countershaft, belting, driving wheels, idler, etc.



A - Motor
B - Countershaft
E - Frames.

C - Idler
D - Driving wheels

The supporting frames were made by the Rhode Island Loco. Works, of forged steel in the usual manner. I believe that firm also did the machine work, shipping to the old Goerck St. shops, where the parts were assembled and the locomotive completed.

On account of both rails being used for circuits, one being positive and the other negative, and the necessity of avoiding possible short circuits being therefore obvious, the driving wheels had to be split circumferentially and completely insulated from the axles.

This was accomplished by means of heavy wood blocks well shellaced or otherwise treated to make them water and weather proof, placed radially on the inside of the wheels, and then substantially bolted to the hubs and rims of the latter.

The weight of the locomotive was distributed over the driving wheels in the usual locomotive practice by means of springs

and equalizers. The current was taken from the rims of the driving wheels by a 3 pronged collector of brass, against which flexible copper brushes were pressed, a simple manner of overcoming the inequalities of the road bed, etc.

Reproductions of several photos taken at Menlo Park will give an excellent idea of the general appearance of the locomotive when completed and in running order. The passenger car coupled to the locomotive, as shown in one of the photos, was made by the John Stevenson Co. at their old works in N. Y. City. It was modeled after the well known one horse horse-car. Mr. Samuel Insull, at that time Mr. Edison's private Secretary, and now President of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, can be seen in one of the pictures, together with the late Charles T. Hughes, who was the New York representative of the Edison General Electric Co. for a great many years.

Mr. Hughes, at the time the locomotive was built, was in charge of the track construction at Menlo Park. The gauge was about 3'6" and the track was about 2½ miles long. It consisted of grades, curves, viaducts, etc. and in general had all of the characteristics of a regular steam railway.

On account of the rails being used for outgoing and return of the current, they had to be carefully insulated from the ties and ground to prevent short circuits or leakage of current. The ties also had to be insulated throughout from the ground and made weather and water proof. This was accomplished by treating them in a bath of boiling bitumen, specially imported for the purpose. Mr. Hughes' work was excellent throughout, and the results were highly satisfactory so far as they could possibly be with the arrangement as

Page 6.

originally planned by Mr. Edison and his assistants..

I believe the locomotive, with the horse car as trailer, made a speed as high as 40 miles per hour. I regret that I have no data as to actual results of the many tests made at Menlo Park but presume they are in existence somewhere, if not actually in Mr. Edison's possession.

Mr. Charles L. Clarke, one of the earliest Electrical Engineers employed by Mr. Edison, made a number of these tests and he can probably locate them, if they are of any interest.

I believe the engine driving the 4 Z generators at the power house, indicated as high as 70 H.P. at the time the locomotive was actually in service.

Bud A. Schaffner

Mr. Edison

Will you please give
me

Your height

" Weight 175

5'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mr. Peasman:

"Edison can think of more ways of doing ~~it~~ a thing than any man I ever saw or heard of"

It's everything - no matter whether it seems to have any bearing or not - never lets up - even though failure apparently staring in the face - Only stops when can't go any further by reason of failure - When mode of procedure determined in lab experiments alone, only looks at operations from time to time "No experiment is a failure"

Louis Ott

"Edison never hindered by theory" Concrete house

On vacation - auto trip - perception - etc

Forceful expression

Notice of things - Instance of bee - Observation

Well able to balance between two opinions

Persistence

Mr. Holland. (Storage Battery)

Edison not bound by scientific theory or rules in experimenting - tries everything, altho' it may on surface appear absolutely foolish and useless. Often is useless, but he is ~~not~~ satisfied himself that it is an exploded theory - may however ferret out something useful applicable to other things. That seems to be the greatest result of his miscellaneous trials; ~~to~~ not that they lead to what he wants at the moment, but give clues to other things. When arriving at a puzzling place, E. will sit down and write his various

Holland 2

Theories, and give them to Holland to be tried one by one until by process of elimination all is disposed of but one, and then on this one a minute course of investigation is started.

143 Men books

Hundreds of comic sheets.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1910)**

New York, March 21st, 1910.

My dear Mr. Dyer:

You have sent me the manuscript of the proposed chapter on patent infringements in your forthcoming Life of Mr. Edison, and you ask me to make suggestions. That is always a delicate task, but you so urgently request me to give my views and to do so with entire frankness, that I willingly comply. Presumably this Life will take a permanent place in history, and I feel that all of us who have been identified with Mr. Edison should render you whatever aid you seek.

I have read over this chapter on infringements three times, as follows: First, to get a general view of it; next, to see how it would probably strike an average reader; and, third, to decide what criticisms to make. As you appear to want me to find fault rather than to pay compliments, I shall spend no time in telling you of the good points in the chapter, but shall proceed at once to criticize.

After all three readings of your chapter, I felt that something was wanting. I said to myself: "The Author has stated how many Edison patent suits were brought, and how much they cost, and that the most important of all was the lamp patent suit, but he has not clearly stated just what it was all about." So it seemed to me that the record lacks completeness in details; that the interest of the Reader is excited but not satisfied; and that the most material chapter has not the elements of historical value.

Your book must of necessity discuss this subject of Edison patent infringements. You cannot take the time to go into every infringement, therefore a selection or choice must be made. I think that in making your choice, you have done wisely to select the one great invention of all, the filament lamp. But having selected that one invention, why do you not go into it more fully? Why not tell just what Mr. Edison was seeking for when he made that invention, what the invention was to accomplish, what kinds of experiments led up to it, and how he covered it by the lamp patent?

I suggest that you take one or two important things connected with the lamp, and enlarge on them. Take the filament for instance. Recite the imperative elements of a good filament, also how hard it was to find it, and, taking the bamboo as a sample, tell of the worldwide searches to get the best fibrous growth, including Mr. Edison's bamboo farm in the Orient and McGowan's dangerous quest in South America. Take also the method of manufacturing the lamp, including the almost insuperable difficulties, first, to make it at all, and then to make it cheaply, and show how from small beginnings it grew into a vast industry.

I mention these two points merely to show in part what details are needed. They are full of interest, and belong ~~in~~ in the Life of Edison as matters of historical value in the history of the Art.

Another topic which I think you should discuss more fully is the reason for the delay in beginning and pushing suits for infringements of the lamp patent. In my official position as President of the Light Company I became the target along with Mr. Edison, for censure from the stockholders and others on account of this delay, and I well remember how deep the feeling was. In view of the facts that a final injunction on the lamp patent was not obtained until the Life of the patent was near its end, and next, that no damages in money were ever paid by the guilty infringers, it has been generally believed that Mr. Edison selfishly sacrificed the interest of his stockholders when he delayed the prosecution of patent suits and gave all his time and energies to manufacturing. This belief was the stronger because the manufacturing enterprises belonged personally to Mr. Edison, and not to his Company.

It is easy to dispel this false belief, and I think your chapter on infringements should do it. Moreover, it will give you a chance, if indeed you have not already done so elsewhere in your book, to put into permanent record a sketch of the beginning of what are now vast manufacturing industries.

The Edison inventions were not only a lamp; they were also an entire system of central stations. Such a thing was new to the world, and the apparatus as well as the manufacture thereof, was equally new. Boilers, engines, dynamos, motors, distribution mains, meters, house wiring, safety devices, lamps and lamp fixtures, all were vital parts of the whole system. Most of them were utterly novel and unknown to the arts, and all of them required quick, and, I may say, revolutionary thought and invention. The firm of Babcock and Wilcox

gave aid on the boilers; Arrington & Sims undertook the engines; but everything else was abnormal. No factories in the land would take up the manufacture. I remember for instance, our interviews with Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Company, the leading manufacturers of house gas lighting fixtures, such as brackets and chandeliers. They had no faith in electric lighting and rejected all our overtures to induce them to take up the new business of making electric light fixtures. As regards other parts of the Edison system, notably the Edison dynamo, no such machines had ever existed, there was no factory in the world equipped to make them, and most discouraging of all, the very scientific principles of their construction were still vague and experimental.

What was to be done? Mr. Edison has never been greater than when he met and solved this crisis. "If there are no factories," he said, "to make my inventions, I will build the factories myself. Since capital is timid, I will raise and supply it. The issue is factories or death."

Mr. Edison invited the cooperation of his leading stockholders. They lacked confidence or did not care to increase their investments. He was forced to go on alone. The chain of Edison shops were then created. Just how far you may think best to describe these bold enterprises, you will decide, but, to me, it is all most interesting, and I think the record should be made.

By far the most perplexing of these new manufacturing problems was the lamp. Not only was it a new industry, one without shadow of prototype, but the mechanical devices for making the lamps, and to some extent the very machines to make these devices, were to be invented. All of this was done by the courage, capital and invincible energy and genius of the Great Inventor.

But Mr. Edison could not create these great and diverse industries and at the same time give requisite attention to litigation. He could not start and develop the new and hard business of electric lighting and yet spare one hour to pursue infringers. One thing or the other must wait. All agreed that it must be the litigation. And right there a lasting blow was given to the prestige of the Edison patents. The delay was translated as meaning lack of confidence; and the alert infringer grew strong in courage and capital. Moreover, and what was the heaviest blow of all, he had time, thus unmolested, to get a good start.

It seems to me, in view of the facts now recited, that, as I have already stated, you should go fully into this matter of the delay in beginning and pressing suits against infringers.

In looking back on those days and scrutinizing them through the years, I am impressed by the greatness, the solitary greatness I may say, of Mr. Edison. We all felt then that we were of importance; and that our contribution of effort and zeal were vital. I can see now, however, that the best of us was nothing but the fly on the wheel. Suppose anything had happened to Edison. All would have been chaos and ruin. To him, therefore, be the glory, if not the profit.

Now I want to say a word about the Goebel case. I took personal charge of running down this man and his pretensions, in the section of the city where he lived and among his old neighbors. They were a typical East side lot. Ignorant, generally stupid, incapable of long memory, but ready to oblige a neighbor and a fellow Israelite and to turn an easy dollar by putting a cross mark at the bottom of a forthcoming friendly affidavit. I can say in all truth and justice that their testimony was utterly false, and that the lawyers who took it must have known it.

The Goebel case emphasizes two defects in the court procedure in patent cases. One is that they may be spun out almost interminably, even, possibly to the end of the life of the patent; the other is that the judge who decides the case does not see the witnesses. The adverse decision at St. Louis would never have been made if the court could have seen the man who swore for Goebel. When I met Mr. Fish on his return from St. Louis after he had argued the Edison side, he felt keenly the disadvantage, to say nothing of the hopeless difficulty of educating the court.

What you say of the Goebel case is good, perhaps the best thing in your chapter. Mr. Lowrey's pickeral story I remember well. It was admirably done and convulsed all and especially me. But in it not too long and immaterial for your chapter. On the other hand, Judge Colt's opinion is valuable, and you should keep it.

My letter is growing too long, I fear, and I must stop. Probably what I have written has been already set forth, more or less, in your book. I give you nothing new,

-5-

but I have tried to do what you asked of me and I hope it will aid you.

In closing let me express my best wishes to you and your associate for the success of your work.

Very truly yours,

(Sd.) S. B. Easton.

To
Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey.

Storage Battery

Mr. Edison:

In the printed galley
you looked at a few days ago
there was one paragraph that
was not right. We crossed
it out and now propose to
use the matter annexed.

Is this all right?

July 20/10

W. H. Ladd
7 W. G.
Reminds the important
use of Edison's is in
affluent vehicle
Start on next 1/4
W

Mr. Martin.

Mr. Edison made some experiments as indicated in first paragraph of his own mem. herewith, but we cannot come across the book in which they were recorded. He expressly says that we are not to specify this unless the original notes can be found. Both he and I have hunted without avail. He says it was around 1877 or 1878.

He did, however, find the following note yesterday, ~~made~~ in one of the Lab. Books under date of Sept. 30, 1878.

"Oxalate of Cerium. I find that when I put small pieces of this on the edge of the Bunsen burner they stay there and give off very brilliant light. I find however it gets some of its brilliancy by being supplied with oxygen, as if I shut off the air in the bottom hole of burner flame is brighter but Cerium goes out almost entirely."

I understand from Mr. E that this is used in the Helmholtz, and if Helmholtz was not prior to 1878, Mr. Edison in his experiments searching for ~~the~~ materials to use for burner of electric light was the probably the first to discover this as a brilliant illuminating material, also finding that it necessitated
(over)

the presence of oxygen, hence not suitable
for his use in vacuo. Of course, as you
know, this was during the first attack on
the problem when he tried an enormous
variety of materials.

You can probably ascertain the
Nelsbach date easily as you have the library
upstairs. The reference to this matter need
not be long I presume, and you can
handle it diplomatically, I know.

W.H. Haddock

Aug 2/50

Rumicutt
Ultrator

[ATTACHMENT]

Here is a curious one from a caveat dated
June 15, 1889: Perhaps a little too fanciful
for anything beyond characterization.

"Figure 91 shows a method of telegraphing
photographically; long tubes of three or more
inches in diameter are laid straight, connected
together and made air tight; at intervals of
a mile or less are vacuum pumps for exhausting
the air which may have leaked into the
tube; the vacuum being maintained in the
whole conduit to say one millimetre of
mercury. The pumps are run by small
electric motors all connected in series and
worked from some station. A brilliantly
illuminated object situated at one end may
be received at the other end many miles
distant and may be photographed. Messages to
be illuminated can be rapidly photographed at the
distant end. Corners are turned by one or
more prisms and reflectors. There being very
little air and no dust, very little loss of
light is had in 50 miles. The curvature
of the earth is corrected at intervals by
quartz prisms as in turning a corner."

[ATTACHMENT]

Please return to WWM

find out Curvat where
decomposed water
by Curvat added the
gases to a small piece
of Zirconia, ^{the time} made from
Acetate - This was the
first time where fine
porous infusible substance
used for raising incandescence
to give light a la Welsbach

I was first one to make a winding
in addition for Subalumin
distribution built over - Run it
down - 2

Telephone 2986 Cortlandt.

136 LIBERTY STREET,

WILLIAM MAVER, JR.,

Electrical Engineer and Expert.

New York, Sept. 23, 1910.

Mem. Am. Inst. El. Eng'rs.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcraft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcraft:-

I have looked up some of my data relative to the Edison ticker and think the facts are nearly as follows. Callahan devised the first stock ticker in 1867. Edison devised a ticker later. It was started as a one wire system, but this not being found commercially practicable, another line wire was shortly added. This one was fairly successful and as the Gold and Stock company owned several tickers they took such parts of the various tickers as pleased them and evolved a system termed the universal ticker. The Edison unison device was retained and, for a time the Edison shifting device, but this was ultimately displaced by the Phelps shifting mechanism. I should say, however, that on the whole figure 306 is a pretty fair representation of the Edison modified two wire ticker.

There were a number of unison devices. Laws probably first. The Van Hoovenbergh unison device was applicable to the Callahan ticker. Edison's unison was not, and vice versa. I do not at present know which was first devised.

I should like to know exactly the numbers of the diagrams and cuts that you contemplate using from American Telegraphy and I shall write in acquiescence.

Very truly yours.

Wm. H. Meadowcraft
Electrical Engineer.

*From the foregoing memo - on
to 198 of Amn Tel, I would suggest employing the
accompanying transcript which has several
modifications of the original
Wm. H.*

[ENCLOSURE]

1)

"It ^{will} be doubted whether in the whole range of applied electricity there occur such beautiful combinations - so quickly made, broken up and others reformed - as in the operation of the Edison quadruplex. For example, it is quite demonstrable that during the making of a simple dash of the Morse telegraph alphabet by the neutral relay at the home station, the distant pole-changer may reverse its battery several times, the home pole-changer may do likewise, and the home transmitter may increase and decrease the electromotive force of the home battery repeatedly. Simultaneously, and of course as a consequence of the foregoing actions, the home relay

2)

neutral relay itself may have had its magnetism reversed several times, and the signal, that is the dash, will have been made: partly by the home battery, partly by the distant and home batteries combined, partly by current on the main line, partly by current on the artificial line, partly by the main line static current, and partly by the condensed static current, and yet, on a well adjusted circuit, the dash will have been produced on the quadruplex receiver as clearly as any dash on an ordinary single wire receiver."

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NEW YORK, December 22, 1910.

V. H. Meadowcroft, Eng.
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I have received an advance copy from the American Machinist of Mr. Halsey's review of the book, to appear next week. At this moment I just wish to quote the opening lines, which coming from the leading mechanical paper of the country makes me feel good. The review was written by Mr. F. A. Halsey, editor in chief.

Yours truly,

T. Quater
 Secretary.

"The world is not favored with many lives of great inventors, and, it is not too much to say, it is favored with none equal to this. The story to be told is a great one and the manner of the telling is worthy of the opportunity."

*Mr. Dyer:
 I suppose this will
 make you feel good
 also - Mr. Edison and I
 exchanged mutual bows
 over it. W.H.*

*Underwood
 Good
 Dyer*

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1911)**

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



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NEW YORK, March 20, 1911.

W. H. Mendocroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Mendocroft:-

I have yours of March 18th and note contents with much interest. Such astounding requests imply either corresponding ignorance or corresponding conceit on the part of the applicant.

Please note copy of the enclosed letter which I have sent to Mr. Hitchcock.

Yours truly,

T. S. Carter

Secretary.

Is it any secret as to who are stockholders in the battery company. I have been asked by a friend, if I know.

[ENCLOSURE]



NEW YORK, March 20, 1911.

Ripley Hitchcock, Esq.,
Harper Brothers
Franklin Square
New York City

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:-

We have now accumulated a large number of the reviews of the Edison Book, some of which, like those in the London Times and the New York Times, have been in strong praise and none of which, so far as I know, have been unfavorable. Up to the present time, however, I cannot find that Harpers has made the slightest use of these and it does seem to me that if extracts were put together they would help the sale of the book. Is it, for example, asking too much to suggest that such an ad might, for at least one week or two, take the place of the Mark Twain ad on the back cover of Harpers Weekly? I should be glad to try my hand myself at the preparation of such an advertisement but I am extremely busy and do not want to go to the trouble unless the suggestion is acceptable. I have sent you from time to time, letters I have received, but do not remember sending you this from the President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

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 HERBERT A WATSON

NEW YORK, March 23, 1911.

W' H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 ORANGE, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have yours of March 22nd and note contents. I enclose for your information my letter from Mr. Hitchcock which is not very enthusiastic as to my proposal. In reply I wrote him that so far I had not seen a single issue of Harpers with any of these reviews and that I thought it was wasting good material. I noted in Harpers ^{May} last night that the ad of the book in the April number is the same old hackneyed copy which probably the readers have seen so often they are tired of it.

My inquiry as to the storage battery came from Mr. John S. Moore, an old timer in the electrical field who has been very much impressed with it. I do not see why you cannot make ~~any~~ inquiries for him although I have always understood that Mr. Edison had absolute control and I have so informed Mr. Moore.

I have had sent me from England a very good review of the book in Everybodys Weekly, a popular paper of large circulation over there and I will send you a copy of it. It is very interesting in its point of view and I shall be glad to see what you and Mr. Edison say about it. It is a good send off for the book and devotes a page and a half to the subject.

Yours truly,

Secretary-

T. Brewster

Enclosure.

TELEPHONE, BERNARD 4502.
TELEGRAMS, CARLÉ, "LAURIONITE" LONDON.
CODEN - A.R.C. 57 EDITION AND LIEBERA.

W. K. L. DICKSON,
(LATE W. K. L. DICKSON)
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
TESTING AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY
FOR
MACHINE WORKS.

4, DENMAN STREET,
PICCADILLY CIRCUS,
LONDON, W.

June 21st., 1911.

W. H. Meadowcroft Esq.,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A.

My dear Friend,

I have just had a delightful interview with Mr. Howell introduced by your letter of the 12th inst., he has gone now but will be back in London on the 3rd of July, when we shall have a further confab and I shall introduce him to some of my friends.

Mr. Howell tells me that you are gaining strength and are practically yourself again, this has pleased me as much as anything.

I had intended writing you to thank you for the two volumes of the "New Life and Inventions of Edison" but must plead guilty for not having done so, my excuse being that I have been so frightfully rushed since I got back. I must say it is excellent, well got up and well written. I note the remarks in the preface that this is the first and only authentic work on Edison's life, and am rather sorry that this statement was put in print, it being hardly fair to myself and my late sister, however it cannot be helped now.

If you have any information to give me regarding our little talk in the train, in relation to my late testimony, I

(2)

shall be glad to hear, and shall keep same strictly private.

Thanking you in anticipation of a long letter.

I remain,

Yours sincere friend,

W. D. Dyer

P. S.

Please remember me to Harry Walker, Mr. Dyer & other friends.

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H. C. SANDER President New Zealand Section

NEW YORK, July 6, 1911.

F. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have been carceering all over the country so much of late w
have got a bit out of touch but I trust you have fully recovered your
health and are able to withstand this torrid heat. Please note the enclosed
letter from my friend Mr. Haskins, with regard to securing a cast of Mr.
Edison's hand holding an incandescent lamp. I think this idea is a very
happy one and as it would not take any particular time or effort on Mr.
Edison's part but could be done at the Laboratory without interfering with
his work in the slightest degree, I should be glad if you would secure his
consent and advise me as to when in the near future I could run out there and
follow the thing up. I would have to arrange of course to bring Mr. Haskins
along with the modeler or worker in clay. I have written Mr. Haskins that
I like his idea very much as I told him when he first outlined it to me a
few days ago, and he now has it in good shape.

Meantime with regards and best wishes,

Yours truly,

J. C. Gardner
Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1911.

Editor
New York Times
New York City

Dear Sir:-

I was greatly interested to find in your issue of Sunday, July 9th, an article by Mr. E. J. Edwards giving the history of the manner in which the Bell Telephone System had been carried across the continent so that New York and Denver can now speak easily together. The statement which Mr. Edwards makes however, as to the original invention of the transmitter, is not accurate and does not do justice to Mr. Thomas A. Edison. As a recent biographer of Mr. Edison, the book having received very favorable treatment at your hands, I have had occasion to make myself acquainted with all the facts in the matter, and having myself been associated with Mr. Edison in some of his earliest telephonic and phonographic work, I think I can claim intimate knowledge of the facts. I believe that the truth and the facts are set forth in Chapter 8 of that biography to which I would venture to refer your readers. If there were any doubt or controversy on the matter, it long since received its quietus in the well known decision of Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Boston on February 27th, 1901. This decision declared void the famous Bell patent for the Bell telephone system and ascribed full and entire credit of the invention of the telephone transmitter to Mr. Edison. The principles discovered by Edison and even the

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:
The method of modulation by him in his apparatus dating as far back as 1876 and
Fig. 6, are to be found in every one of the millions of telephone transmitters
in use in this country to-day. It is true that others have worked on the
telephone transmitter exhibiting great originality and inventive ability,
but when it comes to the question of priority, I think it may be said that

T

electrical engineers as well as lawyers, have long since united in accepting
the final legal decision I have referred to above.

Yours truly,
Secretary

et seq.

Very truly,
J. Edgar Hoover
Director

AS EVIDENCE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF THESE CARS, MR. EDISON HAS GIVEN TO US THE
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FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CAR COMPANY

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1774 HUDSON TERMINAL
26 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 3384 CORTLANDT
NEW YORK CITY

July 29th, 1911.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft,

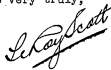
Referring to yours of the 7th as advised you by
phone Mr. Beach delivered the folio containing data for Mr. Edison to
Mr. Edison in person last Monday as promised. Under separate cover we
are sending you in duplicate bulletins 16 and 17 giving summaries of the
two types of cars the information on the back of these bulletins being
in typewritten form on pages 56 and 57 of the folio I sent out for Mr.
Edison. This would look better in printed form than in the typewritten
form and if you care to do ^{so} might substitute them for the pages 56 and
57 of the book to facilitate which I also enclosed two blank pages. I am
trying to get a photograph of the assembled single truck Continental type
of car previous to Mr. Edison's departure together with its records.
If possible I will do this and send you records and photographs.

I am constantly getting out what Mr. Beach calls "dope" about the
cars and batteries and when on the road I am also frequently called upon
to tell anecdotes about the batteries and Mr. Edison. Notwithstanding I
know Mr. Edison is averse to such things "the human interest" attached to
his battery cannot be eliminated in selling them; consequently I really
believe I ought to have a set of the biography that Mr. Dyer got up about
Mr. Edison. He was good enough to send Mr. Beach a copy for his personal
use and if there is any way of my having a copy for the office I am sure
it will do no harm and it certainly would do me some good because I

W.H.M.---2

cannot afford to buy a set. Will you do what you consistently can for
me?

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L. Raycraft", with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

S/GM
Nos. 16 and 17 in duplicate.

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

RH...M

October 3, 1911

William H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Grange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

This matter of Mr. Edison's reading the proofs is rather troublesome because we have cast about ~~with a~~ *Chand* of the book and the casting of the remaining pages is under way. You know, I have been looking over the pages. Now, what I am advising is that we should go ahead and cast these pages. If we stop the work now it will mean a very long delay and it would undoubtedly be impossible to get the book out at the time indicated.

Your treatment of the subject and the general character of the book cannot afford any grounds for criticism so far as Mr. Edison is concerned, or, at least it seems so to me. Therefore, under all the circumstances and considering the trouble that will be caused by stopping the work it seems to us it would be better to go ahead and cast and take the chance.

I have just been talking to the composing room and I find the present situation is that 64 pages have been cast, and the subsequent pages have been made up to page 98, and the balance of the book is at present in galley proofs.

They are sending you the proofs but of course Mr. Edison will not land before perhaps Saturday of this week. It will probably be some days before he can look the matter over. I do not understand that you require pages absolutely and doubtless the galleys will answer. I am sure you will hasten the thing as much as you can.

To come back to what I started with, don't you think that we might be justified in making up and casting the matter now outstanding in galleys?

Very sincerely yours,

Ripley Hitchcock

Oct. 20th, 1911

David Patrick, Esq.,
Editor, Chamber's Encyclopedia,
359 High St.,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison handed to me your letters in regard to the preparation of articles for your Encyclopedia, and, being fairly overwhelmed with business asked me to prepare and forward them to you. I, therefore, take pleasure in handing you herewith three articles, namely, a Condensed Biography of Mr. Edison; an article on the Phonograph; and an article on the Kinetoscope.

Allow me to say for your information that I am acting as Mr. Edison's assistant, and have been associated with him and his companies for the best part of 31 years. I spent two years assisting in the preparation of the first authentic biography, "Edison: His Life and Inventions", Published last year by Harpers. I mention these facts in order that you may be satisfied of my being competent to furnish the material now sent you. In addition, let me say that Mr. Edison has looked over the articles.

In regard to the article on Kinetoscope, it would seem to be proper to publish it under that heading, rather than under Cinematograph, as I understand that the

D.P.

(2)

Oct. 20/11

latter name came into use after the invention was made by Mr. Edison, who in the beginning gave the title of Kinetoscope to the apparatus. Reference headings of Cinematograph and Kinetograph could be used, as I have indicated.

Trusting that the above and the enclosures will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WHM/RS

TELEPHONE 3380 GRAMERCY

ESTABLISHED 1873
INCORPORATED 1902

CABLE ADDRESS "JOIST NEW YORK"

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
PUBLISHERS
31 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK



November 2, 1911.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 31st ult.

We have no offer to make you for this biographical sketch of Mr. Edison and no intention of using it. We can only recognize you as Mr. Edison's representative, to whom we wrote recently for some information to revise and bring up to date the sketch we have already published of Mr. Edison in our Cyclopaedia. Therefore, unless this can be used for this purpose we shall have to go back to Mr. Edison again. In the meantime we would like to know whether he did or did not request you to put us in possession of the necessary data.

Yours very truly,

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

per *JTW*

Nov. 3rd, 1911

Messrs. James T. White & Co.,
31 East 22nd St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Your favor of the 2nd inst. is received, and from its unnecessarily severe tone, I am afraid the situation has not been quite comprehended.

You can readily appreciate the fact that Mr. Edison is an exceedingly busy man. He receives many requests for biographical matter and usually requests me to refer enquirers to the recently published biography by P. L. Dyer and T. C. Martin, entitled "Edison; His Life and Inventions", published by Harper & Brothers.

He handed your original letter to me with the usual comment. You asked him for data to enable you to revise and bring up to date the sketch you have already published in your Cyclopaedia, but you did not send any copy of that sketch for our guidance. How could we revise and add to data that we did not possess?

In my reply to your letter I believe I referred to the book, and also mentioned the condensed biography I had prepared in my own time, thinking it might be of assistance.

J. T. W. & Co.

(2)

Nov. 3/11

As I am probably at fault in not having made the matter entirely plain in my previous letters, permit me to say that you are entirely at liberty to make use of my biographical sketch, for your Cyclopaedia only, without any charge.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WHM/ES

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, November 21, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Mendowcroft,
Boonton,
N. J.

Dear Sir:-

You may remember me in connection with our mutual friend Mr. Albert Stetson and in the matter that I had in the shape of a lamp suit against the Westbury Lamp Co. With this preface I venture to ask if you can give me any pointers out of your great experience years ago in the miniature lamp installations bearing on the question of the use of constructions for decorative purposes in which a number of lamps were strung upon a stiff flexible wire, or a flexible rod which could be bent into various forms either to form letters or decorative outlines? The conducting wires must be separate from the flexible support.

I am endeavoring to anticipate a German patent on this construction which is dated September, 1905, and as it is a German litigation, it will be necessary for me to either have a printed publication describing said structure, or show that such construction or actual knowledge of it went into Germany prior to September 1905.

I have all the data regarding what was known as the Brewster clamp which was quite extensively used and described in this country from 1901 down in which the lamps were held together by metal strips hooked around the sockets at the end of the strip, but while these were actually made flexible to a

-2-

certain extent and so used, the flexible feature is not described in any of the printed articles or catalogues based thereon.

I also have data regarding the Elhlight construction which is a flexible cable, and of course there are other flexible cables, but these will not do as the supporting structure must be a flexible strip, separate from the conducting wires. If you can give me any pointers along this line, it would be a great favor, and if you know of any promising lead from which further investigation could be made to advantage by you, I should be glad to pay for any time so expended.

Yours sincerely,

A. P. Rubens

Nov. 23/11

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st instant reached me at my home. I certainly remember you very clearly, as we have met a number of times.

In regard to the device you mention, I would say that from about 1895 to 1899 we used an arrangement, which we called a "hairpin", for a flexible display of miniature lamps. It consisted of a long piece of galvanized iron wire, bent in the shape of a hairpin. The receptacles were wired across with more or less lengths of wire, ladder fashion, and the main conductors were then attached. The whole thing could then be placed in situ for festooning, or among plants or beds of flowers. It could be bent into different shapes as desired. Is this what you want?

Whether or not there was any publication I do not remember. Of course, that would take a while to find out. I think I could hunt up one of our old employees and have a sample gotten up for you if you desire.

Yours very truly,

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U.S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 NECTON STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5275 NECTON

New York, November 24, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have your letter of Nov. 23rd and am much obliged for same. As I understand your description of the miniature lamp structure consisting of parallel pieces of galvanized iron wire with the lamp receptacles wired across like the rungs of a ladder and separate wires serving as conductors, passing from the leads to the receptacles, the galvanized iron wire being bendable, it comes squarely within the issue. I would be greatly obliged if you could give me a rough pencil sketch and if you could give me any suggestions as to the publications in which such construction would be most likely to have been described, or any suggestions of various searches which you might be able to make yourself in this line, I should be glad to have them. I doubt if the reproduced sample would be of much use as it would have to go to Germany and of course you realize that we need either a printed publication describing the construction or evidence of the use of this or similar construction in Germany. Can you give me the name of the company doing this miniature lamp work from 1905 to 1909? I might be able to find in the electrical papers some reading notice of it which would describe this construction.

Did your company have any German connections and can you suggest any German concern that would be most likely to have done similar work?

Yours sincerely,

A. Parker-Smith

Nov. 28th, 1911

Dear Theodore:-

You will undoubtedly remember that in the old days when we used to make those illuminations for the Inauguration Ball, Grand Army conventions and at Madison Square Garden, etc., we made up what we called "hairpins" with eight or more receptacles attached across. These we used among plants, etc., and could bend them in shapes as we wanted them. My recollection is that we made a great many of them. I want to get a sketch of just how we made these hairpins, with the wires attached. Can you make it for me and mail it to me here? I only want a rough sketch with reference letters, and showing the connections.

Have you any recollection where we used these hairpins? Did you ever go out on any job in which they were installed? If you can give me any dates, or particulars, or places, I shall be very glad. I don't remember whether we ever took out a patent on them, do you? If you can send me some information within the next few days, I shall be much obliged.

I hope you are well and prosperous these days, and that all is going well with you. I am at the Laboratory with Mr. Edison, and getting along nicely, but not laying

(2)

Nov. 28/11

away any fortune.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WBM/RS

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

In Reply Refer to

LAMP WORKS

HARRISON, N. J. Dec. 2, 1911.

Mr. Mendoncuft.

Dear Sir:-

Received your letter of Nov. 28th and have been trying to get your information. The pins of Fig. #1 and #2 were used at Madison Square Garden and at Washington, D. C. I think it was at Cleveland's inauguration Fig. #4 was used. There were several hundred of these made for a hotel at Palm Beach, Fla. I do not know the name of the hotel? Fig. #1 is made by using a piece of galvanized wire of various lengths with metal discs wired on to same, and the receptacle was screwed on these and wired two and four in series. Fig. #3 is two pieces of wire with eight receptacles in series. #4 was made by using a dowl pin bored out at the top with brass cap with slot. With this was used a candelabra receptacle with a square piece of brass instead of screwed on bottom of receptacle.

Fig. #5 is used the same as #4 only it was made by using wire and brass ^{part} fastened on wire. I was on a job in Madison Square Garden and used Fig. #1 and #2. I do not know what was going on: There were no patterns on them to my knowledge. I didnot go to Washington.

I am well and as prosperous as of old. I have not been able to get any more money since you gave it to me. I have charge of the Miniature Slow \$498 at present. My stock amounts to a ^{lot} of 200,000 lamps, some of these being in stock

M -2-

when you were here.

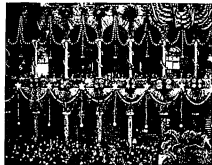
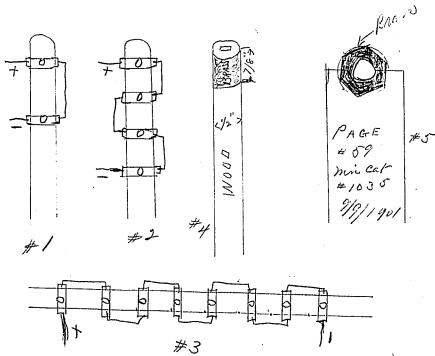
Hoping that the above information will be of uscto you,

I am,

Yours very truly,

F. A. Dally.

[ENCLOSURE]



CHURCH DECORATION.

Dec. 12th, 1911

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:-

Referring to your esteemed favor of the 9th inst., I may beg to say that it has taken some time to look into the matter covered by our recent correspondence, but I think I can now give you some information that will be of use, and put you on the track of looking up the printed publications.

I was connected with the Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department, of the General Electric Co. in Harrison, N.J., from 1893 to the latter end of 1899. My title was Secretary of that Department, although, as a matter of fact, the business was in my entire charge.

As you might infer from the title, this department had for its business the decorative and miniature lamp. We had a system of renting lamps and receptacles for same, also what we called decorative devices, that is, special devices made up to use miniature lamps. We also took contracts for decorative illuminations for public functions, such as the Inauguration Ball, the Grand Army Encampment, and many others, where thousands of miniature lamps were used to obtain decora-

tive effects. On such occasions we not only used a number of our decorative devices, but also installed these thousands of lamps in festoons among plants, in trees, for borders and outlines, etc., etc.

One of the handy things that we devised (I think it was in 1894, but might have been earlier) was what we called the "hairpin". This consisted of either a long piece of galvanized iron wire, bent in the shape of a hairpin, or two separate pieces of galvanized iron wire. Between the two lengths of wire we attached metal plates, which were firmly secured to each of the lengths of wire; into these metal plates we screwed a lamp receptacle, and these we usually wired in series, and the leads were connected to the circuit. You will find a sketch of same below.

As you will see, these are wired in series, but when we subsequently got out the miniature multiple lamp about 1896, we often used to use the same device wired in multiple. In this case the leads were connected as shown in the figure below.

Dec. 12/11

These hairpins were made in various lengths, say, from 3 to 6 feet in length, so that they could be bent into different shapes for decorative effects.

Taking the dates as between 1893 and 1900, I am very sure that we used these hairpins at the Inauguration Balls in Washington. If you examine the files of the Washington Star and Washington Post about those dates, you might find some detailed description of the electrical decorations used at those functions.

I am very sure that we also used these hairpins in some of the decorations that we made for the Grand Army Encampments during the years above indicated. I believe there is a Grand Army paper published at Washington, called the National Tribune, in which the detailed accounts of the Grand Army Encampments in various years might be found. As you are aware, the Grand Army has an Encampment every year.

We also installed quite a number of extensive electrical decorations at Madison Square Garden during the above years, and I am sure that you would find these referred to in the Electrical World, Electrical Engineer, and other local electrical papers. I remember quite well that we had a very extensive illumination of this kind in 1893 at Madison Square Garden, and I know that there were several in subsequent years, and I am very sure that the hairpins were used extensively. We also took contracts for illuminations elsewhere, but I have no memoranda at hand to find out just where they were, and it would take quite some time to ascertain

A. P-S.

(4)

Dec. 18/11

definitely.

I would suggest as another source of publicity, that you might find some reference to some of these illuminations in the Edison Monthly, which is published by the New York Edison Co. Undoubtedly they would allow you to examine their files of back numbers.

The enclosed illustrations are from the catalogue of 1901. These do not show exactly what you want, but I send them along for your information.

The hairpins, above referred to, were a specific device and used by us in our decorative business for at least six years.

I have had to spend some little time in this matter, and have also had to call upon others to obtain such information as they could give on the subject, and I have also had them endeavor to find some evidence of the kind that you desired. I shall have to pay for such services, so I suppose you will not think a charge of fifteen (15) dollars unreasonable. If this is agreeable to you, you can therefore send me check for this amount.

Yours very truly,

W.H.M./S.S.

meadowcroft

Dec. 12th, 1911

Mr. Bruce Barton,
Managing Editor, The Housekeeper,
443 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Referring again to your favor of the 27th ult., I beg to say that I have had a few minutes' talk with Mr. Edison in regard to the proposed article. He is disposed to give me the material, but cannot spare the time just at present, for he is overwhelmed with a mass of work. He said, however, that we would take it up after a while when the present rush is over. I will watch a favorable opportunity.

In the meantime, I think it would be well to send me a sample copy of the publication.

Yours very truly,

WEM/ES

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1912)**

Jan 27th, 1912

T. Commerford Martin, Esq.,
29 West 39th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:-

Please excuse the delay in answering your favor of the 24th instant, but the fact is, Mr. Edison has been so busy that I did not have an opportunity to get his decision on the matter until twenty minutes of one this morning. He says that any day next week will suit him to have you come out with the sculptor to take the cast of his hand. Will you please telephone me ahead.

I shall get the February Strand as you suggest. These lists of greatest living men are certainly most interesting.

Many thanks for your kind invitation to take lunch with you and your brother. I shall be much pleased to accept, unless there are some doings around here to prevent.

Yours very truly,

WHM/RS

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, March 16, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Meadewcroft,
c/o Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

referring to the hairpin construction of supporting frame for your miniature lamps, about which you advised me some time ago, my clients in Germany are still pressing me to exhaust every possible effort to get some printed description or cut of this construction. A price list, circular, pamphlet or anything from the printing press will apparently satisfy them. They can not understand how a construction of this kind should have gone into use without being set out in some advertising matter, prospectus, printed instructions or something of this kind. I therefore pass the thing along to you with the request that if you can possibly get me anything of this kind, or suggest to me any line of investigation which I can follow myself, I shall be glad to have it, and if it is successful, my client will pay extremely well for it.

I have explained to them that as I understand it, it was a little trick of construction which did not go into finished articles that were sold and consequently very likely did not get into your business literature, but in view of their urgency, I must take the matter up again.

-2-

In the meantime, it might help to satisfy them if you would write me exactly the circumstances surrounding the use of this device so they will see why it is difficult to discover printed descriptions thereof.

Yours sincerely,

A. Parker Smith

Mar. 20th, 1912

Captain W. Laird Goldborough,
Army & Navy Club,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Goldborough:-

I was simply delighted to receive your cordial note of the 16th instant, and I want to thank you very much for writing to me. I have often thought about you and wondered whether our lines were ever to cross again on this side of the Great Divide.

I esteemed it a great privilege and honor to have been present at the Dinner of William Dean Howells', but I am more pleased than ever since it has been the means of my receiving a communication from an esteemed friend like yourself, for I assure you that if your memories of the old days are pleasant ones, they are no less pleasant to me.

I suppose you have had many adventures since last we met, and trust that some day before you go back to Manila you may find it convenient to run out to Orange to see me at the Laboratory. It is nearly four years since I came out here, and I have the pleasure and honor of being Mr. Edison's personal assistant.

My presence at the Howells Dinner is due to my figuring now as one of "them Literary Fellers", as I helped to write the large Edison Biography, and have also perpetrated a smaller one for the Juniors.

Capt. W.L.G.

(2)

Mar / 20/12

If you are coming on to New York and can spare an hour or two to run out to Orange, drop me a line in advance, so that I will surely be here.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours

WHL/SS

Mar. 21 st, 1912

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Referring again to your favor of the 16th instant, as to the hairpin construction of supporting frame for miniature lamps, I beg to say that although I have not written you on the subject since our previous correspondence, the matter has not been ignored. I have been exhausting every possible source of information that was known to me, in order to try and find some printed description or cut of this construction. My efforts, however, have been without success.

The fact is, that this construction was not generally offered to the public. The Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department at Harrison, N.J., of which I was virtually manager, divided its business into three main branches, one of which was the selling of miniature lamps and receptacles; another was the renting of electrically illuminated decorative devices, using miniature lamps; and the other was the contracting for and installing large decorative illuminations with miniature lamps and receptacles, set pieces, and special devices, of which the hairpin construction was one.

This class of installation was such as the Inauguration Balls at Washington, special functions at Madison Square

Mar. 21/12

Garden, New York, the illuminations for the Grand Army Encampments, special illuminations for large hotels, etc. These contracts we usually undertook ourselves, sending our own men out to do the work, and using our own stock of materials. I do not recall at this moment any case where we ever loaned out any of our hairpins to outside concerns for similar kinds of work. There may have been a few times when we did it, but, if so, I cannot recall them, and only the old correspondence would show. Hence, you will see there was no occasion for us to issue any printed matter about the hairpin construction, as it was used almost entirely in our own work and was a sort of shop device. I have been unable to find any printed reference to the hairpins. At the same time I do not regard that as conclusive evidence that there is nothing in existence about them, as we used them at various illuminations for about six years.

I think you have already had a careful look through the Electrical Papers, commencing at 1893 and going on for the succeeding six or seven years. I believe you also examined the files of ^{the} Washington Star or Post. It might be well to take a more careful look, not only over the Electrical Papers, but also over the Washington papers at Inauguration times for 10 or 12 years, commencing with 1893. We also put in several illuminations at Madison Square Garden, but I do not recall the dates. I know that one quite elaborate affair was during the Columbus celebration. It might be well to examine the New York newspapers about that time. I know that we also made an extensive illumina-

A.P-S

(3)

Mar/ 21/12

(at the opening, I believe)

tion of the grounds of the Royal Poinciana Hotel at Palm Beach, and some of the hairpins were used there. Possibly there might be a reference in some of the local papers of that period. At this moment I cannot remember whether or not our illuminations were ever described in the Scientific American or its supplement; it might pay to look through that. In looking over the electrical papers do not confine yourself to the Electrical World and the Electrical Review, but also look up the Telegraph Age and the Western Electrician. I do not remember the year when the Electrical Engineer combined with the Electrical World, but think it was somewhere in the nineties. Hence, that may be another source of possible information.

I have not hitherto suggested an examination of the correspondence and contracts of the Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department, but if these are in existence, it might possibly throw some light on the subject. As to whether or not the General Electric Co. would grant this privilege, I have absolutely no means of knowing.

Trusting this information will be of some service to you, I remain

Yours very truly,

WMH/ES

P.S. I have given considerable time and attention to this matter and think you should be willing to allow me some compensation. I do not insist or even ask for it, but suggest it for consideration, as I don't keep up on the lookout for the information.

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, March 22, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
c/o Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am much obliged for your letter of March 21st which I have forwarded to Berlin, together with a letter of which I enclose copy. I have no doubt I shall be authorized to compensate you for your additional work in this matter and if you could turn up a printed description which would serve my client's purpose, they will undoubtedly be willing to pay a substantial fee contingent on success.

Yours sincerely,



[ENCLOSURE]

New York, March 22, 1912.

Bergmann Electrical Works,
Berlin,
Germany.

Gentlemen:-

I enclose herewith letter from Mr. Meadowcroft regarding the hairpin structure which substantially repeats my previous exposition of the situation. I agree with Mr. Meadowcroft's intimation that he is entitled to further compensation for the efforts he is making in our behalf, including his rather voluminous correspondence. He is working on a salary and undoubtedly has to devote time out of hours to this matter. Kindly advise me whether you wish me to repeat or extend the investigation previously made into the periodicals? The Star and Washington Post were thoroughly examined. The electrical papers have been examined with the exception of the Telegraph Age and Western Electrician. The Scientific American was not examined. Very likely you have a file of this last journal in Berlin. The local Florida papers which might have described the Royal Poinciana Hotel installation have not been examined.

Yours respectfully,



April 12th, 1912

Mr. George B. Tripp,
c/o The General Electric Co.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Mr. Tripp:-

I suppose you will be a little surprised to hear from me after all these years, as we have lost track of each other of late. I want to get a little information, and learning that you were at the Denver Office, take the liberty of writing to ask if you can help me out.

You undoubtedly remember that when you and the rest of the boys used to install the miniature lamps for the Decorative Lamp Department for public illuminations, you sometimes used the construction we called "Hairpins", so as to place lamps among flowers and plants outdoors, or elsewhere. You will remember that these consisted of pieces of galvanized iron wire several feet long, bent in the form of a hairpin, and the receptacles were wired across, like the rungs of a ladder.

Do you remember whether there was ever any specific reference to these hairpins in any of the printed descriptions of our illuminations? I suppose that at one time you used to get the newspaper clippings about these affairs, and thinking that possibly you might still have preserved some of them, or

G.B.F.

(2)

Apr. 12/12

remember of them, I venture to trouble you to ask if you can either show me any newspaper clippings or tell me of any that you remember. I hope it is not troubling you too much.

I trust that all is going well with you, that you are prospering and in good health. I am glad to any that I remain well and am still in the ring for business. I am now acting as Mr. Edison's assistant at the Laboratory.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

WBM/RS

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Dr. Wm. F. FOSTER President
 New York
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April 16.12

Dear Meadowcroft:

Please note the enclosed card. It is going to be a great function. There is a tremendous demand for tickets, especially in view of the terrible events of the last few days. I think it would help to give eclat to the occasion and be appreciated by Marconi, if Edison sent him a brief dispatch of congratulation, as this is his "first appearance" in America. Like T. A. E., he is a worker, and not a public orator. I have ventured to prepare something which I

shall be glad to have read to
the audience - or I will do it
myself. It is just ten years since
as Edison said: "Marconi
jumped his signals across the
atlantic", and think of the
development since!

If you should use the
card, you had better be there
by 7.30. They are preparing for
a crush.

Yours
T. Austin

E. J. Mather
W. C. Brown
Edwin S. R. ...
W. H. ...
W. H. ...



OFFICE.
147 1/2 N. Fourth St.
Central Station,
128 S. South St.
218 S. Walnut St.

Edison and Alternating Incandescent and
Thomson-Houston, Brush & Excelsior Arc Systems.

Harrisburg Pa. April 19, 1912

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
Thos. A. Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

Your welcome letter of the 12th inst. has been just received, the same having been forwarded from Denver here.

I did not locate in Denver but did live in Colorado Springs for a period of ten years, having had entrusted to my care during that period the management of the gas, electric and hydro-electric properties in that city. I resigned, however, last October and came to Harrisburg as Vice-President of the Electric Company, which is owned by Messrs. Bertron, Grison & Jenks of 40 Wall St., New York, who were interested in the Colorado Springs properties.

We have an option on a competing company here, which we probably will take up, and I then expect to have considerable work ahead of me in rehabilitating these properties and building up the business, which has been somewhat neglected.

I was quite surprised to hear from you and really did not know just what you were doing the last few years, and was particularly pleased to learn that you are associated with Mr. Edison in his research work. I look back with a great deal of

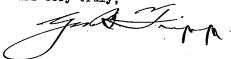
pleasure upon my association with you and the other friends at Harrison, and, of course, have never forgotten the many pleasant hours we passed together.

Now, with reference to the hairpin construction, I distinctly remember the method of construction we used, but do not recall that a detailed description of this method of construction was ever printed, and in any event I fail to find record in the few clippings that I have of the old installations. If I can be of any further service in this matter, you can, of course, call on me at any time and I shall be glad to do anything I can in the above connection.

I have two boys, one of eleven and the other four years, and have had a very happy time since my Harrison experiences, and, as you probably know, have made some progress in my chosen profession.

Hoping to see you sometime in the future when I am in New York, and with kind personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,



GBE/R

April 22nd, 1912

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Since writing you early in the day I have struck on something which possibly may be useful.

About August or September of 1893 we made a general electric illumination for the Grand Army Encampment at Indianapolis. One of the items of decoration was a monument there, and I have found out from one of our men that they used the hairpin to quite a considerable extent in arranging the illuminations for this monument. You may find something about it in the Electrical papers of that time, but I think that the best thing to do would be to have an examination made of the files of every newspaper published in Indianapolis at that time. Of course, it was an important affair for the city and the preparations were going on for probably a week before the opening of the Encampment. You are quite aware, of course, that local newspaper reporters would be very apt to write up the details of the preparations and, therefore, I would suggest a very careful examination of the files of the newspapers of that time, both before the Encampment, during the Celebration and immediately afterward. I hope this may lead to something.

WEM/28

Yours very truly,

A. PARKER SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U.S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street, New York
Telephone 6273 Rector

New York, April 23, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your two letters of April 22nd, I may say that I have heard nothing from the Bergmann people since I saw the newspaper report of the combination, so I am referring your letter to them, not feeling authorized to incur any further expense without further instructions.

Sincerely,



Orange, N.J., May 20th, 1912

To the Editor of the
St. Louis Republic,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

It is said that Homer sometimes nodded, but, in these days of bustling activity, people like to think that the editorial writers of our great newspapers are wide awake all the time. Everyone realizes that in the rush of gathering news the reportorial mind may sometimes go astray and thus give rise to minor inaccuracies in news items. The popular impression as to the writer of the editorial, however, is that he is a man of mature judgment and well informed, - and, to put it delicately, that, at least, he reads the newspapers. In other words, the public assumes that editorials are free from errors of fact whatever may be the opinions they advance.

The above remarks are called forth by an editorial in your issue of May 12th. It is so full of error that I think you will be really glad to have attention called to it. I am in position to know something of the matter, residing in the vicinity of the Edison Laboratory.

It is true that Edison has done and is doing some work on the milling of low grade ores, but the experiments were made for other parties and he has given out no statements at all to others concerning this subject.

As to improving educational methods by means of motion pictures, much has already been done by him that has met

with very favorable regard by a few educators who have seen the results. A far reaching campaign has been laid out, and teaching films are being made every day by a corps of specialists who are experts in various lines of education. You will hear a great deal more of this later on.

Your editorial writer asks "Has anybody built any of Mr. Edison's epoch-making poured houses?" To which I would answer that if the said writer had been reading the papers he would have known that it has been done in Holland. Models for a more elaborate type to be erected in this country are partly finished, but Mr. Edison has not yet had time to push the project to completion here because he has been overworked in attending to his other active interests.

The last question in the editorial referred to is the choice morsel which exhibits your writer's utter lack of knowledge of what is going on around him. It asks "Is that marvelous storage battery of his proving itself practicable"?

What do you think of the following facts as an answer? (1), Edison's storage battery has been in actual daily commercial use for more than three years; (2), nearly three million dollars worth have been sold; (3), there are at least twenty railroads propelling their cars with them; (4), more than 3000 vehicles are using them; (5), his factories have more than a thousand men employed in making them; and (6), the daily product is worth over seven thousand dollars. Would it not seem that Mr. Edison has "made good" on the storage battery?

Honest, now, "fess up", wasn't that editorial

E.S.L.R.

(3)

May 20/12

written by one of the "divils" just as he was hurrying off to
the ball game?

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—EUGENICS SECTION

DAVID STARK JORDAN, CHAIRMAN

C. B. DAVENPORT, SECRETARY

EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

W. H. LADDISLER
SUPERINTENDENT

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

May 21, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

I am wondering whether you would care to give me a short interview on Saturday morning of this week. I had a very interesting time at the Edison house. Miss Madeline Edison found for me several family bibles, and we succeeded in charting a small portion of the Edison pedigree. She has consented to seek verification of one or two points that we raised, and suggested that her mother, who was indisposed the day I was there, has been preparing a short genealogy, and would possibly consent to see me on Saturday morning, the same day on which I seek a short interview with you. I will promise to make both my interview with you and Mrs. Edison short and to the point, and shall greatly appreciate any aid that you will give this study, which we are sure will be of value to Eugenics.

I am sending you a few schedules which may interest you, including a duplicate set of our records of family traits for your own use. I should like to have your own pedigree charted out in accordance with the charts I have shown you, and the family distribution of the characteristic Meadowcroft traits indicated.

Miss Edison suggested that I make arrangements for a future interview with you, and I shall appreciate your early

-2-

reply. I thank you for the courtesy shown me on my visit of
last Thursday.

Very truly yours,

Superintendent.

2F.R.
S.F.
2 Pdrs.
Pdr.L.
B#6

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

June 27th, 1912

T. Commerford Martin, Esq.,
29 West 39th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:-

AS I believe you have been away pretty nearly all this month, I have waited until now to write to you about something that will open your eyes. The story will be told by the following extract from a letter I sent to Mr. Dyer who is in London, also by enclosed copy of letter to Harpers and Mr. Hitchcock's reply.

Extract of letter to Mr. Dyer:

BIOGRAPHY

Now I am going to give you a "tid-bit" which I think will amuse you and give you a laugh every time you think of it on your way home. A Mr. Edward T. Marshall, who has interviewed Edison several times on various subjects has been at great pains to make an appointment with him, and yesterday afternoon came over by arrangement. When he arrived Mr. Edison was busy at a conference in the Film Plant, so Marshall had to wait in the Library. I know him and we got into conversation. He said, "What a curious thing it is that no good life of Edison has ever been written". I thought he was jesting, but realized from the tone of his voice that he was not, and I looked at him in amazement, and I must confess it, scant of breath, and turned to him and said, "Honest, now don't you really know?" To which he replied, "Know, - what do you mean?" Then I went on to ask him if he did not know of the large and small

T.C.M.

(2)

June 27/12

biographies published by Harper. He said "He" he had never heard of them, and the object of his visit yesterday was to tell Mr. Edison he had been commissioned by one of the greatest publishing houses in America to come over and get Mr. Edison's consent to write his life, and he was also commissioned by one of the leading magazines to arrange for serial rights, for which an advance check of \$5000 was awaiting him on his return to New York. To say that I was struck dumb with amazement would be to put it mildly, and this was the case with Mr. Marshall also. He simply did not know what to make of it, but decided that the joke was on Harper's. Mr. Marshall said that he was prepared to offer Mr. Edison \$20,000 for the privilege of writing his life. I have not yet recovered from my amazement, and it seems scarcely creditable that a great publishing house and a great magazine should not have known of two books like ours, and should be prepared to spend a great sum of money to obtain such works. Mr. Marshall said that his people expected to sell at least one-quarter million copies.

Well, Marshall and I could do nothing else but talk and express our amazement. Presently Mr. Edison came in and he received Marshall cordially. He went over and sat down with him and said, with comical dignity, "Mr. Edison, I came over this afternoon on a big mission, namely, to get your consent to write your life, but Meadowcroft has told me all". Mr. Edison lay back in his chair and roared, and roared two and fro with laughter until the tears ran down his cheeks, and he got such fits of coughing (he is suffering from an attack of bronchitis just now) that he could not speak, but continued rocking to and fro in hilarious laughter for several minutes. He said, "Marshall, when you go back and tell your people, take a kodak with you and get the expression of their faces". Then he resumed his laughing and coughing and remarked incidentally, "D--n that cough, every time I laid down last night I had to stand up, so I stood up all night", but he never ceased to laugh.

When you get time to think this whole thing over, let me have your opinion of it.

Yours very truly,

WEM/BS

Oct. 2nd, 1912

Mr. John Campbell,
Edison Illuminating Co. of Boston,
100 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Campbell:-

Here I am, back at the old stand and ready for business - in fact, somewhat actively engaged in attending to the back numbers.

From the newspaper clippings which you sent me, and from some of the people who were present, I am not a bit surprised to learn that the opening of the great show was a howling success. My only great regret is that I was not there to help the festivities along, but you seemed to make out all right without my masterly activity. I want to congratulate you - in fact, all of you - most heartily upon the way in which you have distinguished yourselves.

I hope to be able to get over to Boston sometime during this month, but it will have to be later on in the month, as my wife needs my surgical services night and morning for some time yet. From all appearances and indications, I think that the wound should be entirely healed within the next two weeks.

J.C.

-2-

Oct. 2/12

Mr. Edison is still working night and day and getting about three hours' sleep per day. He came in last Friday morning and did not go home again until yesterday morning, and then only to shave and change his clothes; he returned in an hour-and-a-half and is still keeping up the same old game, but he is getting there.

With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Campbell, I remain

Yours very truly,

WBM/ES

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NEW YORK OFFICE
 4000 DELAWARE

*Y needed
 I didn't to say my
 friend will be as he is
 extremely borrowing money
 from Bankers of New York
 Joseph de Court*

NEW YORK, October 15, 1912.

T. H. Newdrowort, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N.J.

My dear Newdrowort:-

I have had expressed to you at the Laboratory, a set of the Edison book for Mr. J. Robert Crouse, who wishes to have added in it if you will kindly secure it for him, Mr. Edison's autograph in addition to my own, which is already there. I shall be greatly obliged if you will see to this and will express the books afterwards directly to Mr. Crouse at 1818 East 46th Street, Cleveland. As ^(collect) perhaps know he is one of the leading men in the National Electric Lamp Association.

I have also had a visit from our old friend J. M. Hill who is representing the Studebaker electrical interests on the Pacific Coast and who very much wishes to have a set of the book with Mr. Edison's autograph in it with a sentence something like this "To my friend J. M. Hill, T.A.E." He will of course pay for the book and I shall be greatly obliged again if you will do this for me and send me the set with the bill, as soon as you have it done. Please accept my thanks in advance.

I was very glad indeed to see you at the Electrical Show luncheon the other day but was too busy for much conversation as the people there



always ask me to help them out in various ways. It was really a great affair and a fine compliment to the "great chief."

Trusting that your domestic affairs are in better shape and that you are relieved from anxiety, believe me,

Yours truly,

T. Quastler

Secretary.

AK

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

October 23, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Your favor of the 22nd inst. received. I feel quite interested in the material which is described therein. I wish you could get me a sample of "Ard-Isoelit" to test out, for it is probable that we could use a lot of it if it comes up to the description given. I can see a considerable use for it in cementing metal fixtures into marble switchboards - besides a number of other applications.

I feel much indebted to you for suggesting to me that a "Z" dynamo might be found at Walsh's, and we were certainly quite lucky to get one there in such good condition. As you say - it takes one's mind back to the old days to see a little "Z" and the "Jumbo" side by side. I also sent several old instruments which we used to use in the early stations, and these were fixed up on a temporary switchboard in connection with the "Z" dynamo. I am promised photographs of all these things and will send you copies of same when I get them.

Since As I think I told you, personally, it is Mr. Lieb's idea to ~~locate~~ a small Museum of the early machines and instruments used in the first Edison central stations. The articles in this Museum to be the property of the Association of Edison Electric Illuminating Companies, and to have temporary quarters in some room in the Engineering Building in 39th St., New York City. I think the idea is excellent and I shall certainly do all in my power to help the matter along.

If you should happen to know of any articles or apparatus which you think would be suitable and which Mr. Edison would be willing to part with for the above named purpose, I hope you will be kind enough to let me know about them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain

Yours very truly,

M. S. Andrews
Consulting Engineering Dept.

WSA/LH

*P.S. I trust that Mr Meadowcroft is
progressing nicely towards complete
restoration of health*

Oct. 24/12

Mr. W. S. Andrews,
Consulting Engineering Dept.,
General Electric Co.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Andrews:-

I beg to thank you for your favor of the 23rd instant, and would say in reply thereto that I will have a sample of "Arc-Isolit" sent to you for the purpose of testing, and trust that it will turn out as satisfactory as the description would lead one to think.

As you know, I am quite interested in the project of Mr. Lieb to establish a small museum of the early machines and appliances, and you may rest assured that I shall keep on the lookout for anything that will be an addition thereto. When you were here I told you that Mr. Edison's son, Charles, had started to make a collection of such things, and I presume there is no doubt but that he would have the first claim on anything that his father has in this line. However, when Charles makes another visit here I will have a talk with him about the matter.

I am glad to say that my wife is still progressing very nicely, and from present indications I am quite hopeful that her general health will be much better than it has been for some time past.

With kind regards and all good wishes,

I remain

Yours very truly,

WHM/ES

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

October 30th, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I received your last favor and also the samples of ARD-ISOLIT. This material is now being put under test and I shall take pleasure in letting you know results later on.

I expect to go on to Chicago shortly to look over a lot of the stuff which was exhibited in Edisona, at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and has since been stored by the Chicago Edison Company. It is possible that I may be able to select some of the most interesting and valuable relics for the Edisona Museum.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,



Consulting Engineering Dept.

WSA/LH

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1913)**

DR. A. E. NIENSTADT
Consulting Chemist
112 RESERVOIR AVE.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., January 5th, 1913

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
O R A N G E,
N.J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I received your favor of Dec. 27th and thank you for your kind wishes for the New Year. Wishing you the same I hope that we may have success in mutual interest in the very near future.

The Cutler, Hammer affair looks promising, I took especial care to make the samples and expect some good news from that firm in short time.

You told me that you have another firm in view for the insulating material - did you do something in the matter or will you wait until the business with C. H. & Co., is perfected -I leave that to you and know that you do not lose any time.

In regard to the Casein matter your friend ought to come to a decision soon now. Have you seen the advertisement of Sanatogen in New York near the entrance of the downtown Subway on Fulton Street - it is worth while seeing.

I saw in yesterday's paper the articles of Mr. Edison's newest invention of which you told me some months ago. That is a wonderful invention and will add to the laurels of the great inventor. I wrote today to Mr. Edison congratulating him upon the success of his newest invention.

As I intend to break off with Townsend & Co., who neglect the introduction of my invention of coating Gelatine - I can and will be open for business from the first start, that is to produce sheet

DR. A. E. NIENSTADT
Consulting Chemist
112 RESERVOIR AVE.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., Jan. 5th, 1913

-2-

gelatine and coat same with my preparation.

Now my dear Mr. Meadowcroft I ask you to use your influence by Mr. Edison and Mr. Power, giving me opportunity to work out with the latter the gelatine problem in the Edison Laboratory.

I told you that I have work in Horn's factory, in Long Island City, since many months in making improvements for waterproofing Cement and Concrete. My experiments have been very successful and Horn intended to put me on other problems to work out - but unfortunately the factory burned down completely yesterday by carelessness of a laborer and I have to cease work until the new factory is built again, which will take several months. I have now to look for other earnings and perhaps you could help me by recommending me to Mr. Edison or some other party for temporary work, till the Outler, Hammer Co., will be ready for business and the Casein matter commences.

Let me know soon if you can and will do something for me in the one or the other way, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

A. E. Niensdorf

Feb. 3rd, 1913.

David Patrick, Esq.,
Chambers' Encyclopedia,
339 High Street,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

I must ask you to pardon what might seem to be a rather inexcusable delay in answering your favor of the 12th-December last. Possibly you will excuse me when I inform you that the matter has been held up in order that I might send you the very latest in the way of word and definition. I refer to the new "Kinetophone," as to which you will find my manuscript enclosed. You are the first to get this definition.

This is so novel that at the present writing the public has not yet seen it. Half a dozen theatres in New York and the same number in Chicago are being equipped with the apparatus, and in the very near future the public will have an opportunity of enjoying Mr. Edison's latest. I can assure you it is enjoyable, and not only that but also weird and fascinating. The illusion is complete.

I also enclose the proofs of Kinetoscope and Phonograph articles, which I have revised. Please accept my thanks for the remittance, for which you will find receipt enclosed.

Yours very truly,

THE DAVID GIBSON COMPANY

DAVID GIBSON

Publishers

B. B. GARDNER

Canton Building
CLEVELAND

Feb. 28, 1913.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,

Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

CRS

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

You will remember the writer as calling at the laboratory something over six weeks ago, with an introduction to Mr. Miller Reese Hutchinson from Karl K. Kitchen, and you have doubtless wondered what has become of me.

My little visit with you there at the laboratory, and our talks on the way home and in the Lockeweena station is a particularly bright spot to look back upon. Shortly after seeing you I was taken ill and have been in Florida most of the time since. I have just returned to my office today.

I am sending you a lot of these magazines, together with a book of mine, "After Many Years." The magazines will give you a fair idea of our product. They are issued in various industrial and mercantile fields, under different names, with different advertising sections, and sometimes with different text matter, as a carrier of the advertising of one concern each.

The idea is a step in advance of the old house organ principle and represents its scientific development.

We have some by-products which are sold to railways and large employing organizations. For instance, "Honesty - Efficiency - Courtesy" has been sold very largely to banks over the country, and "Courtesy" has been sold very largely to railroads and traction systems. It is the application of advertising principles to labor conditions and efficiency problems.

Under another cover I am sending you two magazines, one containing an article on the school

#2

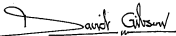
system at Gary, Ind., which I think will interest Mr. Edison. Also under this cover is an article marked on the principle of form following function.

Within a few days I will undertake to get together a few illustrations of some of Mr. Sullivan's work. You will find in them a new note in Architecture. Mr. Sullivan, by the way, designed the Transportation Building at the Chicago World's Fair. His whole philosophical premises in architecture is on the simple thesis that form follows function, or purpose, just as you are mind to put it. In other words, if a building functionates, that is, if it is perfectly suited to its use, then its lines will be harmonious, just as Mr. Edison stated the day you and I were with him in that he could detect a harmony from a discord in the impression of a phonograph record under a microscope.

I have handled the Edison story very simply, and will send you a copy of it within a few days.

With my kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

 Frank Lloyd Wright

DC/S

THE DAVID GIBSON COMPANY

DAVID GIBSON

Publishers

212-Camden

Cuswa Building

CLEVELAND

Mar. 20, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Mesdovercraft,

The Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

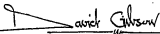
My dear Mr. Mesdovercraft:-

I want to thank you for your very kind letter of Mar. 17th, and I hope Mr. Edison will be pleased with our story about him.

Relative to the matter of Mr. Sullivan, the architect of Chicago, of whom I was telling you, and who says that "form follows function in architecture," I find that I have nothing here which sufficiently illustrates his architectural philosophy, and I have written him asking him to send you personally some prints of his work.

Let me know if I can be of service to you in any way, for you know that I esteem you very highly.

Sincerely,


David Gibson

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NEW YORK, July 16, 1913.

W. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

My dear Meadowcroft:-

I am sending you, under separate cover, a small pamphlet issued by my friend Mr. Ray D. Lillibridge in his capacity as an advertising expert. He has understood recently that Mr. Edison had been making or was going to make changes in this respect and came in to see me this morning with regard to the possibility of his doing some of the work. I am therefore writing you rather confidentially on the subject and would say frankly that having a small personal interest in his business I would not like my attitude or motives to be misunderstood, although I believe he would be able to do some excellent work on some of the Edison enterprises.

If you were coming in this way for lunch some day I would be glad to talk it over with you or bring Mr. Lillibridge out with me. He is handling five of the largest accounts in the Electrical World and does it on a definite fee basis being not an advertising agent but a consulting and managing man like any other expert. He also handles other business besides electrical. Meantime with regards, believe me,

Yours truly,
 T. Carleton
 Secretary.

The Plaza
New York

New York 28 July
1913.

Dear Mr. Macbride,
Best thanks for your
kind letter! I was
very much pleased
with your visit and
I would be delighted

if you would allow
ce yourself with Mrs.
Mentor's or soon as
possible for lunch or
dinner.

Could I come next
week to arrange to
make a crayon of
the desk, bedrock
and most wonderful

great man Edison?
Before I make one
impression (Crayon) of
Thomas Edison I like
to inform you, that
there are no expenses
for Mr. Edison.
I would like to
keep the crayon for
myself, but I think

I will present it as
a gift to the city of
New York, or to the
German Kaiser, who
is very anxious to
possess a copy of
the greatest man in
that world.

With many kind regards
and thanks believe me
Dear Mr. Brewster
Yours sincerely
Theodor Tarkenton

Pinus Luff. Tarkenton
New York the Plaza

with which he was experimenting,
by the needle of a telephone diaphragm.
This story is not true, but it dies
hard, for ~~Warren~~ scarcely a week passes
that it does not crop up in some
country newspaper.

The true story is best told in the
inventor's own words, but as a prologue
the reader is invited to read the short
memorandum ^{made by Edison on June 1877} at the foot of a page in one
of his laboratory note books a facsimile
of which is ~~given~~ ^{reproduced} here. This
^{your idea of the paragraph} ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~throw~~ ^{throw} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~side~~ ^{side} ~~light~~ ^{light} on his own
~~account of~~ ^{it} ~~the~~ ^{unobscured} ~~invention~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{phonograph}.

(Copy from "I was experimenting &
bottom of page 206 to end of
first paragraph on page 208
ending with the words "no doubt of"
Then put a * after "of" and
down at the bottom of the page

Continued
on back
of page 1

* From "Edison: His Life and Inventions", by F. L. Dyer,
and J. C. Martin, by courtesy of Harper and Brothers,
New York.

Those who are old enough to remember will recall the great fever created by the newspaper announcements immediately following this invention in the autumn of 1877. That speech and song could be actually recorded, preserved, and reproduced was deemed impossible, and while the world rang with the news that it had been actually accomplished, there was such great incredulity as to its truth that Edison was deluged with requests for machines by which the fact might be demonstrated to the public. His laboratory was overrun day and night with visitors from all over the world who had come to see and hear the an innumerable machine talk. marvelous miraculous pieces of apparatus.

To satisfy the insatiable demand, and to enable him to carry on his other work, he had a number of these primitive tin-foil phonographs made, which were taken for exhibition to various parts of the country, drawing vast crowds wherever they were shown. The older generation of New Englanders will undoubtedly remember the exhibit of this early phonograph at the Old South Church in Boston, a place the invention is regarded the place where the invention was made and the first phonograph was shown to the public in 1877. The invention is regarded the place where the invention was made and the first phonograph was shown to the public in 1877. The invention is regarded the place where the invention was made and the first phonograph was shown to the public in 1877.

Continued on back of page 2.

1887
1888
1889

4

Grade as this early phonograph undoubtedly was, a rude machine of iron, brass and tin-plate, with its harsh metallic reproduction, it would ~~have~~ ^{not} ~~been~~ ^{able} to faithfully repeat what ~~it~~ ^{it} had recorded, whether speech, song, whistle, laughter, or what not, to the mystification, ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} delight of an earlier generation, to whom this was the greatest marvel of the time. The story of its informal introduction to the world is a fascinating one, but lack of space forbids its present narration.

Had not Edison delved into the electric light problem about this time and continued his work thereon for some ten years, ^{commercial} the phonograph, as it has been popularly known for ~~more~~ ^{more} about twenty five years, might have made its entry into the world in the early eighties. His gigantic work in evolving his electric light system, however, engaged his whole endeavors, day and night, until about the year 1887, when he ^{again} ~~resumed~~ ^{resumed} his experiments on the phonograph, and soon

to beating and brought out all his letter
 emotions from hearing familiar and well
 loved music, ^{which he} associated with other days.
 One of the most ~~of~~ touching letters the
 writer has ever seen was from a man
 who went out to Alaska in the early
 days, in the rush for gold, who said
 that he thanked God profoundly for the
 phonograph, for during the six months
 of hard winter up there it was the
 only thing that had saved his reason
 and kept him from soul-destroying things
 who are live

Strain the ⁱⁿ the cities and other
 readily accessible places of a populous
 country cannot thoroughly appreciate the
 intense loneliness of our fellow beings when
 circumstances have taken to the more
 solitary and far away places of this
 or other lands. To these persons, music
 is ^{as} a living spiritual bond that unites them
 with their own world and temporarily
 annihilates time and space and ~~brings~~ ^{brings} them
 with takes them back in memory to former
 scenes. A fair sized volume could be filled
 with letters from persons who have written
 to express feelings of gratitude for the
 enjoyment which had afforded them enjoyment

of this nature. But, as our friend Kipling

~~possibly the reader will think we are digressing from the tool with which we started out, but ^{we} these facts have some bearing on Edison's more recent and shining work on the phonograph, as will be apparent further on.~~

says, that is another story; so we will return to our tool.

Throughout the ^{long} twenty five years that have elapsed since the advent of the ~~type of~~ phonograph that we know today, Edison never lost ^{sign of his determination to make} ~~his~~ interest in making it a

(for of all the children of his brain this seems to be the one he loved most,

more perfect instrument.) Although, ^{long} on many lines of work he devised from time to time a great number of ^{many} improvements which were designed to ^{enhance} ~~enhance~~ the pleasure to be derived from listening to the music reproduced by these machines.

He is, however, the greatest critic of his own work, and is never ^{content} ~~satisfied~~ with less than ^{with less than} ~~the best obtainable~~. Thus it came about that, some three years ago, having reached the apex of his dissatisfaction with what he thought ^{was} ~~was~~ the shortcomings of the phonograph, he began work on a

long cherished place of refining the ^{machine and the records} instrument so that ^{he} ~~it~~ could reproduce music of all kinds, vocal and instrumental, with all of its original beauty of tone and sweetness, ~~and~~ free from the metallic harshness that to his mind had ^{literally} ~~never~~ interfered with the enjoyment of the listener. To the world now ~~known~~, he has succeeded.

With his characteristic vigor and earnestness ^{Edison} ~~he~~ plunged into this campaign, fully realizing the immense difficulties of the task he had undertaken. In order to accomplish the desired end he must, in the first place, devise ~~an~~ entirely new types of recorder and reproducer, ^{which would have} ~~having~~ essentially different characteristics from ~~the~~ any then in existence. In addition to this, an entirely new material must be found and adapted for the surface of the records, a material pliable, indelible, and, above all, so exceedingly smooth that there should be no rasping, scratching sounds to mar the beauty of the music. The lay reader will appreciate the difficulty of this latter problem when it is stated that if a finger mark be made on a plate of glass and allowed to dry a phonograph reproducer passing over it

will produce a scratchy sound.

In planning this campaign Edison had decided to return to the disc type of machine and record which he had ~~had~~ ^{had} invented away back in 1878, and which he now took up again as it would afford him the greatest scope for his later efforts.

While simultaneously carrying on a formidable line of experiments to produce the desired material for the records, he labored patiently through the days and way into the nights for many months in ^{evolving} ~~the evolution of~~ the new recorder and reproducer, principally the latter, pausing only to snatch a few hours of sleep, which sometimes would be taken at home, and at other times on a bench or cot in the laboratory. After some thousands of ^{counting over a third of a million} ~~counting~~ experiments ^{in less than six months} ~~through which he~~ ^{which he} conducted with the new and wearying patience so characteristic of him, he ~~at last~~ ^{performed} the diamond point reproducer which has given him the results for which he strove for so many years.

This was on the eve of his departure for Europe in August, 1911. ~~On occasion with his usual quiet~~ ^{He} ~~had~~ ^{thought he} ~~perfected~~ ^{perfected} any ~~idea~~ ^{idea} when Edison ^{had} ~~perfected~~ ^{perfected} any

device his next step is to find out its weakness by trying his best to destroy it. Illustrating this, there ^{two instances} may be quoted ^{of some tests in connection with} ~~the~~ ^{regards to} his alkaline storage battery. After completing it he rigged up a device by means of which a set of batteries were subjected to a series of 1,700,000 severe bumps in the effort to destroy them. When this failed, they were mounted on a ^{heavy} strong bar which was propelled ^{with terrific force} a number of times against a heavy stone wall, only to ^{show} ~~prove~~ that they were proof against injury by any such means.

His new ^{phonograph} reproducer was not exempted from this policy of attempted destruction, and ~~while he was~~ before leaving for Europe he provided ^{gave} instructions for a grilling test which was, of course, carried on faithfully, but the diamond point was found to be uninjured after playing records more than four thousand times. With such results he deemed it a safe proposition.

On his return from Europe ^{in October, 1911,} Edison resumed his attack on ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{evolution of the} new indestructible disc record with a smooth surface, the main principles of which had been determined upon before his departure. Now, however,

came the question ^{problem} of manufacturing such records in great quantities. The difficulties that have confronted him from October, 1911 until quite recently, completely baffled ~~an~~ description. The whole battle has been carried on with the aid of ^{powerful} ~~the~~ microscopes, which even at their best would fail to reveal obscure causes of temporary discomfiture. Differences in materials, dirt, dust, temperature, water, chemical action, thumb marks, breath marks, cloth and brush marks, and a host of ^{major and minor} ~~incidental~~ have been patiently and painstakingly investigated with a thoroughness that is almost beyond belief to the layman.

Day and night the work has been carried on incessantly. During the height of the investigation a year ago Edison and a ~~small~~ ^{small} group of his faithful experimenters, (facetiously called "The Insomnia Squad"), stayed ^{steadily} at the works for a period of over five weeks eating, drinking, working and sleeping (occasionally) there. During that time Edison went home ^{only} four or five times, and then ^{merely} to change his clothing. He and the men slept ^{for short periods in} ~~in~~ the works, or in the library, on benches and tables, resuming their labors immediately on waking up. Edison

had arranged with a caterer to supply good substantial meals, hence, the winner man was well cared for. The wives of the men came around at intervals with changes of clothing for their husbands. This intense application to work ~~however~~ left no time for shaving, with the result that all bands might well have been taken for a gang of ^{hostile} pirates from their unkempt appearance.

They were all happy, however, and, strange to say, all increased in weight, although a contrary result might ^{naturally} have been expected. ~~It~~ The day and night work have never ceased, ~~where~~, but there has been no similar protracted siege since, as the main principles were practically settled at that time. ^{The foregoing} ~~This~~ instance ~~is~~ has been merely mentioned to illustrate the fierce vigor with which Edison works when he is seeking to complete one of his inventions. He has been and still is prosecuting his ^{work} ~~work~~ with the same energy to bring ~~it~~ ^{about} the utmost perfection that is possible.

He has not stopped with the refinement of the merely mechanical parts, such as the machine and the records,

for during the last two years he has devoted an immense amount of time to ~~the study of~~ music itself. Becoming convinced that the public desired really beautiful music, he set himself to a thorough study of the subject, not only of compositions but ^{also} of the human voice, its powers and limitations, and of the different effects of various styles of orchestration. He determined to hear for himself music of all kinds, ^{number of} and with this object in view hired a ^{number of} players and singers ~~of various kinds and~~ to render musical selections by the hour.

In the past two years he had heard upwards of 16,000 pieces of music compositions of a wide range, from ^{grand} opera to rag time. As he hears them he indicates his opinion, from "Beautiful" to "Punk", ~~and more~~ according to his ^{own} idea of availability for the phonograph. An elaborate card system preserves these indications for further application in selecting music for the phonograph.

It might seem somewhat dogmatic to have the reproduction of musical compositions depend upon his opinion, but it must be said that he is not entirely committed to such drastic measures if

there is a real demand for something which does not seem to merit his good opinion. His decision as to a composition is ^{based on a} not ^{wholly or} merely ⁱⁿ personal ⁱⁿ ^{fact,} but is based upon his opinion of it from the standpoint of an inventor. He has said to the writer more than once, "There is invention in music just as much as in the arts. Composers such as Verdi, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, were inventors. They did not copy, nor did some of the other great composers. But the works and files ^{of musicians} are not inventors; they ^{have} copied the ideas of the others, consciously or unconsciously. If you will sit down for a few hours and have a lot of ^{miscellaneous} compositions played you will be convinced of it."

Edison has had no musical training as the term is generally understood, and the writer must confess that ^{before showing the above expression} he failed to comprehend the ^{the inventor's} basis of ^{the} opinions of the various compositions played or sung for him. On several occasions he ^{has} arranged (unknown to Edison) to have one or more compositions played or sung ^{after a lapse of} again ^{some weeks,} to see whether or not there would be any similarity of opinion to that first indicated. In every

and in some cases precisely,
 case ~~his~~ Edison's judgment was practically, ⁱⁿ the
 same as before, thus proving that the
 opinion first given was not ^{merely} a whim
 but ^{was} based upon some definite line of
 thought in the inventor's brain.

This excursion into the musical
 realm has also ~~been~~ ~~but~~ ~~been~~ ~~into~~ ~~the~~
 included the ^{personal} hearing of singers ^{so as} to determine
 their fitness for making phonograph records.
 This has proven to be a wonderfully interesting
 field of investigation, and he has given a
~~massive~~ ~~very~~ ~~great~~ ~~deal~~ ~~of~~ ~~time~~ ~~to~~ ~~it~~,
 listening ^{critically} ~~carefully~~ to each voice, good, ~~or~~ bad
 or indifferent, and patiently writing out his
 criticism in each case. Not only has ^{he}
~~seen~~ ^{heard} a large number of singers who have
 come out to ^{visit} the laboratory for the purpose
 during the last eighteen or twenty months,
 but he has ^{also} had a ^{representative} ~~man~~ ^{scouting} Europe
 for voices during that time. This man
~~takes~~ ~~phonograph~~ ~~travels~~ visits the principal
 cities and towns of Europe and takes
 phonograph records of the ^{voices of the} operatic and other
 prominent singers in each place and ships
 them over to Edison, who listens to each
 one and ~~then~~ records his opinion in ^{a series of} ~~note~~
 books which he keeps for the purpose, the

perfect ones, for, as he says "the vocal cords of ~~the~~ opera singers are always at the straining point. They usually sing in large theatres in which ~~their voices~~ ^{in many instances} ~~are~~ ^{with} a large orchestra in front of them, and their voices must go out, ^{above all these instruments} so as to be heard to the furthest limits of the house. Consequently, they are always doing their utmost and their vocal cords become adapted to heavy work only. People often wonder why their favorite operatic singers ~~do~~ not charm them as much in concert or through the phonograph as they did at the opera, but do not stop to think of the difference between the opera house and the concert hall or parlor. I don't mean to say a word ~~in the way~~ ^{in regard to} of detraction ~~of~~ ^{of} operatic singers, for I have a great admiration for their wonderful art, ^{and for} many of their voices, and a great number of them have ^{now} recognized the value of special effort to acquire the ^{artistic} art and technique of singing for the phonograph, (which is a parlor instrument), and have made some ^{really} beautiful records."

The writer was recently discussing with Edison the ~~writer's~~ temperament of

singer ^{generally} ~~generally~~ and ~~with~~ the good opinion that each one usually has of his or her own voice irrespective of any ^{artist's} opinion he or she could make of it. ~~Furthermore in the musical world, he said~~

"I don't see what they have to be concerned about. The Almighty has given them a little piece of ~~meat~~ ^{meat} in their throats that differs slightly from ~~the~~ the corresponding piece of meat in somebody else's throat. They can take no credit for that, but if they use their brains and perfect the use of what has been given them they have accomplished something. What I want is voices that will stand the test of the phonograph and ~~then~~ give permanent pleasure to ~~the~~ people, irrespective of ~~the~~ stage environment or the press agent."

This article could be extended to a great length in setting forth the results of Edison's ^{step} study of music which he undertook ^{solely} for the purpose of bringing his latest achievement up to the high standard which he set for it so many years ago, but enough has been said ^{to indicate} ~~to indicate~~ the ^{the} trend of his ideas. That he has been able, amid the round of his voluminous ^{multitudinous} duties and work which

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occupy his time and attention from sixteen
to ~~eighteen~~ hours a day, to delve into
the subject so profoundly and to evolve
ideas that are confessedly awakening the
musical world is sufficient to indicate
that in spite of his years and countless
labors in the past he has not lost any
of the vim or pertinacity ~~which~~ ^{that} have
so distinguished him in ~~times~~ ^{days} gone by.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
REMINISCENCES BY EDISON**

These documents consist of seven sets of reminiscences prepared by Edison during the period 1908-1909 for the biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, by Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. Also included is a compilation by William H. Meadowcroft of Edison's impressions of Europe in 1911. The reminiscences have been assigned letters from "A" through "H."

Transcriptions of Edison's reminiscences appear as appendixes to each volume of the book edition of *The Papers of Thomas A. Edison*; only those portions dealing with the period covered by a volume are reproduced in that volume. The reminiscences are presented here in their entirety. Multiple versions of the same material have not been selected.

A. Book Number 1

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook dated September 1, 1908. The handwritten entries pertain primarily to Edison's boyhood in Port Huron, Michigan, and his early years as a telegrapher in Boston. Also mentioned are his trip to Wyoming in 1878 and his life in New York around 1885. The notes are all in Edison's hand, and in two places they bear the initials of his second wife, Mina Miller Edison. A label on the front cover contains the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 1 September 1, 1908. Mr. Edison's notes re Biography."

B. First Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 61-page typescript. The entries pertain primarily to Edison's life and work during the period 1873-1889. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "First Batch." "Notes dictated by Mr. Edison to T. C. Martin June, 1909," and "Pencil indicates Mr. Edison's revision." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are probably in the hand of Thomas C. Martin.

C. Second Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 16-page typescript. The entries pertain to episodes in Edison's life during the period 1873-1896. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Second Batch." "Mr. Edison's notes dictated to Mr. Martin June 1909," and "Pencil indicates revisions by Mr. Edison." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are primarily in Meadowcroft's hand.

D. Book Number 2

This document is a photocopy of an undated notebook from around 1907. The first two pages contain a prefatory memorandum by William H. Meadowcroft, dated January 9, 1920, recounting the preparation and use made of this material between 1907 and 1910. The following entries are all in Edison's hand. Pages 3-68 include narrative passages and brief references to various anecdotes. Pages 69-77 bear the title "Martin's Questions" and contain Edison's answers to questions prepared by Thomas C. Martin. The entries on pages 78-98 consist of biographical episodes, anecdotes, and brief references to inventions.

E. Notebook, N-09-06-27

This document is an undated notebook probably used around 1909. The entries are all by Edison and pertain to events during the 1870s and 1880s. The book consists of an enumerated list of thirty-three incidents in Edison's life. Most of the entries indicate the name of a person or persons associated with the incident.

F. Notebook, N-09-06-28

This document is an Edison notebook from 1909. At the beginning of the book is a memorandum from William H. Meadowcroft to Edison, dated June 28, 1909, indicating that a copy has been made of the handwritten notes in this book. Four brief critiques by Edison of the biography in progress appear on the following page, while subsequent pages narrate incidents in his life. Most of the entries pertain to Edison's work on electric lighting and power and provide an account of his former employee, Sigmund Bergmann. Two memoranda from Edison to Meadowcroft appear on page 22.

G. Mr. Edison's Notes

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook from October 1908. It contains a narrative of incidents from his boyhood, young adulthood, and years in Menlo Park. The notes are all in Edison's hand. A label on the front cover bears the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 2, Mr. Edison's notes re. Biography. October, 1908."

H. Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe

This document is a combination of original typescript pages and carbon copies. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe." The document consists of fifteen pages of observations about Europe and Europeans, which were made by Edison after his return to the United States in October 1911. Meadowcroft gathered these impressions for publication, and the scattered corrections and additions to the text are in his hand.

William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
A. Book Number 1

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook dated September 1, 1908. The handwritten entries pertain primarily to Edison's boyhood in Port Huron, Michigan, and his early years as a telegrapher in Boston. Also mentioned are his trip to Wyoming in 1878 and his life in New York around 1885. The notes are all in Edison's hand, and in two places they bear the initials of his second wife, Mina Miller Edison. A label on the front cover contains the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 1 September 1, 1908. Mr. Edison's notes re Biography." The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 80 pages have been used. The original manuscript has not been located.

BOOK NO. 1
BOUGHT BY 1908
MR. EDISON'S BIOGRAPHY
BIOGRAPHY

about us in the newspapers, both Fox & myself
were rather scared & didn't know what was
to be the result of this interview. The
landlord requested him not to make so much
noise & was thrown into the hall Jack explained
that he had just come in with a party who
had been hunting & that he felt fine, he
~~express~~ explained that he was the boss pistol
shot of the west, that it was he that taught
the celebrated Dr Carver how to shoot & then
suddenly pointing to a weather vane on the
freight depot pulled out a Colt revolver
& fired through the window hitting the vane.
The shot awaked all the people they rushed
in to see who was killed it was only after
I told him I was tired & would see him in
the morning that he left both Fox & myself
were so surprised that we did not sleep
any that night. We were told in the morning that
Jack was a pretty good fellow & was not one of
the bad men of which they had a good supply
they had one in the jail & Fox & I went over
to see him a few days before he had held up
a Union Pacific train & robbed all the
passengers in the jail was a half breed
from the life. We interviewed the bad man
through bars as big as railroad rails

days, two days before the event we all got together & obtaining an engine & car went 12 miles further west to visit the US govt astronomer at a place called Separation, the apex of the great divide where the waters run east to the Atlantic & Coast to the Pacific.

For I took our Winchester rifles with an idea of doing a little shooting. After calling on the US govt people we started to interview the Telegraph Operator at this most desolate & lonely spot after talking over old arguments I asked him if there was any game around he said plenty of jack rabbits, these jack rabbits are a very peculiar species they have ears about 6 inches long & very slender legs about 5 times as long as an ordinary rabbit & travel at a great speed by a series of jumps each about 30 feet long as near as I could judge.

^{The local people call this narrow grassy mesa - mesa}
Asking the Operator the best direction he pointed west & noticing a rabbit in a clear space in the sage brush I said there is one now I advanced cautiously to within 150 ft & shot the rabbit & his attention I then advanced to within 100 ft & shot again the rabbit still immovably looking around the whole crowd at

he looked like ~~an~~ a bad man, the edge of his ears all around came to an edge & was serrated. His eyes were nearly white & appeared as if made of glass, & set in wrong like the life size figures of Indians in the Smithsonian Institute. His face was also extremely irregular, he wouldn't answer a single question. I learned afterwards that he got 7 years in prison while the horse thief was hanged. As horses ran wild & there was no protection it meant death to steal one -

The first thing the Astronomers did was to determine with precision their exact locality upon the earth, a number of observations were made, and Watson of Ann Arbor with two others worked all night computing until they agreed they said they were not in error more than 100 ft & that the station was 12 miles out of the position given on the maps. It came to take an immense amount of mathematics. I preserved one of the sheets which looked like the time table of a Chinese Railroad. The instruments of the various parties were then set up in various parts of the little town & got ready for the eclipse which was to occur on 3 or 4

In 1878 I went with a number of Astronomers to
Rawlins Wyoming Terr. to observe the eclipse
of the sun a wonderful test an instrument
which I had devised called - Transit
There were Astronomers from nearly every
Nation We had a special Car
The Country at that time was rather new
game was in great abundance & could be
seen all day long from the Car window
especially antelope. We arrived at
Rawlins about 4 pm. Rawlins Wyo is
he had a small machine shop & found horse
and it was at this point where
locomotives were changed for the
next section. The Hotel was a very small one
by doubling up, we were barely
accommodated. My room mate was
Fox correspondent of the N.Y. Herald -
After we retired and were asleep -
thundering knock on the door awakened
us upon opening the door, a tall
handsome man with flowing hair
dressed in western style entered the room
his eyes were bloodshot & he was somewhat
inebriated. HE introduced himself
as Texas Jack (Joe Chromoide) & said he
wanted to see Edison as he had seen

The station were looking and then knew the rabbit was stuffed. However we did shoot at a number of live ones until Fox run short of cartridges, his rifle had a different bore than mine, & I could not use mine of which I had plenty. On returning to the station I passed away the time shooting at cans set on a pile of ties, finally the other said to Fox, I have a fine Springfield musket suppose you try it - so Fox took the musket & fired, it knocked him nearly over. It seems the musket had been run over by a hand car which slightly bent the long barrel, but not sufficiently for an amateur like Fox to notice, after Fox had his shoulders treated with arnica etc. at the post hospital, then we returned to Revolving ~~Station~~ ~~at the post~~

I had my apparatus in a ~~small~~ small yard enclosed with a board fence 6 ft high - at one end there was a house for the hens, I noticed that they all went to roost just before locality, at the same time a slight wind arose & at the moment of total darkness the atmosphere was filled with thistle down and other light articles.

I noticed one feather whose weight was at least 150 milligrams rise perpendicular to the top of the fence where it floated away on the wind. My apparatus was entirely too sensitive & I got no results.

The eclipse being over Prof Barker prof. of physics in the University of Geneva, Mr Thornburg & several soldiers & a number of French officials myself went hunting about 100 miles south of the Railroad in the Ute Indian Country about a few months after this. Mr Thornburg & 30 soldiers were ambushed ^{near my camp} by the Utes & all were killed.

Before coming out on this expedition Mr Gould who then controlled the Union Pacific routes for whom I had done some work in connection with the Telegraph in which he was interested gave me a letter to the owners of the cow catcher of the locomotive at my own risk - In those days the schedule time was very slow being only 20 miles per hour. The ^{agent} gave me a small

Cashion & every day I rode in this manner
from Omaha to the Sacramento Valley except
through the snow shed on the top summit
of the Sierran without ~~any~~ doubt or anything
to abate the view - only once was I in danger
when the loco struck an animal about the size
of a small cub bear, which I think was a
badger. This animal struck the front of the
loco just under the head light ~~with~~ with
great violence & was then thrown off by
the rebound. I was sitting to one side
grasping the angle brace so no harm was
done.

After my father moved to Port Haven he engaged
in lumbering and also had a 10 acre field of
very rich land which was used for truck garden-
garden - After the field was ploughed I in
conjunction with a german boy of about my
age did the planting. about 8 acres was planted
in sweet corn. the balance in radishes, onions,
pumpkins & cts etc. I was very ambitious about
this garden & worked very hard. My father had an
old horse & wagon & with this was carried
the vegetables to the town which was 1/2 mile
distant & sold them from door to door.

one year I remember turning in to my mother
600 dollars from the farm. After a while
I tired of this work as having corn in a hot
sun is unattractive & I did not wonder that it
built up Cities soon the Grand Trunk RR
was extended from Toronto to Port Huron
at the foot of Lake Huron & hence to
Detroit at about the same time the
war after Rebellion broke out
by a great amount of persistence I got
permission from my mother to go on
the ^{local} train and a newsboy. The local train
from P.H. to Detroit a distance of 63 miles
left at 7 am & arrived again at P.H. at 9 pm.
After being on the train for several months
I started two stores in P.H. one for
periodicals & the other for vegetable butter
& berries in the season, these were attended to
by two boys who shared in the profit.
The periodical store I soon closed as the boy
in charge could not be trusted.
The vegetable store I kept up for nearly a year.
After the railroad had been opened a
short time they put on an express
which left Detroit in the morning
& returned there in the evening.

I received permission to put a mis-boy on this train - connected with this train was a car one part for baggage & the other part for U.S. mail but for a long time it was not used. Every morning I had two large baskets of vegetables from the Detroit market loaded in the mail car & sent to Pittsboro where the green boy would take them to the store they were much better than those grown locally & sold readily. I never was asked to pay freight & to this day cannot explain why except that I was so small & unassuming ~~that~~ it is the nerve to appropriate a U.S. Mail car to do a ^{freight} ~~freight~~ ^{job} so monumental that it ~~caused~~ ^{caused} ~~the~~ ^{possibility of} ~~it~~. However I kept this up for a long time & in 1890 I bought bottles from the farmers along the line & an immense amount of blackberries in the season. I bought wholesale and at a low price & permitted the wives of the Engineer & trainmen to have the benefit of the rebate. After a while there was a daily immigrant train put on - this train generally had from 7 to 10 cars each filled always with Norwegians, all bound

for Iowa & Minnesota, on these trains I
employed a boy who sold bread &
tobacco & stick Candy, as the war
progressed the daily newspaper sales became
very profitable and I gave up the vegetable
store, finally when the battle of
Pittsburg Landing occurred "now called
Shiloh" I commenced to neglect business,
On the day of this battle which I arrived
at about the bulletin boards were
surrounded with dense crowds and it
was announced that there were
60 thousand killed & wounded the
result was uncertain I knew that
if the same excitement was attained
at the various small towns along the
road & especially at Pt. Heron that
the sale of papers would be great
I then conceived the idea of ~~get~~ telegraphing
the news ahead, went to the Op in the
depot & by giving him Harper Weekly
& some other papers for 3 months
he agreed to telegraph to all the stations
the matter on the bulletin board
I hurriedly copied it & he sent it
requesting the agents who displayed
it on the blackboard used for stating

arrival & departure of Lewis. I decided that instead of the usual 100 papers that I could sell 1000 but not having sufficient money to purchase that number I determined in my desperation to see the Editor himself & get credit. The great paper at that time was the Detroit Free Press. I walked into the office marked Editorial & ~~asked~~ told a young man that I wanted to see the Editor on important business important for me anyway. I was taken into ~~an~~ an office ~~where~~ where there were two men & I stated what I had done about telegraph & that I wanted 1000 papers but only had money for 300 & I wanted credit. ~~The~~ one of the men refused it but the other ~~man~~ told the first gentleman to let me have them. The man I afterwards learned was William F. Storey who subsequently founded the Chicago Times and became celebrated in the newspaper world, by the aid

of another boy we lugged the paper
to the train & started folding them.
The first station called Utica, was
a small one where I generally sold
2 papers. I saw a crowd ahead on
the platform, though I thought it some excursion
but the moment I landed there was a
rush for me then I realized that
the train was a great mobster, I sold
35 papers. The next station Mt. Clemens
was a watering place but then a place
of about 1000. I usually sold 6 to 8 papers
I decided that if I found a crowd
I would raise the price. I raised the price
to do to correct my lack of demand
in not getting more papers I decided to
raise the price from 5 cents to 10.
The crowd was there & I raised the price.
At the various towns there were
considering crowds, when I reached
~~the station~~ It had been my practice
to jump from the train at a point about
1/4 mile from the station where the train
generally slackened speed, I had drawn
several loads of the sand at this
point to jump on & had become

very expert. The little German boy with
horns met me at this point. When
the wagon approached the outskirts
of the town I was met by a large
crowd. I then yelled 25 cents apiece
gentlemen I haven't got enough to go round
I sold all out & made what to me
then was an immense sum of money.
I started the next day to learn the
English & also printing. I started a newspaper
which I printed on the train, printing it
from a galley proof press, procuring the
type from a junk dealer, who had a lot
nearly worn out.

(You have a copy
of the newspaper)

When Stephenson who built the
Victoria Bridge at the outlet
came over the ground which he
saw me printing an edition on the
train, he bought the whole and it
was afterwards mentioned in
the London Times as the 1st
Newspaper in the world to
be printed on a train station.

I commenced to neglect my regular business until it got very low although I managed to turn in our dollars each day to my mother. The Station agent at Mt. Cleveon permitted me to set in the telegraph office to listen to the instrument one day his little boy was playing on the tracks when a freight train came along & I luckily came out just in time to pull him off the track his mother saw the operation & fainted. This put me in the good graces of Mr Mackenzie the agent & he took considerable pains to teach me as I kept at it about 18 hours a day, I soon became quite proficient I then put up a telegraph line from the station to the village a distance of 1 mile & opened an office in a drug store but the business was small & the Genl at Pt Huron knowing my profession & who wanted to go into the Mt. Cleveon telegraph where the pay was high succeeded in convincing his brother-in-law Mr Walker that I could fill the position all right Mr Walker had a jewellery store

I had charges at the WCTel office
As I was to be found at the office both
day night sleeping there I became quite
valuable to Mr Walker, ^{at the time} I worked at the
office night, for the reason that press
report came over one of the wires until
3 am + I would cut in a copy it as
well as I could to become more rapidly
proficient, the goal of the rural league
was to be able to take press
Mr Walker tried to get my father to
apprentice me at 25 dollars per month
but they could not agree, I then
applied for a job on the Grand Trunk
and Railway Co + was given a
place night at Stralford Junction
Canada. This night job just suited me
as I could have the whole day to myself.
I had the faculty of sleeping in a
chair at any time for a few minutes at
a time. I slept the night yard
my call, so I would get 1/2 hour sleep
now + then between 11 am + 12 am
Case Minister was called the
watchman would awaken me

One night I got an order to
hold a freight train & I replied
that I would, I rushed out to
find the signalman but before
I could find him & get the
signal set the train run past
& rush to the tele office & reported
I couldnt hold her she had run
past. The reply was "Hell" ~~the~~
The dispatcher on the strength of
my message that I could hold
the train had permitted another
to leave the last station ~~in the opposite direction~~
~~There~~ There was a lower station
near the junction where they
day after sleep I started for it
on foot the night was dark & I
fell into a chert & was
knocked senseless. However
the track was straight the
train's own each other & there
was no collision. The next
morning Mr Carter & myself were
ordered to come at once to the
main office in Toronto. We
appeared before the Genl Supt
W J Spicer who stated in

hauling Mr Carter over the Coals
for something such a young boy
to hold such a responsible
position. Then he took me in hand
& stated that I could be sent to
Kingston at his prison etc just at
this point 3 English swells came
into the office. There was a great
shaking of hands & joy all
round, feeling that this was a
good time to be neglected & finally
made for the door, down the stairs
to the lower freight station, got
into the Caboose going on the
next freight. The Coals who I knew
& kept scheduled until I landed
a boy free of fear in the US
of America.

I think I have told
where I went next.

After sitting papers in Port Huron which
was not recalled until about 930 at
night I seldom reached home before
11 to 1130 night, about 1/2 way from the
station to the town & within 25 feet of the
road ~~was~~ ^{is} a dense woods was a
soldiers graveyard, where 300 soldiers
were buried, due to a cholera
epidemic which took place at
Fort Gratiot near by - many
years previously - at first we
used to shut our eyes & run the horse
past this graveyard, & if the horse
stopped on a twig the night
would be given a violent movement
& its a wonder that I havnt some
valvular disease of that organ
but soon this running of old horse
became monotonous - after a
while all fear of graveyards
absolutely disappeared. It was
in the Conlition of Sam Houston the
pioneer & founder of Texas who it
was said knew no fear ~~to~~
Houston lived some distance from
the town & generally went north

late at night having to pass
through a dark cypress swamp
over a corduroy road, one night to
test his alleged fearlessness a man
stationed himself behind a tree &
enveloped himself in a sheet,
he suddenly confronted Houston
who stopped & said "If you are
a man you can't hurt me. If you
are a ghost you don't want to
hurt me. If you are the devil
come home with me & marry
your sister,"

M.M.E.

prunella -

When a boy the Prince of Wales
was King Edward came to Canada
great preparations were made at
Lynn, a Canadian town opposite
Pittsburg. About every boy in the
vicinity coast over to see the affair.
The town was draped in flags,
most profusely and carpets were
laid on the cedar walks for the

Prince to walk on there were arched
to a ~~stand~~ stand was built raised
above the ground level where the
Prince was to be received by
the Mayor. Seeing all these preparations
my idea of a prince was very high
but when he did arrive I mistook
the Duke of Cambridge for the prince
he the Duke. Going a large fine
looking man I soon saw that
the I was mistaken that the Prince
was a young stripling ~~not a prince~~
~~of a boy~~. Several of us started
to express our belief that a prince
wasnt much after all - that we
was ~~through~~ disappointed
for this our boy was whipped
down the ~~down~~ Cornhill boys attacked
the Yankee boys - we were G.B.
licked I myself got a black
eye, this had always prejudiced
us against this kind of ceremonial
a folly. -

While a newsboy on the Train, one day a messenger from the office of E B Ward & Co came to the train & wanted me to come quickly to the office ~~at the office~~. The firm of E B Ward at that time were the largest owners of steamboats on the great lakes. It seems that one of the Captains on their largest boat had suddenly died & they wanted me to take a message to another Capt who lived about 14 miles from Ridgeway station on the Railway. This Capt had retired & had taken up some timber land & cleared part of it. Mr Ward said he was give me 15 dollars if I would deliver the message that night. I told him that I was afraid to do it alone ^{as I was not a good swimmer} but if he would pay 25 I would get the help of Van Meter boy & do it - to this he agreed - I arrived at Ridgeway at 8:30 at night it was raining & ~~the~~ dark as ink, after trying 2 or 3 boys I got one & we started out with lanterns for the place, we

had the ^{location specified} ~~mountain pass~~ ~~east~~ & there was
only one road if a road it could be called
all through a dense ~~the~~ forest.
We had gone far before we became
apprehensive of Bears. The more we
thought of the subject the more things
looked like bears. The Country at that
time was wild & it was an usual
occurrence to see Deer, bear & Coon
skins nailed up on the side of the house
to dry & I had read about bears but
could not remember if they were a
night or day prowler. My companion
proposed that we climb a tree &
wait till morning, I would not agree
to this as I knew that we were
no safer up a tree than on the
ground as bears could climb
trees. Besides that message
had to be delivered that night
so the Capt could catch the
morning train. We kept on
after a while one lantern went out
not being filled with enough oil
when we staid there within
about 2 miles of the place the
other lantern went out.

then we leaned up against a tree & cried
I thought if I ever got out of this scrape
alive that I would know more about
habits of animals & everything else &
be prepared for all kinds of mischances
when I undertook an enterprise.

However the dense darkness distended the
pupils of our eyes to make them very
sensitive & we saw just as at times
the outline of the road & finally just
as a faint gleam of daylight arrived
we entered the Captains yard &
followed the messengers, in my whole
life I never spent such a night of
horror as this, but I got a good
lesson.

In 1885 I rented a house in Gramercy Park New York City which many years ago was the most fashionable quarter of the city, one day I went into the garret & found in a drawer the private diary of S F B Morse the inventor of the telegraph as now used, this seemed to be an strange coincidence. The diary is now in the library of the Soc of the Engineers.

While working in the Bell Tel. office in Boston a position obtained for me by my friend Adams who worked in the Franklin Tel. office. ~~The~~ Co was competing with the Bell. Mr Adams was laid off & ~~he~~ as Adams had the firm had reached absolute zero. Contrary to intention to let him sleep in my Hall bed room I generally had hall bedrooms because they were cheap & I needed money to buy apparatus, I also had the pleasure of his general Company.

at the boarding houses about a mile distant
but at this scene of some approach
One morning as we were hastening to
breakfast, we came into Tremont Row &
saw in front of two ^{small} genteel furnishing goods
store a large crowd, we stopped to
ascertain the cause of the excitement
One store put up a paper sign in the
display window which stated
"300 pairs of stockings received
this day 3 cents a pair ~~with~~
no connection with the store next door"
Presently the other store put up a
sign stating they had received
300 pair price 3 cents per pair
& stated they had no connection
with the store next door nobody
~~thought of the crowd in~~
The crowd kept increasing
until when the price had
reached 2 pair for 1 cent John
says to me give me a cent
I gave him a nickel & he
elbowed his way in & throwing
the money on the counter the
store being filled with ladies
clerk said give me 3 papers

a week they had a strike then he
got a big torch & old patent medicine
in the night at night to support the
striking they went to Peru ~~with~~ as
partner of a man who had a grizzly
bear which they proposed betting
against a Bull in the Bull Ring
of that City - The Grizzly was
killed in 5 minutes ^{after the fight} then Adams
started a market report Bureau
in Buenos Ayres; This didn't
pay then he started a real estate
in Pernambuco Brazil here he
did very well but something
went wrong as it always does
to a Nomad he went to the
Travassal & ran a Panorama
Called Paradise lost in the
Kaffir Kraals This didn't pay
& he became the Editor of a
Newspaper ~~for a while~~
then went to England to raise
money for a Railway in Cape
Colony Next he ran off his
in NY having just arrived
from Bogota W of Columbia

The Crowd was ~~breathless~~ Breathless
The lady ~~took~~ took down a box
& drew out 30 avrs of baby
rocks sh said Adams I want
mess size, well sir we do not
permit one to pick size for that
amount of money the crowd roared
& they broke up the sale -

Adams was one of a class of
Operators who were never satisfied
to work at any place for any great
length of time he had the Wunderhut
After enjoying my rather meager
hospitality on the floor of the hotel bedroom
~~for a while~~ which in Boston was a
paradise for an entomologist - the
boarding house run on the Banting
system of flesh reduction (we
come to it one day soon)
Good bye Edison I have got
160 cents & I am going to
San Francisco as he did, how
I never knew, I afterwards learned
~~the exact amount of a portion of the~~
money that he got a job & well

with a power of attorney of \$2000
from a ~~of~~ native of the Republic
who had applied for a patent for
tightening a belt to prevent it from
slipping on a pulley a device
which he thought new & a great
invention but which was in use
ever since machinery was invented
I gave Adams a position as salesman
for electrical apparatus, this he
soon got tired of & I lost
sight of him +

One day a lady came to the office
in Boston & stated she had a school
& would like to get one of their
operators to explain the telegraph
to her scholars illustrating the
Explanation with actually
working apparatus, she was
told to call around in the
Evening when I would be
at work - She arranged
with me to give the explanation
with apparatus two weeks
from that date - in a few

days before I carried the apparatus
with Adams assistance set it
up in the school which was in
a double private house near
the public library. The apparatus
was set up when school was
out I was then very busy
building private telegraph lines
& equipping them with instruments
which I had mounted & forgot
all about the appointment I
was only reminded of it by Adams
who had been trying to find me
& had at last located me on
top of Jordan Marsh & Co
Store getting up a wire
he said we must be there in
15 minutes & ~~then~~ I must
hurry - I had working clothes
on a ~~few~~ I didn't realize that
my face needed washing.
However I thought they were
only children they wouldn't
notice it. On arriving at the
place we were met by the
lady of the house & I told

her I had forgotten about the
appointment & hadnt time to
change my clothes, she saw
that didnt make the slightest
difference; Adams clothes also
were not of the best from his long
estrangement from money
On opening the main parlor door
I never was so paralyzed in my
life, I was speechless there
were over 40 young ladies
from 14 to 22 from the best
families, I managed to say that I
would work the apparatus & Mrs
Adams would make the explanation
Adams was so embarrassed that
he fell over an ottoman, the girl
tittered & this increased it until
he couldnt say a word, then
situation was so desperate that
for a reason I never could explain
I started in myself & talked
& explained better than I ever
did before or since, I can
talk to 2 or 3 persons but
when there are more they radiate
some unknown form of influence

which analyzes my vocal cords.
However I got out of this scrape
& many times afterwards when
I changed with better operators,
to meet some of the young lads
on their way home from school
they would smile & nod to
the great malformation of the lips
which were ignorant of their spine

m.m.e.

The reason I came to go to
Boston was this I had left
Lowville the 2nd time & went
home to see my ~~parent~~
after stopping at home for some
time I got restless & thought I
would like to work in the east
& knowing that a former operator
named ~~James~~ who had
worked all the time in the
Government office was in
Boston I would have liked
I would a job ~~in~~

He wrote back that if I came
on immediately he could
get me in the War Office -
I had ~~some~~ helped out the
Grand Trunk but I help people
by a new device when they
lost one of the two submarine
cables they had across the
river, making the remaining
cable act just as well for their
purpose as if they had two.
I thought I was entitled to a
raise which they conceded -
I started for Boston
After leaving Toronto a terrific
blizzard came up and the
train got snowed under in a
cut and staying there 24 hours.
The trainmen made show shoes
of flat fence rail splints &
started out to find food
which they did about 1/2
mile away. They found a road
inn & by means of snow
shoes all the passengers
were taken to the inn -

The train reached Montreal
4 days late ~~so~~ a number of the
passengers ~~unofficially~~ went to
the Military headquarters to
testify in favor of a soldier
who was on furlough & was
two days late which was a
serious matter (with military
people) I learned we willingly
did this for the soldier was
a great story teller & made
the time pass quickly - named Stanton
I met here a delight Mr who
took me to his boarding house
The most cheerful that I have
ever seen in - nobody got enough
to eat the bed clothes were too
short & too thin it was 28 deg
below zero & the wash water
frozen solid the board was
cheap being only 1.50 per
week Stanton said the usual hog-slick
accompaniment of Opro board
pieces were absent he thought
the intense cold had caused them
to hibernate,

I was
Stanton when working in Cincinnati
left his position & went out on
the Union Pacific to work at
Julesburg which was a cattle
town at that time & very tough
I remember seeing him off on
the train never expecting to see
him again. Six months afterwards
while making press work ^{in Cincinnati}
about 2 am ~~there~~ there was
a knock into the middle of the
operating room a large tin box
it made a report like a pistol
& we all jumped up startled
we walked Stanton. Gentlemen
he said, I have just returned from
across the trip to the land beyond
the Mesasqui. All my wealth
is contained in my metallic travelling
case & you are welcome to it.
The case contained one paper. Callan
he sat down ~~and~~ I noticed that
he had a wooden comb
around his neck with his coat
buttoned closely. The night was
intensely cold he then ~~took~~
opened his coat & revealed the

fact that he had nothing but the
bare skin. Gentlemen could be you
see before you an o'fer who has
reached the limit ~~of~~ of impurity

On reaching Boston I found my
friend Adams & went over to
the WU office to see the manager -
On entering the office where there were
perhaps 30 or 40 men I noticed that
they were dressed very neatly which
was very unusual in that office in
the west. I myself at the time had
on a blue shirt & clothes not of
the best, ~~the~~ & somewhat wrinkled
from the long ~~journey~~ journey
I was very pleased to see manager
Mr. Milliken who I thought gave
a start of surprise. Adams had
told him I was an AI man
had worked 2 or 3 years on ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~project~~
wire after asking me to confirm
Adams stated ~~that~~ he asked
when I could come to work
I said now. Very well come
around at 5.30 & I will leave

instructions, I came at 5:30 pm +
was introduced to the ~~main~~
night manager + told that I
was to work NY No 1 wire.

~~had a lot of time to spare~~
I was furnished with one of those
cheap pens that the WU used to
economy on + waited for business
+ I noticed considerable talk
+ laughter on the part of the
other Ofs + surmised that it was
at my expense, as my clothes
certainly did not fit extreme Eastern
Civilization.

After waiting 1/2 hour my wire
was switched over on a test
table in the middle of the
room + I was told ~~to~~ to take
a 1500 word special for the
(Boston Herald). The WU Ofs
started at a rapid rate (the timing
being very perfect, the wire was good
after a few minutes he got fast
very rapid + I noticed he was getting
up to his limit, turning my head
I found nearly every Ofs

in the office watching me from behind, I knew then that they had put up a job to roast me, as they say they had got Hutchinson one of the fighting senders in the U.S. office to do ~~it~~ ~~it~~ Now I had expended a long time to acquire rapid penmanship, I indulged in no flourish & each letter was separate & not connected as I found that this was again in line in not connecting the letters & also that rapidity was increased by writing very small, I had been used to looking the writing in taking pass through 8 sheets of diamond paper with ~~each~~ a gap of 1/2 in. & writing with a pen was easy, I then started writing very small & knew I could do 4 to 5 words per minute more than he could and ~~at the time~~ Hutchinson got nervous & commenced to abbreviate ~~the~~ as I had to write out in full I knew that soon I would have to break so to save the day before this to place

loaded with cockroaches who
lived ~~between~~ between the wall
& the board running around the room
at the floor. These were such a
bath on my table that I
~~was~~ pasted two strips of tin
foil at the wall at my desk
connecting one piece to the positive
pole of Lib. and battery supplying
current to the corner & the
negative pole to the other strip.
The cockroaches moving up and
the wall would pass over the
strips the moment they got their legs
across both strips there was a
flash of light & the cockroach
went into gas. This ~~automatic~~
automatic electrocution device
attracted so much attention &
got a 1/2 column description in an
~~the~~ evening paper. I had
the managing editor make me
step ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~description~~ —
After being in Boston for
several months, working No. 1
No. 1 was & was required to

work the press wire. This wire was
called the Milk route as there was so
many towns on it taking press
simultaneously. N York Office had
reported great delays on the wire
due to Ofs constantly interrupting
or breaking as it was called to
have words repeated which
they failed to get. My claimed
Boston was one of the worst
offenders. It was a rather hard
position for me for if I took the
report without breaking it would
prove the Boston Ofr incompetent
~~but had been used to some extent~~
~~as to have the wire through~~
~~down~~ the results made the Ofr
have some hard feelings against
me. He was put back on the
wire & did much better after
that, it seems that the office boy
was down on this man & one
night he asked me if I could
teach him how to fix a key
so it would not break even
if the current breaker was
a few & also so it could

not be easily detected, I
told him to jab a ~~pen~~ pan full
of ink on the platinum points
that there was enough sugar
put it to make it thick enough
to follow up when the Ofr
tried to break ~~the~~ the current
going through the ink so he
couldn't break. The next night
about 1 AM the Ofr on the press
was white I was standing
near a House Printer studying it
pulled out a glass ^{with ink} ~~with ink~~
then used upside down ^{with ink} ink
bottle & threw it with great
violence at me just missing
my head it would have
certainly killed me if it had
not missed - The cause of
the trouble was that the
Ofr was doing the best he
could not to break but being
~~compelled~~ compelled to
open his key & found he
couldn't the press matter
coming right along - he couldn't
stop it - The Ofr boy had put

He hit in a few innings before
when the O.P. turned his head
during a ball - he instinctively
blamed me as the cause of
the trouble -

This O.P. afterwards became
good friends - he ~~had~~ took
his medals at the same
Emancipator that I did + his main
object in life seemed to be
acquiring the art of throwing
up hard pitchers + catching
them without breaking them -
about 1/3 of his salary was
used up in paying for
Pitchers -

While taking the long monotonous
proceedings of a Synod of some
kind which was being held
at Cleveland the word
Jesus Christ occurred
with extreme frequency
so I got to abbreviating it
~~by~~ by using J.C. pretty
soon the assistance of
the associated press

Came down stairs into the
cell & presented to know what
~~the~~ ~~dead~~ ~~copy~~ ~~was~~ ~~abbreviating~~
Jesus Christ with Y.C. that
he would stand for it he
curved around for a while &
I stopped. It seemed very
inconspicuous in BC was
regularly used -

At that time the firm of Chas. Williams
were making telegraph instruments
& doing experimental work for
Moses H. James & Gamwell the
inventors of the five alarm telegraph
system - I as far as my memory
would go was also having work
done here of an experimental
character, I became acquainted
with a man who was having
made some electrical apparatus
for "slight of hand" performance
& we did a lot of experimenting
One day I found in my copy
of the Scientific American

a complete description of a
method of making Nitroglycerine
The slight of hand man & myself
one night after Mr Williams had
gone home started in to make
some. The product came out
rather ~~thin~~ brown & the articles
waxed makes that Brown
Nitroglycerine was impure &
dark in color that it was
due to impurities & in this
condition was dangerous &
might explode spontaneously.
To see if the quality was ok
we exploded a few drops & the
results were so strong that we
both got frightened so we put the
Nitro in a bag both wound
waxed around it tied a cord
to the end of the bottle &
let it down a sewer inlet
on the street at the shop
~~William Williams who just managed~~
~~to make a living off of poor~~
~~inventors etc afterwards~~
Williams who just managed
to make a living off of poor
inventors etc afterwards

became a mgr of telephones &
died a millionaire,

I established a Laboratory over the
Gold Room & put up a line on
which I opened a stock problem
circuit with 25 subscribers -
The Ticker being of my own invention
I also engaged in putting up
private lines upon which I used
a dial instrument. This instrument
was very simple & practical &
any one could work it after a
few minutes explanation & I had
these instruments made at
Mr Hamblet's who had a little
shop where he was engaged
in experimenting with Electric
Clocks. Mr Hamblet was the
father & introducer of the
after years of the W. A. Telg
system of ~~the~~ distribution
my laboratory was the
head quarters for the men
& also of tools & supplies
for these private lines. They
were put up cheaply.

as I used the roofs of houses
as the Will did. ~~I was~~
It never occurred to me to ask
permission from the owners
all we did was to go to the store
to buy wire. we were helped men
& wanted to go up to the wires
on the roof permission was

always given -
in this laboratory I had
a large induction coil which
I had borrowed from Mr Williams
to make some experiments with
with this coil I had ten
large cells employing Nitric
acid one day I got hold of
both electrodes & it clung
my hand on them as I could not
let go - The battery was on
a shelf. The only way I could
get free was to back off -
pull the coil so the battery
wires would pull the cells
off the shelf & thus break
the circuit. I shut my
Eyes & pulled, but the Nitric

acid splashed all over my face & run down my back
I rushed to the sink which was
only half big enough & got in &
twisted both ~~facets~~ ^{facets} on &
wiggled around for several minutes
to permit the water to dilute the
acid & stop the pain -

My face & back were streaked
with yellow the skin thoroughly
oxidized, I did not go in the hospital
by daylight for two weeks as
the appearance of my face
was dreadful - The skin
however peeled off & new skin
replaced it without any
damages -

On the NY KO I was that I worked
There was an Op named Jerry
Borat he was a first class ^{funny} ~~trapper~~
~~sender~~ ~~but~~ ~~we~~ made up a
scheme to haul this was so he
changed one letter of the
alphabet & I soon got used to it
finally we changed 3 letters

If any of us tried to receive from
Boret he couldn't do it so
B & I always worked together
Boret did less talking than any
of us I ever knew never having
seen him I went while up NY
to call on him - ~~that~~ I did
all the talking he would listen
& stroke his beard & said nothing
in the evening I went over to
an all night lunch house in
printing houses which
was in a basement kept by
a man who they called
Snatty Oliver, ~~the~~ night Editor
including a ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~
Raymond of the Times took
their midnight lunch here
When I went with Boret & a
of them pointed out two
3 men who were then celebrated
in the newspaper world
The night was intensely hot & close
after getting our lunch
upon reaching the sidewalk
Boret opened his mouth & said

That's a bowl of a plow, a
plate of Cake & Cup of Coffee
& a Russian Bath for 10 cents
This was about 50% of all his
Conversations for 2 days.

Towards the end of my stay in
Boston, I obtained a loan of
money amounting to 800 dollars
to build a peculiar kind of
a ~~duplex~~ Duplex telegraph for
sending 2 messages over a
single wire simultaneously.
The apparatus was built &
I left the W. U. employ &
went to Rochester N.Y. to
test the apparatus on the
lines of the Atlantic &
Pacific Telegraph between
that city & N.Y. - but
the assistant at the office
and could not command the
understand anything whatsoever
I had written out a very minute
description or just could to

do after trying for a week
I gave it up & returned it to my
with out a few cents in my
pocket ~~then~~ I slept in the
Buttery room of the Golden
Indicator Co owned by SS Lewis
~~Swartz~~ former College Professor
who had invented an instrument
for indicating the price of
gold in brokers offices
I applied for a position as
Obs at the time but had to
wait a few days during
which time I thoroughly
studied the Indicator and the
complicated general sender
in the office which was
controlled by a key board
manipulated by the operator
on the floor of the Gold
Exchange on the 3rd day
of my arrival while sitting
in the office. The complicated
general instrument for sending
for all the lines of which
made a very great noise

Suddenly came to a stop
with a crash - Within 2 minutes
over 300 boys (a boy from every
block in the street) pushed
up stairs & crowded the long
aisle & fell that hardly
had room for 100 all yelling
that such such breaks
Indicator was out of order
& to fix at once, ~~the~~
It was a pandemonium & the man
in charge became so excited
that he lost control of all
the knowledge he ever had -
I went to the Indicator & having
studied it thoroughly knew
where the trouble ought to
be & found it. One of the
innumerable contact springs
had broken off & had fallen
down between two gear wheels
& stopped the instrument but
it was not very noticeable,
as I came out to tell the man
in charge what the matter

was Mr Laws appeared on the scene the most excited person I have seen. He ~~demanded~~ demanded of the man in charge the ~~reason~~ cause of the trouble but the man was speechless. I ventured to say that I knew what the trouble was & he said fix it fix it be quick - I removed the spring & set the ~~about~~ wheels at zero & ~~that~~ ~~the~~ the line, battery & inspecting men all scattered out through the ~~fire~~ ~~alarm~~ to set the instruments, in about 2 hours things were working again. Mr Laws came in & asked my name & what I was doing - I told him & he requested that I should come to his private office the next day ~~at 10 o'clock~~. His office was filled with stacks of books all relating to Metaphysics & kindred matters.

He asked me a great many
questions about the mechanism
of his system & showed me how
he could simply by things generally
He then requested I should
call the next day on arrival
he stated at once that he had
decided to put me in charge
of the whole plant & that my
salary would be \$300. per month
This was such a violent jump
from anything that I had ever
had before, that I rather pleased
me for a while ^{9 months} but it was too much
to be lasting ~~but~~
but I determined to try it up to
that salary of 20 hours a day of
hard work would do it.
I kept this position made many
improvements, devised several
stock tickers until The Gold &
Black Telegraph Co consolidated
the Gold Indicator Co,
I then went into the firm of

Pape & Ashley Mr Ashley was
the Editor of ~~the~~ a Taligh Journal
published for Taligh of ~~the~~ -
While with them I devised a
printer to print gold speckles
instead of indicating them
~~by~~. The lines were started
the whole was sold out to
the Stock Taligh Co -

My experimenting was all done
in the small shop of one

Dr Paraday located near the
Station off the PRR in Jersey

City. Every night I left for

Elizabeth on the 1 am train &

then walked 1/2 a mile to Mr

Papes house & up at 6 am

for breakfast to catch the

7 am train - This continued

all winter & many were

the occasion when I was

nearly frozen in the Elizabeth

walk ~~back~~

Dr Paraday was the first man

to my knowledge who introduced

the galvanometer in Taligh & ~~was~~

other work in this country
he was one of the old style
Experimenters who ~~used~~ would
work for years on an invention
which he thought ^{with thousands} but ~~did~~
not have any Commercial
Value - His business sense
was nil. ~~At the time~~ He was
rather old when I was at his
shop & very voracious on one
occasion a wire connected to
one of the binding posts of
a new galvanometer would not
come out so he yanked it
pulled the galvanometer on
the floor & then jumped on it
The Hobby he had at the time
I was there was the aging
of raw whiskey by giving it
strong currents through it
He had arranged 20 jars
with platinum electrodes
held in place by hard rubber
When all was ready he filled
the cells with whiskey
connected the battery

locked the door of the
small room in which
they were placed & gave
positive orders that no one
should enter - He then
disappeared for 3 days &
on the 2nd day we
noticed a terrible smell
in the ship, as if from some
dead animal - The next day
the Dr arrived & noticing the
smell ask what was dead
we all thought someone
had got into his cabin
room & died, he opened it
& was nearly overcome
The Hard Rubber he used was
of course full of Sulphur
After being attacked by
the nascent hydrogen had
produced sulphuretted hydrogen
gas in tons, displaced
all of the air in the room
Sulphuretted hydrogen is the
gas given off from rotten Eggs
as H₂S & exposed it was a fearful
the Doctor got very unwell

no one dare say a word
while he was around —
In the sale of the Co for
printing gal. quantities &
was entitled to \$1200, but
Mr Ashley thought that amount
excessive although his part
was to be 20000 for which
he did absolutely nothing
Thinking that perhaps I
might not get anything at all
I told Genl Lefferts who
was at the head of the
Co making the purchase
all about my relations, he said
say nothing do nothing leave
it to me when the deal went
through the Genl handed me
1500. I said that was my share
he had paved it out when
he made the payment
I was attacked savagely after
that by Ashley in his paper
This was about the first time I
fully realized that human
nature had a slight tinge of
selfishness compared therewith

General Beffert was who was
a very prominent man at the
time Gen. Col of the NY Seventh
Regt was president of the Gold
& Stock Exchange Co which supplied
tickets to Wall St & connected
with various other Companies
He requested me to go to work on
improving the Ticker, he found
the money for the work, I made a
great many inventions, one was the special
Ticker used for many years outside
of NY in the large Cities this
was made exceedingly simple
as the outside City did not have
the apparatus we had in NY to
handle it. I am Complacated
The same Ticker was used on
the London Stock Exchange
After I had made a great number
of inventions & obtained patents
The general seemed anxious that
the matter should be closed up
o

One day after I had exhibited & worked
a successful device whereby if a
Ticket should get out of union in
a Brokers affairs commenced to
print wild figures, could be brought
to union from the Central station
which saved the labor of many
men - much ~~trouble~~ trouble to
the broker he called me into
his office & said now young
man I want to close up the
matter of your invention how
much do you think you should
receive? I had made up
my mind that taking in consideration
the time & the Kipping pace I was
working that I should be entitled
to 5000 but could get along with
3000 but when the physiological
moment arrived I hadnt the nerve
to name such a large sum so I
said well I general suppose
you make me an offer then he
said how would you like thousands
& dollars strikes you this caused me
to come as near fainting do I
Ever got, I was afraid he would

near my heart beat I managed to say that I thought it was fair - all right I will have a contract drawn up & come around in 3 days - + sign it & I will give you the money. I arrived on time but had been doing considerable thinking on the subject, the sum seemed to be very large for the amount of work for it that time I ~~could~~ determined the value by the time & trouble & not what the invention was worth to others, I thought there was something unreal about it. However the Contract was handed to me, I signed without reading it. The General called in the Secy ~~the~~ told him to fix it up & pay the money. I was then handed a check for 40,000 on the bank of the State of New York ~~at the~~ which was at the corner of William ~~the~~ Wall. This was the 1st check I ever had ~~received~~. I went down to the bank & noticed the window marked paying Teller.

got in line with about a dozen
men & a dozen messenger boys
& slowly approached the window.
When directly in front & passed in
the Clerk, he looked at it
turned it over & handed it back
making a few short remarks which
I couldnt understand being at
that time as ever since quite
deaf - I passed outside to the
large steps to let the cold sweat
Evaporate - made up my mind that
this was another Wall Street game
~~like~~ like those that I had received
over the press wire, that I had
signed the Contract whatever
~~that~~ was in it that the investments
were gone & I had been skinned out
of the money, but when I thought
of the General ~~knowing~~ & knowing he
had treated me well I couldnt
believe it & I returned to the
office & told the Secy what
occurred. he went in & told
the Genl & both had a good
laugh, I was told to

Endorse the check she issued
and a young man down
with her to identify -
I then went to the bank. The
young man had a short
conversation with the pay-
teller who seemed quite merry
over it. I presented the check
& the teller asked me through the
young man how would I have
it. I said in any way to
please the bank. Then he
commenced to pull out bundles
of notes until there certainly
seemed to be one cubic foot
these were passed out & I had
the greatest trouble in ~~the~~
finding room in my overcoat
to carry ~~so many~~ ~~so many~~
They had put a job up on the
but knowing nothing of
bank custom in those
days I did not even
suspect it. I went to Newark
& sat up all night with the
money for fear it might be stolen

The next day I went back with it all & told the Genl about it & he laughed very greatly but said to one of his young men "He Don't carry the joke on any further go to bank with E & show him open ~~an~~ an account & explain the matter. which I did -

I have too sanguine a temperament to keep money in solitary confinement so I commenced to buy machinery Rented a shop, & got some mfg work to do, from the 1st shop I moved into a large shop No: 109-12 Ward at Newark & got large orders from the Genl to build Tickers & had over 50 men as orders increased I put on a night shift I was my own foreman on both shifts 1/2 hour sleep 3 or 4 times in the 24 hours was all I needed, nearly all my men were on piece work & I allowed them to make good wages & never cut until their wages

became absurdly high as they got
more expert, I kept no books
I had two hooks all the bills & acct
I owed I ~~put~~ jacked on one
hook & items all owed to myself
I put in the other. When some
of the bills fell due & I couldn't
deliver tickets to ~~supp~~ get a
supply of money I gave a
note, these notes were payable
at the Germania or German
Natl bank I forgot which
when the notes were due a
messenger came around with
the note & a protest pinned to it
for 1 dollar & 25 cents then I
would go to my get in advance
or pay it if I had the money
This method of giving notes
for my accounts & having all
the notes protested I kept ~~up~~
~~cost~~ up over 2 years, yet
my credit was fine ~~any~~ every
store I traded with was always
glad to furnish goods.
Perhaps in amazed admiration
of my system of doing business

which certainly was new -
After a time I got a bookkeeper
but never could understand or
believe in it but the business
got so large I had to do it
The 1st 3 months I had the
bookkeeper go over the books
to find out how much we
made he reported \$3000
I gave a supper to some of my
men to celebrate this only to be
told two days afterwards by
this alleged accountant that
he had made a mistake & that
we had lost 500 instead of making
3000 & then a few days after
coming to me again I found
he was all mixed up & now
found we had made 7000
I discharged him & got
another man but I never
counted anything thereafter
as real profits until I had
paid all my ^{debts} accounts & had
my profit in the Bank.

~~Account~~
Soon after starting the large
shop I rented shop room to
the inventor of ~~the~~ a new rifle
I think it was the Pandan
rifle, in any event it was a rifle
which was subsequently adopted
in the British army - The
inventor employed a tool
maker who was the finest
& best tool maker I had ever seen
I noticed that he worked pretty near
the whole of the 20 hours
This kind of apprenticeship I was
looking for ~~so~~ he was
getting £2.50 per week & was also
paid for overtime. I asked him if
he could run the shop, I don't
know try me he said all right
I will give you 60 per week to
run both shifts, he went at it
His executive ability was greater
than any man I have yet seen
His memory was prodigious, arithmetic
Laomic & movements rapid - he doubled
the production inside of 3 months

with materially increasing the
pay roll by ~~means~~ ^{means} the cutting
records of trials ~~was~~ ^{was} by
~~the use of various devices -~~

the use of various devices - When in
need of rest he would lay down
on a work bench sleep 20 or
30 minutes & wake up fresh
as this was just what I could do
I naturally conceived a great
pride in having such a man in
charge of my work, but
almost everything has trouble
connected with it he disappears
one day & although I sent me
everywhere that it was likely
he could be found, he was not
discovered. After two weeks
he came into the factory, in a
terrible condition as to clothes &
face, he sat down & turning to
me said Edison its no use
this is the 3rd time I cant
stand prosperity, put my salary
back & give me a job -

I was very sorry to learn that
it was whiskey that spoiled
such a career. I gave him an
inferior job & kept him for a long
time.

There worked at one time along
the same bench several men who in
after years became very rich &
prominent. One was S. Bergmann
who afterwards when I had invented
the incandescent electric light
system became my partner with
F. H. Johnson in the large works
ones at Ave. B & 14th St. & who is
now the head of the great

Bergmann Electric Works in
Berlin employing 10,000 men.
Mr. Bergmann is many times a
millionaire. The next was adjacent

was John Kraus, who became
the Engineer of the works of
the Gaul Electric works at

Schenckshy & now deceased.
The next was Shuckhart
who left the bench & went back to
Nighting to settle up his

Wignton estate, removed & started
of small electrical works
which grew into the great
Shucknott Works. The 2nd
largest ~~works~~ in Germany
Employing 7000 men
which I did worth several
Millions - ~~the~~ ~~works~~

~~the works were built in~~
~~the year 1880 and were~~
~~the largest works in~~
~~Germany at that time~~

~~the works were built in~~
~~the year 1880 and were~~
~~the largest works in~~
~~Germany at that time~~

I gave them a good training
as to working hours & trusting

I started an amey shop
~~in~~ in Mechanics at & also
in the building then occupied
by the Richardson Saw works
also one on RR ave

While running these shops

I was engaged by the Automatic
Telephone Co of N.Y. who had a
line running between N.Y.
Washington to help them out
of their trouble. It seems they
had organized a company & built
a kind of the strength of
some experiments by an English
Inventor. The apparatus worked
all right ~~on~~ on a short
wire in an office but when
put on the actual line
no results could be obtained.
The person committed with me was Ed
Johnson who afterwards
was associated with me
in Electric Lighting & the
introduction of the trolley
with J.J. Sprague.
After Experimenting for several
weeks I devised new apparatus
& solved the problem of
rapid transmission so we
succeeded in transmitting
according 1000 words per
minute between Washn & N.Y.

and 3500 words per min between
Phila & N.Y. This system was
put in Commercial operation.

These experiments with running
my 4 shops made sleep a
scarce article with me. Then the
Automatic Co. wanted to spread
out & ~~down~~ have devised for them
an automatic high speed
teletype which would print the
messages in Roman letters
instead of dots & dashes.

They rented a large shop
over the Gould factory in
Newark, installed 25000 worth
of machinery & gave us full
charge. Here I devised & used their
instruments for Commercial
use & also started Expts
on the Roman letter system.
I finished this & had a test
between Phila & N.Y. sending
& receiving 3000 words
in one minute according
to same in large Roman
letters.

Mr JH Craig then the agent
of the associated press
became interested in the Co
of which Mr JCRiff was
Vice president & Manager &
Geo Harrington for asst
Secy US Treasury the Pres dt.
Mr Craig brought on from
Milwaukee Mr Sholes who
had a wooden model of
a machine which was called
a type writer Craig had some
arrangement with Sholes
& the model was put in my
hands to perfect
This type writer proved a difficult
thing to get commercial
The alignment of the letters
was awful one letter would
be $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch above the
& all the letters would
wander out of line
I worked on it till the
machine gave few results
some were made used
in the office of the

Automatic Co, Chicago was
very sanguine that
some day all business
letters would be written
on a type writer, he did believe
that took place, but it
gradually made its way
the typewriter & ~~led~~ into
commercial shape as is
now known as the Remington
type writer about this time
I got an idea I could devise an
apparatus by which 4 messages
could be simultaneously sent
over a single wire without
interfering with each other
I now had 5 shops & with
experimenting on this new
scheme I was pretty busy
at least I didn't have much

William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
B. First Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 61-page typescript. The entries pertain primarily to Edison's life and work during the period 1873-1889. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "First Batch," "Notes dictated by Mr. Edison to T. C. Martin June, 1909," and "Pencil indicates Mr. Edison's revision." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are probably in the hand of Thomas C. Martin. The original typescript and handwritten source text have not been located.

First Batch
Notes dictated by Mr. Edison
to J. C. Martin June, 1909.

*Penning indicates
Mr. Edison's revision.*

Sagrador at Menlo Park.

We had a man with us at Menlo called Sagrador. He was a queer kind of fellow. The man got in the habit of p[er]suing him, and finally one day he said to the assembled experimenters in the top room of the laboratory: "The next man that does it, I will kill him." They paid no attention to this, and next day one of them made some sarcastic remark to him. Sagrador made a start for the fellow, and when they saw him coming up the hall with a gun they knew there would be trouble, so they all made for the woods. One of the men went back and relieved him. He returned to his work but he was not teased anymore. At last when I sent out men hunting for bamboo, I dispatched Sagrador to Cuba. He arrived in Havana one Tuesday and on the Friday following he was luried, having died of the black vomit. On the receipt of the news of his death, half a dozen of the men wanted his job, but my searcher in the Astor Library reported that the chances of finding the right kind of bamboo for lamps in Cuba were very small; so I did not send a substitute.

*Don't give
his name*

~~Then~~ The Conceited Glassblower

When experimenting with vacuum pumps to exhaust the incandescent lamps, I required some very delicate and close manipulation of glass and hired a German glass blower who was said to be the most expert man of his

kind in the United States. He was the only one who could make clinical thermometers. This man was the most extraordinarily conceited man I have ever come across. His conceit was so onerous life was made a burden to him by all the boys around in the laboratory. ^{He} ~~He~~ once said that he was educated in a university where all the students belonged to families of the aristocracy; and the highest class in the University all wore a little red cap. He said he wore one!

FRANK THOMSON AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

One day Frank Thomson, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad came out to see the electric light and the electric railway in operation. The latter was about a mile long. He rode on it. At that time I was getting out plans to make an electric locomotive of 500 horsepower with 6 foot drivers with the idea of showing the railroad people that they could dispense with their steam locomotives. Mr. Thomson made the objection that it was impracticable, and that it would be impossible to supplant steam. His great experience and standing threw a wet blanket on my hopes. But I thought he might perhaps be mistaken, as there had been many such instances on record. I continued to work on the plans and about three years later I started to build the locomotive at the works at Goerck street, and

had it about ^{1/4} finished when I was switched off on some other work. One of the reasons why I felt the electric railway to be eminently practical was that Henry Villard, then president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said that one of the greatest things that could be done would be to build right angle feeders into the wheat fields of Dakota and bring in the wheat to the main lines, as the farmers now had to draw it from 40 to 80 miles. There was a point where it would not pay to raise it at all, and large areas of the country were thus of no value. I conceived the idea of building a very light railroad of narrow gauge, and had got all the data as to the winds on the plains, and found that it would be possible with very large windmills to supply enough power to drive these wheat trains.

NOISE ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED.

When the Elevated Railroad in New York, up Sixth Avenue, was opened about 1878, there was a great public clamor about the noise, and injunctions were threatened. The management engaged me to make a report on the cause of the noise. I constructed an instrument that would record the sound and set out to make a preliminary report, but I found that they never intended to do anything, ^{so quit} but let the people complain.

LABORATORY LIFE AT WEMBA.

When experimenting at Menlo Park we had all the way from 40 to 80 men. They worked all the time. Each man was allowed from four to six hours sleep. We had a man who kept tally and when the time for one came to sleep he was notified. At midnight we had lunch brought in and served at a long table at which the experimenters sat down. I also had an organ which I procured from Wilbourne Roosevelt, uncle of the president - and we had a man play this organ while we ate our lunch. During the summer time after we had made something that was successful, I used to engage a brick sloop at Perth Amboy and take the whole crowd down to the fishing banks for two days. On one occasion we got out to Sandy Hook on the banks and anchored. A breeze came up and the sea became rough, and a large number of the men were sick. There was straw in the bottom of the boat which we all slept on. Most of the men adjourned to this straw very sick. Those who were not, including myself and two or three others, got a piece of rancid salt pork from the skipper and cut a large thick slice off it. This we put on the end of a fish hook and drew across the men's faces. The smell was terrific, and the effect produced added to the hilarity of the excursion. I went down once with my father and two assistants for a little fishing inside Sandy Hook. For some reason or other the fishing was very

poor. We anchored and I started in to fish. After fishing for several hours there was not a single bite. The others wanted to pull up anchor, but I fished two days and two nights without a bite, until they pulled up the anchor and went away. I would not give up. I was going to catch that fish if it took a week.

THE WEARY WALL STREET MAN

One day while I was carrying on my shop in Newark a Wall Street broker came from the city and said he was tired of the "street" and wanted to go into something real. He said he had plenty of money. He wanted some kind of a job to keep his mind off Wall Street. So we gave him a job as a "rucker" in chemical experiments. The second night he was there he could not stand the long hours and fell asleep on a sofa. One of the boys took a bottle of bromine and opened it under the sofa. It floated up and produced a violent effect on the mucous membrane. The broker was taken with such a fit of coughing he burst a blood vessel; and the man who let the bromine out got away and never came back. I suppose he thought there was going to be a death. But the broker man lived and left the next day, and I have never seen him since, either.

THE GREEN ASSISTANT'S FIRE.

Some of my assistants in those days were very green in the business, as I did not care whether they had had any experience or not. I generally tried to turn them loose. One day I got a new man and told him to conduct a certain experiment. He got a quart of ether and started to boil it over a naked flame. Of course it caught fire. The flame was about four feet in diameter and 11 feet high. We had to call out the fire department, and they came down and put a straw through the window. That let all the fumes and chemicals out and overcame the firemen, and there was the devil to pay. Another time we experimented with a tub full of soapy water and put hydrogen into it to make large bubbles. One of the boys who was washing bottles in the place had read in some book that hydrogen was explosive, so he proceeded to blow the tub up. There was about four inches of soap in the bottom of the tub 14 inches high, and he filled it with soap bubbles up to the brim. Then he took a bamboo fishpole, put a piece of paper at the end and touched it off. It blew every window out of the place.

GEORGE LITTLE AND AUTOMATIC.

In 1872 an English electrician named George Little came to this country with a system of automatic telegraphy. He got interested with him George Harrington ex-Assistant treasurer of the U. S.; Erastus Corning of Albany and General Palmer of Colorado, and others, and they formed a company to exploit the invention. When they came actually to try it on a wire, they found that while as a laboratory experiment it was successful, it would not work at all on an actual circuit. I was called in to get them out of their difficulty and I devised my automatic. I was in this automatic telegraph that the first typewriters were introduced and used. I made six of them and David H. Craig of the Associated Press who was interested with ^{the inventor,} Chalmers, was also interested in the automatic. *This is the present Remington*

THE LARGE DYNAMO FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

I built a very large dynamo with the engine directly connected which I intended for the Paris Exposition of 1881. It was one or two sizes larger than those I had previously built. I only had a very short period to get it ready and put it on a steamer to reach the Exposition in time. After the machine was completed, we found that the voltage was too low. I had to devise a way of raising the voltage without changing the machine, which I did by adding extra magnets. After this was done, we

tested the machine and the crank shaft of the engine brake and flow clear
 across the shop. By working night and day a new crankshaft was put in,
 and we only had three days left from that time to get it on board the
 steamer; and had also to run a test. So we made arrangements with the dis-
 trict Tarmany leader and through him with the police to clear the street -
 one of the cross-town streets - and line it with policemen, as we proposed
 to make a quick passage of it and didn't know how much time it would take.
 About 4 hours before the steamer had to get it, the machine was shut down
 after the test and a schedule was made out ^{nervously} of what each man had to do.
 Sixty men were put on top of the dynamo to get it ready and each man had
 written orders as to what he was to perform. We got it all taken apart
 and put on trucks and started off. They drove the horses with a fire ball
 in front of them to the French Pier, the policemen lining the streets.
 Fifty men were ready to help the stovedores get it on the steamer and we
 were one hour ahead of time.

In those days the Tarmany Hall people were very convenient. The
 shop I had was in Georck street, formerly owned by John Roach and was known
 as the Architectural Iron Works. ^{Actua or} The street was lined with rather old
 buildings and poor tenements. We had not much frontage. As our business
 increased enormously, our quarters became too small, so we saw the district
 Tarmany leader and asked him if we could not store castings and other things

on the sidewalk. He gave us permission, - told us to go ahead and he would see it was all right. The only thing he required for this was that when a man was sent with a note from him asking us to give him a job he was to be put on. We had a head laborer foreman - "Big Jim" - a very powerful Irishman, who could lift above half a ton. When one of these Tammery aspirants appeared he was told to go right to work at \$1.50 a day. The next day he was told off to lift a certain piece and if the man could not lift it he was discharged. That made the Tammery man all safe. Jim would pick the piece up easily. The other man could not, and so we let him out. Finally the Tammery leader called a halt, as we were running big engine lathes out on the sidewalk, and he was afraid we were carrying it a little too far. The lathes were worked right out in the street and bolted through the windows of the shop.

GOVERNMENT THE PEARL STREET ENGINE.

When I started the Pearl Street Station, the largest at that time in the world I met with a very serious difficulty. I had three Porter-Allen 200 h.p. engines direct connected to the dynamo. These engines had gravity governors. When we started up the first engine and the current passed out over the network of wires it worked successfully. We lit lamps in all parts of the area covered by the station, and ran for many hours. Finally, after experimenting two or three days I thought I would

put two engines together. Then something happened that had never happened before. The moment we threw in the second engine the first engine slowed way down and the second engine jumped up to speed almost in an instant, and then went to two or three times its speed, until we thought the ~~unit~~ ^{building} would collapse. Then the other engine would speed up, and they would see-saw, from 80 revolutions a minute to 800 revolutions a minute. Nothing of steel or iron could stand it. The commutator brushes burned and red-hot globules of copper flowed down on the floor and began to burn the wood. Smoke poured all over. The building was apparently going to come down, and everybody made for the stairs. Finally I yelled to shut down, and two of the men left jumped in and closed the throttles.

Now here was a problem: What caused it? Nothing was known at that time of one dynamo running another ^{as} a motor, and exchanging with each other according to the speed. So I sat up all that night to figure out what the trouble was and found it. It was necessary to connect those three governors together so that one could not get away from the others. Next morning I put on all the men I could crowd at the works and made a long shaft - 70 feet long - and hangers, and all, and brought it down to the works. I put it up against the wall at the side of the engines and thus connected all the governors together. I then started the first engine but

had the same trouble. I then found that this was due to the fact that the two arms at the two extremes of the shaft would not move together because the torsion of the long shaft allowed one arm to move 18 inches more than the other. It took me several days to find out how to obviate that. I went back to the shop and got some hydraulic pipe and some steel shaft that would go inside the pipe. I put the shaft in the pipe and pinned the two together at one end. I then twisted the pipe in one direction and the shaft in the opposite direction, until I could not twist them any more. Then I pinned it again. There was not a 1/4-inch difference between the ^B end, and the engines were thus all controlled together. This allowed me to ^A start the station. Some time after that we got the Arrington & Sine Company to build three engines which had centrifugal governors which controlled the engines independently of each other, and the shaft was removed. ^{after} ~~this~~ *this exciting test* ~~building and installing the engine.~~ I felt something wrong at the stomach. So went to a saloon across the way to get something to drink. Johnson poured me out a little glass full of liquor. I said: "Ah I to drink the whole of that?" "Yes", he said. It fixed me all right and had no effect. Johnson took a big drink with me.

SLEEPING ON PILES OF PIPE.

When we put down the tubes in the lower part of New York, in the streets, we kept a big stock of them in the cellar of the station at Pearl street. As I was on all the time, I would take a nap of an hour or so in the day time - any time, and I used to sleep on these tubes in the cellar. I had two Germans who were testing there, and both of them died of diphtheria, caught in the cellar, which was cold and dark. It never affected me.

LIGHTING VANDERBILT'S HOUSE.

While at 35 Fifth Avenue, I got to know Christian Herter, the largest decorator in the United States. He was a highly intellectual man and I loved to talk to him. He was always railing against the rich people for whom he did work, for their poor taste. One day Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt came in to "65", saw the light and decided that he would have his new house lighted with it. This was one of the big "box houses" on upper Fifth Avenue. He put the whole matter in the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Twombly, who was then in charge of the telephone department of the Western Union. Twombly closed the contract with us for a plant. Mr. Herter was doing the decoration and it was extraordinarily fine. After a

while we got the boilers and engines and wires all done and the lights in position, before the house was quite finished, and thought we would have an exhibit of the light. About 8 o'clock in the evening we lit it up and it was very good. Mr. Vanderbilt, his wife and some of his daughters came in and were there a few minutes when a fire occurred. The large picture gallery was lined with silk cloth interwoven with fine metallic tinsel. In some manner the wires had got crossed with this tinsel, which became red-hot and the whole wall was soon afire. I knew what was the matter and ordered them to run down and shut off. It had not burst into flame, and died out immediately. Mrs. Vanderbilt became hysterical and wanted to know where it came from. We told her we had the plant in the cellar, and when she learned we had a boiler there, she said she would not occupy the house; she would not live near a boiler. We had to take the whole installation out. The houses went afterwards on to the New York Edison system.

REMINISCENCES OF ROMANYI

Years ago one of the great violinists was Romanyia. After his performances were out, he used to come down to "85" and talk economics, philosophy, moral science and everything else. He was highly educated and had a great mental capacity. He would talk with me but I never asked him to bring his violin. One night he came in with his violin about 12 o'clock.

laboratory

I had a ~~living~~ a' the top of the house and Rosaryd came up there. He was in a rental hamor, and played the violin for us for about two hours - *worth \$2,000.* The front doors were closed, and he walked up and down the room as he played. After that every time he came to New York he used to call at 45 late at night with his violin. If we were not there, he would come down to the place at George street, and would play for an hour or two and talk philosophy. I would talk for the benefit of the music.

A PLAN FOR BERNETT.

One night at 45 James Gordon Bennett came in. He was very anxious to get into a printing establishment. I had caused a printer's composing man to be set up with the idea that if we could get editors and publishers in to see it we could show them the advantages of the electric light. So ultimately Mr. Bennett came and after seeing the whole operation of everything, he ordered Mr. Howland, general manager of the Herald, to light the newspaper offices up at once by electricity.

ELECTRICITY ON THE BATTERY.

One afternoon after our Pearl street station started, a policeman rushed in and told us to send an electrician at once up to the corner of Ann and Nassau Streets - some trouble. Another man and I went up. We

found an immense crowd of men and boys there and in the adjoining streets - a perfect jam. There was a leak in one of our junction boxes and on account of the cellars extending under the street the top soil had become insulated, and by means of this leak powerful currents were passing through this thin layer of moist earth. When a horse went to pass over it he would get a very severe shock. When I arrived I saw coming along the street a ragsman with a dilapidated old horse, and one of the boys immediately told him to go over on the other side of the road - which was the place where the current leaked. When the ragsman heard this he took that side at once. The moment the horse struck the electrified soil he stood right straight up in the air, and then reared again, and the crowd yelled, the policeman yelled and the horse started to run away. This continued until the blockade got so serious the policeman had to clear out the crowd, and we were notified to shut the current off. We got a gang of men, cut the current off for several junction boxes and fixed the leak. One man who had seen it came to me next day and wanted me to put apparatus in for him at a place where they sold horses. He said he could make a fortune with it, because he could get old nags in there and make them act like thoroughbreds.

A STEAM HEATING EPISODE.

While I was digging the trenches and putting in the tubes in the several miles of street in the first district, the New York Steam Heating Company were also digging trenches and putting in steam heating pipes. Mr. C. K. Emery, then the chief engineer and I would meet quite frequently at all hours of the night, I looking after my tubes and he after his pipes. At the same time that Emery was putting down his pipes, another concern started in opposition to the New York Steam Heating Company and were also working nights putting down their pipes in Maiden Lane. I used to talk to Emery about the success of his scheme. I thought he had a harder proposition than I had, and he thought that mine was harder than his; but one thing we agreed on and that was that the other steam heating engineer hadn't any chance at all and that his company would fail. If he, Emery was right, the other fellow was wrong. Emery used mineral wool to surround his pipes, which was of a fibrous nature and was stuffed in boxes to prevent the loss of heat and pressure; whereas his competitor was laying his pipes in square boxes filled with lamp black. Before Emery had finished all his pipes and was working in the street one night, he heard a terrible rush of steam. It seems that his competitor had put on steam pressure to test out his pipe. There was a leak in the pipe, the steam got into the lamp black, and blew up, throwing about three tons of lampblack all over the place and covering the fronts of several

stores in Maiden Lane. When the people came down next morning everything was lampblack - and the company ~~was~~ *W*husted.

THE BOX OF CIGARS.

When at "C" I used to have in my desk a box of cigars, I would go to the box four or five times to get a cigar, but after it got circulated about the building everybody would come to get my cigars so that the box would only last about a day and a half. I was telling a gentleman one day that I could not keep a cigar. Even if I locked them up in my desk they would break it open. He suggested that he had a friend over on Eighth Avenue who made a superior grade of cigars and who would show them a trick. He said he would have some of them made up with hair and old paper, and I could put them in without a word and see the result. I thought no more about the matter. He came in two or three months after and said: "How did that cigar business work?" I didn't remember anything about it. On coming to investigate it appeared that the box of cigars had been delivered and had been put in my desk, and I had smoked them all. I was too busy on other things to notice.

Patent
A LAMP INTERFERENCE.

Soon after I had got out the incandescent light, I had an inter-
ference in the Patent Office with a man named Walter K. Freeman, of Kenosha,
Wis. He filed a patent and entered into a conspiracy to swear back of
the date of my invention, so as to deprive me of it. Detectives were
put on the case and we found that he was a "faker", and we took means to break
the thing up. Eugene Lewis had his in hand for me. Several years after-
wards this same man attempted to defraud the Parke Davis Company, chemists,
and was sent to State prison. A short time after that a law syndicate
took up a man named Cochran and tried to do the same thing, but again our
detective work was too much for them. This was along the same line as
that of Drumbach, to deprive Bell of his telephone. Whenever an inven-
tion of large prospective value comes out these cases always occur. The
lamp patent was sustained in the New York Federal Court. I thought that was
final and would end the matter but another Federal judge out in St. Louis
did not sustain it. The result is I have never enjoyed any benefits from
my lamp patents although I fought for many years.

A BIG AMOUNT NORMAL.

I had an interview with one of the wealthiest men in New York. He wanted me to sell out my associates in the electric lighting business, and offered me all I was going to get and \$100,000 besides. Of course I would not do it. I found out that the reason for this offer was that he had had trouble with Mr. Morgan and wanted to get even with him.

A DINNER WITH CHILDS.

George Washington Childs was very anxious I should go down to dine with him. I seldom went to dinners. He insisted that I should go, that a special car would leave New York. It was for me to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. We had the private car of Mr. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We had one of those celebrated dinners that only Mr. Childs could give, and I heard speeches from Charles Francis Adams and different people. When I came back to the depot, Mr. Roberts was there and insisted on carrying my stachel for me. I never could understand that.

EXHIBITING THE PHONOGRAPH.

When I got out the first tin foil phonograph I took it down to Wash-
 ington at the instigation of Mr. ^U W. M. Painter. I was taken over to a
 relative of Mr. Blaine - Miss ^{Abigail} Dodge, a celebrated woman - in a private
 house. In those days there were two little things we used to recite to
 the phonograph. "Mary had a little lamb;" and "There was a little girl
 who had a little curl." There was a crush of persons coming in and hearing
 it and going out, for 6 or 7 hours. Finally Roscoe Conkling came in. It
 will be remembered that he was always caricatured with a little curl plastered
 down on his forehead. As I faced the phonograph against the wall, I could
 not see my visitors. When Conkling came in the first thing I did was to
 recite about the little girl with the curl. Everybody tittered. Roscoe
 flushed up and became mad and walked out - for which I was not to blame.

At 11 o'clock at night I and the phonograph with Mr. Painter were
 taken up to the White House and were ushered into a room. We found there
 President Hayes, Carl Schurz, who was playing the piano, and several members
 of the cabinet. I set the apparatus going and kept on with it until 12.30.
 When I was going to take the phonograph away, President Hayes on the impulse
 said: "Wait a moment", and went upstairs. In 20 minutes he came down with

Mrs. Hayes and three other ladies. They heard it and I did not get away until 3 o'clock in the morning.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

While the experiments with the light were going on at Menlo Park, Sarah Bernhardt came to America. One evening Robert L. Cutting, of New York, brought her out to see the light. She was a terrific "rubberneck". She jumped all over the machinery and I had one man specially to guard her dress. She wanted to know everything. She would speak in French and Cutting would translate into English. She stayed there about an hour and a half. She gave me two pictures painted by herself which she sent to Cross Paris.

THE MAN HIGHER UP.

When I was laying tubes in the streets of New York, the office received notice from the Commissioner of Public Works to appear at his office at a certain hour. I went up there with a gentleman to see the Commissioner, H. C. Thompson. On arrival he said to me: "You are putting down these tubes. The Department of Public Works requires that you should have five inspectors to look after this work, and that

their salary shall be \$5 per day payable at the end of each week. Good morning." I went out very much crestfallen, thinking I would be delayed and hampered in the work which I was anxious to finish and was doing night and day. We watched patiently for these inspectors to appear. The only appearance they made was to draw their pay Saturday afternoon.

"HONEST" JOHN KRUESI.

One of the workmen I had at Meale Park was John Kruesi, who afterwards became from his experience engineer of the lighting stations and subsequently engineer of the Edison Electric Light Works at Schenectady. Kruesi was very exact in his expressions. At the time we were promoting and putting up electric light stations in Pennsylvania, New York and New England there would be delegations of different people who proposed to pay for these stations. They would come to our office in New York at 65 to talk over the specifications, the cost and other things. At first Mr. Kruesi was brought in, but whenever a statement was made which he could not understand or did not believe could be substantiated, he would blurt right out among these stockholders that he didn't believe it. Finally it disminded these committees so much and raised so many doubts in their minds, one of my chief associates said: Here Kruesi, we don't want you

to come to any of these meetings any longer. You are too honest."

happily

I said to him. "We always tell the truth. It may be deferred truth, but it is the truth." He could not understand that.

PRIMITIVE LIGHTING BUSINESS METHOD.

When we started the station at Pearl street in September, 1882, we were not very commercial, we put many customers on but did not make out many bills. We were more interested in the technical condition of the station than in the commercial part. We had meters in which there were two bottles of liquid. To prevent these electrolytes from freezing we had in each meter a strip of metal, when it got very cold the metal would contract and close a circuit, and throw a lamp into circuit inside the meter. The heat from this lamp would prevent the liquid from freezing, so that the meter could go on doing its duty. The first cold day after starting the station, people began to come in from their offices, especially down in Front street and Water street saying that the meter was on fire. We received numerous telephone messages about it. Some had poured water on it and others said "Send a man right up to put it out".

After the station had been running several months and was technically a success, we began to look after the financial part. We started

to collect some bills but we found that our books were kept badly and that the person in charge who was no business man had neglected that part of it. In fact he did not know anything about the station anyway. So I got the directors to permit me to hire a man to run the station. This was Mr. Chinook, who was then superintendent of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York. I knew Chinook to be a square and of good business ability and induced him to leave his job. I made him a personal guarantee that if he would take hold of the station and put it on a commercial basis and paid 5 per cent on \$600,000, I would give him \$10,000 out of my own pocket. He took hold, performed the feat, and I paid him the \$10,000. I might remark in this connection that years afterwards I applied to the Edison Electric Light Company asking them if they would not like to pay me this money, as it was spent when I was very hard up and made the company a success, and was the foundation of their present prosperity. They said they "were sorry", that is "Wall Street sorry", and refused to do it. This shows that a nice, genial, generous lot of people they have over in Wall street.

Chinook had a great deal of trouble getting the customers straightened out. I remember one man who had a saloon on Nassau street. He had had his lights burning for two or three months. It was in June,

and Chimnook put in a bill for \$20; July for \$20; August about \$28; September about \$36. Of course the nights were getting longer. October about \$40. November about \$45. Then the man called Chimnook up. He said: "I want to see you about my electric light bill." Chimnook went up to see him. He said, "Are you the manager of this electric light plant?" Chimnook said, "I have the honor". "Well," he said, "my bill has gone from 20 up to 28, 36, 45. I want you to understand, your fellow, that my limit is 20!"

After Chimnook had had all this trouble due to the incompetency of the previous superintendent, a man came in and said to him: "Did Mr. Blank have charge of this station?" "Yes". "Did he know anything about the running of a station like this?" Chimnook said: "Does he know anything about running a station like this? No, sir. He doesn't even manage anything."

One day Chimnook came to me and said: "I have a new customer." I said "What is it?" He said "I have a fellow who is going to take 250 lights". He said "I have a fellow ~~who is going to take 250 lights~~". I said "What for?" "He has a place down here in a top loft and has got 250 barrels of "rot gut" whiskey. He puts a light down in the barrel and lights it up and it "spas" the whiskey. I met Chimnook several weeks after and said, "How is the whiskey man getting along?" "It's all right; he is

paying his bill. It fixes the whiney and takes the shudder right out of it." Somebody went and took out a patent on this idea later.

In the second year we had put the Stock Exchange on the circuits of the station, but were very fearful that there would be a combination of heavy demand and a dark day and that there would be an overloaded station. We had an index like a steam gauge, called an ampere meter to indicate the amount of current going out. I was up at 65 one afternoon.

I telephoned to Chinnoek and asked him about the load. He said "We are up to the muzzle, and everything is running all right." By and by it became so thick we could not see across the street. I telephoned down a sin and felt something would happen; but fortunately, it did not. I said to Chinnoek: "How is it now?" He said "Everything red hot, and the ampere meter has made 17 revolutions!"

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE.

While planning for my first New York station - Pearl Street - of course, - I had no real estate, and from lack of experience had very little knowledge of its cost in New York, so I had assumed a rather large, liberal amount of it to plan my station on. It occurred to me one day that before I went too far with my plans I had better find out what real estate

was worth. In my original plan I had 300 by 200 feet. I thought that by going down on a slum street near the water front I would get some pretty cheap property. So I picked out the worst, dilapidated, deserted street there was, and found I could only get two buildings each 25 foot front, one 100 feet deep and the other 85 feet deep. I thought about \$10,000 each would cover it, but when I got the price I found that they wanted \$75,000 for one and \$80,000 for the other. Then I was compelled to change my plans and go upward ~~in~~ in the air where real estate was cheap. I cleaned out the building entirely to the walls, and built my station of structural iron work, running it up high.

WELA IN FRANCE.

I sold the electric light patents in France to a syndicate which ^{reputed} ~~built~~ works outside Paris at Ivry on the Seine and started to make dynamos and other electric light apparatus. I sent Mr. Batchelor, my principal assistant, over to start the shop. To meet the French conditions we had to redesign the different dynamos and other apparatus, and Batchelor from his training worked night and day. Among those who drifted into the Ivry shop was one Nikola Tesla. He was a tall, lanky man, and was much interested in what Batchelor was doing, and was of great assistance to him, especially as he did not seem to want any more sleep than Batchelor

did. After Batchelor had started up and everything was running in good shape, he said to Tesla one day: "We have worked hard, and now I am going to take you down to the Cafeignon - a recherche restaurant in Paris - and blow you off to a fine dinner." Whether Tesla had a tape work is not now known, but they did go to the Cafeignon. Batchelor ordered a steak Chateaubriand - a thick steak of large dimensions, broiled between two other generous steaks - and he ordered all the other things which follow. Batchelor, very nervous over his responsibilities, had little appetite, but Tesla got away with most of the steak and the bulk of the trimmings. After he had finished Batchelor said: "How Tesla, this is on me; if you want anything more, say so." Whereupon Tesla, with the modesty peculiar to him said: "Well Batchelor, if you don't mind, and insist on it, I should like to have another Chateaubriand steak."

HELLO!

"Hello!" was taken from Uncle Jack by one installing Edison telephone exchanges in different parts of the world, who had just learned it at the laboratory and thus made it a universal word in opening a conversation over the wire.

SELLING PATENTS IN EUROPE.

I endeavored to sell my lighting patents in different countries of Europe and made a contract with a couple of men. On account of their poor business capacity and lack of practicality, they conveyed the patents all right to different corporations but in such a way and with such confused wording of the contracts that I never got a cent. One of the companies started was the German Edison, now the great Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft. The English Company I never got anything for because a lawyer had originally advised Messrs. Broxol, Morgan & Co. as to the signing of a certain document and said it was all right for me to sign. I signed and I never got a cent, because there was a clause in it which prevented me from ever getting anything. One of my associates was Theodore Puskas, who was undoubtedly the first man to suggest the use

of the telephone in a central exchange. He made the suggestion to me when the telephone was still on exhibition, and was very enthusiastic over the subject. He started a telephone exchange in Buda Pest.

VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF '89.

At the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889 I made a personal exhibit covering about an acre. As I had no interest in offering to sell anything I was showing, and no companies I was pushing, the whole exhibition was made for honor and without any hope of profit. But the Paris newspapers came around and wanted pay for notices, which we promptly refused; whereupon there was rather a stormy time for a while; but nothing was published. While at the Paris Exposition I visited the Opera House. The President of France sent me his private box. The Opera House was one of the first to be lighted by the incandescent lamp and the managers took great pleasure in showing me down through the labyrinth containing the wiring, dynamos, etc. When I came into the box, the orchestra played "the Star Spangled Banner" and all the people in the house arose; whereupon I was very much embarrassed. After I had been an hour at the play, the manager came around and asked me to go down underneath the stage, as they were putting on a ballet of 300 girls, the finest ballet in Europe. It

oons there is a little hole through the stage, with a hood over it, in which the prompter sits when opera is given. In this instance it was not occupied, and I was given the position in the prompter's seat and saw the whole ballet at close range.

The city of Paris gave me a dinner at the new Hotel de Ville, which was also lighted with the Edison light. They had a very fine installation of machinery. As I could not understand or speak a word of French, I went down to see our minister, Mr. Reid, and got him to send a deputy to answer for me, which he did, with my grateful thanks. Then the telephone company gave me a dinner, and the engineers of France; and I attended the dinner celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of photography. Then they sent to Reid my decoration, and they tried to put a sash on me, but I could not stand for that. ~~When I had~~ *my wife had me wear* the little *button* red button ~~on~~ and saw Americans coming I would slip it out of my lapel, as I thought they would jolly me for wearing it.

VISITING THE EIFFEL TOWER.

I visited the Eiffel Tower at the invitation of Mr. Eiffel. We went to the top, and then there is an extension and a small place in which was Eiffel's private office. In this was a piano. When my wife and I arrived at the top, we found that Gounod, the composer was there. We

stayed a couple of hours and Gounod sang and played extempore for us. We spent a day at ^{Paris} Meudon, an old palace given by the Government to Jenson, the astronomer. He occupied three rooms and there were 300. He had the grand diningroom for his laboratory. He showed to me a gyroscope which he had got up, which made the incredible number of 4,000 revolutions in a second. A modification of this was afterwards used on the French Atlantic lines for making an artificial horizon to take observations for position at sea.

In connection with this a gentleman came to me a number of years afterwards, and I got out part of the plans. He wanted to make a gigantic gyroscope weighing several tons to be run by an electric motor and put on a sailing ship. He wanted this gyroscope to keep a platform perfectly horizontal no matter how rough the sea was. Upon this platform he was going to mount a telescope to observe an eclipse off the Gold Coast of Africa. But for some reason it was never completed.

MINUTE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

I spent several days in the Exposition at Paris. I remember going to the exhibit of the Kimberly Diamond Mines, and they kindly permitted me to take diamonds from some of the blue earth which they

found that Gouno

were then washed by machinery to exhibit the wire operations. I found several beautiful diamonds but they seemed a little light weight to me when I was picking them out. These were diamonds for exhibition purposes - probably glass. *f*

A VISIT TO PASTEUR.

Pasteur invited me to come down to the Institute, and I went and had quite a chat with him. I saw a large number of persons being inoculated and also the whole *modus operandi*, which was very interesting. I saw one beautiful boy about 10 years, the son of an English lord. His father was with him. He had been bitten on the face and was taking the treatment. I said to Pasteur: "Will he live?" "No" said he "the boy will be dead in 6 days". He was bitten too near the top of the spinal column, and came too late."

OLD MASTERS.

Of course, I visited the Louvre and saw the Old Masters, which I could not enjoy. And I attended the Luxembourg with modern masters, which I greatly enjoyed. *Tony must* The Old Masters are not art; ~~they are not art~~. *their scarcity* their value is in ~~the quantity~~ *their scarcity* and vanity of men with lots of money.

JOKES WITH PENDER.

Sir John Pender, the master of the cable system of the world at that time, I met in Paris. I think he must have lived among a lot of people who were rather solemn, because I went out riding with him in the Bois de Boulogne and started in to tell him American stories. Although he was a Scotswoman he laughed immoderately. He had the faculty of understanding it and quickly seeing the point and wit of the stories, and for three days after I could not get rid of him. Finally I made him a promise that I would go to his country house at Foot's Cray, in England. So I went there and spent two or three days telling him stories.

While at Foot's Cray I met some of the backers of Ferranti, then putting up a gigantic alternating current dynamo near London, to send ten or fifteen thousand volts up into the main district of the city for electric lighting. I think Pender was interested. At any rate the people invited to dinner were very much interested and they questioned me as to what I thought of the proposition. I said I hadn't any thought about it, and could not give any opinion until I saw it. So I was taken up to London to see the dynamo in course of construction and the methods employed, and they insisted I should give them some expression. While I reluctantly gave them my opinion, I did not want to do so. I thought that commercially

the thing was too ambitious, that Ferranti's ideas were too big, just then; that he ought to have started a little smaller, until he was sure. I understand that this installation was not commercially successful, as there were a great many troubles. But Ferranti had good ideas and he was no small man.

FERRANTI OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

When I crossed over to England I had heard a good deal about the terrors of the English Channel as regards sea sickness. I had been over the ocean three times and did not know what seasickness was so far as I was concerned myself. I was told that while a man might not get seasick on the ocean, if he met a good storm on the channel, it would do for him. When we arrived at Calais to cross over, everybody made for the restaurant. I did not care about eating, and did not go in the restaurant, but my family did. I walked out and tried to find the boat. Going along the dock I saw two little smoke stacks sticking up, and looking down saw a little boat, "Where is the steamer that goes across the Channel?" "This is the boat" There had been a storm on the North Sea that had carried away some of the boats on the German steamer and it certainly looked awful tough outside. I said to the man: "Will that boat live in that sea?" "Oh yes," he said "but we've had a bad storm." So I made up my mind that perhaps I would

got sick this time. The managing director of the English railroad owning this line, ~~was~~ Forbon, who heard I was coming over ~~and~~ placed the private saloon at my disposal. The moment my family got in the room with the French lady's maid and the rest, ^{they} they commenced to get sick, so I felt pretty sure I was in for it. We started out of that little inlet and got into the channel, and that boat went in 17 different directions simultaneously. A whole lot of waiters came along with paper bowls which they dealt out like a deck of cards and everybody took a bowl. I waited a while to see what was going to occur and then went into the smoking department. Nobody was there. By and by the fun commenced. Sounds of all kinds and varieties were heard in every direction. They were all sick. There must have been 100 people aboard. I didn't see a single exception but the waiters. I asked one of the waiters about the boat itself and was taken to see the engineer and went down to look at the engines, and saw the captain. But I kept mostly in the smoking room. I was smoking a big cigar and when a man looked in I would give a big puff; and everytime they saw that they would go away and begin again. The English Channel is a holy terror, all right, but it didn't affect me. I must be out of balance.

A VISIT TO BERLIN.

After leaving Paris we went to Berlin. The French papers came out and attacked me because I went to Germany, and said now I was going over to the enemy. I visited all the things in Berlin of interest, and then on my way home I went with Helmholtz and Siemens in a private compartment to the meeting of the German Association of Science at Heidelberg, and spent two days there. When I started from Berlin on the trip I commenced to tell American stories. Siemens was very fond of these stories and would laugh immensely at them and could see the point ~~and~~ and ~~my~~ humor by his imagination; but Helmholtz could not see one of them. Siemens would quickly explain in German the point, but Helmholtz could not see the humor, although he understood English and Siemens could speak it. Still the explanations were made in German. I always wished I could have heard the Siemens explanations of the point of the story. At Heidelberg, my assistant, Mr. Wagnersam showed the phonograph before the Association.

A NOCTURNAL SURPRISE.

One night when I had my laboratory at the top of the Bergmann works, on Avenue B and 17th Street, covering about a quarter of the block, about 2 o'clock in the morning I heard "tramp, tramp, tramp" on the stairs. Six

men walked into the room, six of the engineers. They never looked at me but walked right into my cubby hole, sat down, threw all the apparatus off the table and started a poker game. They never answered me, but stayed there until about six o'clock, when they walked out and never looked at me. The building was six stories high. My father came there when he was 80 years of age. The old man had powerful lungs. In fact when I was examined by the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1873, my lung expansion was taken by the doctor. The old gentleman was there at the time. He said to the doctor "I wish you would take my lung expansion." The doctor took it and his surprise was very great, as it was one of the largest on record. I think it was five and one-half inches. There were only three or four could beat it. Little Bergmann hadn't such lung power. The old man said to Bergmann, "Let's run upstairs". Bergmann said "Yes" and ran up. When they got to the top Bergmann was lone up, but my father never showed a sign of it. There was an elevator there, and ~~was~~ ^{each} day while it was traveling up I held the stop of my watch up against the column in the elevator shaft and it finished the winding by the time I got up the six stories.

Four

~~FOUR~~ INSTANCES OF PERSONAL DANGER.

I had a briquetting machine for briquetting iron ore. I had a lever held down by a powerful spring and a rod one inch in diameter and 4 feet long. While I was experimenting with it and standing beside it, a washer broke in that spring and threw ~~it~~ ^{the rod} right up to the ceiling with a blast, and it came down again just within an inch from my nose, and went clear through a two inch plank, "within an inch of your life" as they say.

When I started at Monks Park, I had an electric furnace for melting rare metals I did not know about clearly. I was in the dark room, when I had a lot of chloride of ~~nitrogen~~ ^{sulfur}, a very corrosive liquid. I did not know that it would decompose by water. I poured a beaker full of water, and the whole thing exploded, and threw a lot of it into my eyes. I ran to the hydrant and leaned over backwards, opened my eyes and ran the hydrant water right into them. But it was two weeks before I could see.

The next time we just saved ourselves. I was making some stuff to squirt into filaments for the incandescent lamp. I made about a pound of it. I had used ammonia and bromine. I did not know it at the time but I had made bromide of nitrogen. I put the large ~~piece~~ ^{bulk} of it in three filters and after it had been washed and all the water had come through the filter I opened the three filters and laid them on a hot steam plate to

dry with the stuff. While I and Mr. Sallor, one of my assistants, were working near it, there was a sudden flash of light and a very smart explosion. I said to Sallor: "What is that?" "I don't know" he said, and we paid no attention. In about half a minute, there was a sharp concussion and Sallor said: "See, it is that stuff on the steam plate". I grabbed the whole thing and throw it in the sink and poured water on it. I saved a little of it and found it was a terrific explosive. The reason why these little preliminary explosions took place was that a little had spattered out on the edge of the filter paper and had dried first and exploded. Had the main body exploded there would have been nothing left of the laboratory I was working ~~in~~ *in*

In my experimental plant for concentrating iron ore in the northern part of New Jersey we had a vertical drier, a column about 2 foot square and 60 feet high. At the bottom there was a space where two men could go in through a hole; and then all the rest of the column was filled with baffle plates. One day this drier got blocked, and the ore would not run down. So I and the vice president of the Company, Mr. Hal- lory, crowded in through the manhole to see why the ore would not come down. After we had got in, the ore did come down and there were 14 tons of it above us. The men outside knew we were in there and they had a great time digging us out and getting air to us.

UNPROFITABLE LAMP MANUFACTURE.

When we first started the electric light, it was soon seen that we had to have a factory for manufacturing lamps. As the Edison Light Company did not seem disposed to go into manufacturing, with what money I could raise from my other inventions and royalties, and some assistance, we started a small lamp factory at Menlo Park. The lamps at that time were costing about \$1.25 each to make so I said to the company "If you will give me a contract during the life of the patents I will make all the lamps required by the company and deliver them for 40 cents." The company jumped at the chance of this offer and a contract was drawn up. We then bought at a receiver's sale at Harrison, N. J. a very large brick factory which had been used for an oil cloth works. We got it at a great bargain and only paid a small sum down, and the balance on mortgage. We moved the lamp works from Menlo Park to Harrison. The first year the lamps cost us about \$1.10. We sold them for 40 cents, but there were only about 20,000 or 30,000 of them. The next year they cost us about 70 cents and we sold them for 40. There were a good many and we lost more the second year than the first. The third year I had succeeded in getting up machinery and in changing the processes until it got down so that they cost us somewhere around 50 cents. I still

sold them for 40 cents and lost more money that year than any other because the sales were increasing rapidly. The fourth year I got it down to 37 cents and I made all the money up in one year that I had lost previously. I finally got it down to 22 cents and sold them for 40 cents and they were made by the million. Whereupon the Wall street people thought it was a very lucrative business, so they concluded they would like to have it and bought me out.

One of the incidents which caused a very great cheapening was that when we started one of the important processes had to be done by experts, which was the sealing in of the part carrying the filament, into the globe, which was rather a delicate operation in those days and required several months of training before any one could seal in a fair number of parts in a day. When we got up to the point where we employed 80 of these experts, they formed a union, and knowing it was impossible to manufacture lamps without them, they became very insolent. One instance was that the son of one of these experts was employed in the office and when he was told to do anything would not do it or would give an insolent reply. He was discharged, whereupon the union notified us that unless the boy was taken back the whole body would go out. It got so bad that the manager came to me and said he could not stand it any longer; something had got to be done.

They were not only more curly, but they were diminishing the output, and it became impossible to manage the works. He got me enthused on the subject, so I started in to see if it was not possible to do that operation by machinery. After fooling around several days I got a clue how to do it. I then put men on it I could trust and made the preliminary machinery. That seemed to work pretty well. I then made another machine which did the work nicely. I then made a third machine and would bring in yard men, ordinary laborers, and when I could get these men to put the parts in as well as the trained experts, in an hour, I considered the machine complete. I then went secretly to work and made 30 of the machines. Up in the top loft of the factory we stored these machines and at night we put up benches and got everything all ready. Then we discharged the office boy. Then the union went out. It has been out ever since.

IRON ORE SEPARATION.

In the early days at No. 10 Park I had a method of ^{separating} separating iron ore from the worthless rock, and got it very perfect. After I got through with the electric light, I took this matter up, to see whether the large bodies of low grade magnetic ore in New Jersey could not be utilized. I sent out surveyors with magnetic needles and located bodies of low grade ore miles in length and of enormous widths running from the Delaware River

to the NewYork State boundary - probably more iron in these mountains if it could be extracted by magnetic concentration than would supply the world for 10,000 years. I tried first the deposits down in Berks County, Pennsylvania, but found that the ore there had too much titanium and was objectionable to the blast furnace managers. I then started work for concentrating at the terminus of the New Jersey Central branch of the Lake Hopewong railroad. After 8 years of personal experimenting of the hardest kind I had reached a point where I was near commercial success, when the Mesaba Range ore and the panic came along together and reduced the price of ore 200 per cent, giving me no margin, and making it hopeless. I had a great struggle financially to carry the thing out and had spent upwards of \$2,000,000, but the company did not fail. It is still in existence and it does not owe a cent. *except to myself* The insurance companies when I shut down canceled my insurance. I asked the reason why. "Oh" they said, "this thing is a failure. The moral risk is too great". All right, I am glad to hear it. I will now construct buildings that won't have any moral risk." I determined to go into the Portland Cement business. I organized a company and started cement works, with my cheapening machinery, at New Village, N. J., which have now been running successfully for several years. I had so perfected the machinery in trying to get my ore costs down that the

making of cheap Portland cement was an easy matter for me. I built these works entirely of concrete and steel, so that there is not a wagon load of lumber in it and so that the insurance companies could not have any possibility of having any moral risk. Since that time I have put up numerous factory buildings all of steel and concrete, without any combustible whatever about them - to avoid this moral risk. I am carrying further the application of this idea in building private houses for poor people in which there will be no moral risk at all - nothing whatever to burn, not even by lightning!

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRITZ.

When I was struggling along with the iron ore concentration I went to see several blast furnacesmen to sell the ore at the market price. They saw I was very anxious to sell it, and they would take advantage of my necessity. But I happened to go to Mr. John Fritz, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and told him what I was doing. "Well" he said to me, "Edison, you are doing a good thing for the Eastern furnaces. They ought to help you for it will help us out. I am willing to help you. I mix a little sentiment with business, and I will give you an order for 100,000 tons." And he sat right down and gave me the order.

MAJOR McLAUGHLIN.

In the early days when I was experimenting with metallic filaments for the incandescence light, I sent a man named Major McLaughlin out to California in search of platinum. He found a considerable quantity in the sluice boxes of the Cherokee Valley Mining Company. But just then he found that fruit growing was the thing and dropped the subject. He then came to me and said that if he could raise \$4,000 he could go into some kind of orchard arrangement out there and would give me half the profits. I was unwilling to do it, not having very much money just then, but his persistence was such that I raised the money and gave it to him. He went into California and got into mining claims, and into fruit growing, and became one of the politicians of the Coast, and I believe was on the staff of the Governor of California. Last year he wounded his daughter and shot himself because he had become ruined financially. I never heard ^{from} ~~of~~ him after he got the money.

REMEMBRANCE OF KELVIN.

The first time I saw Lord Kelvin he came to my laboratory at Menlo Park in 1879. I was then experimenting with sending eight messages simultaneously over a wire, by means of synchronizing tuning forks.

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I would take a wire with similar apparatus at both ends, and would throw it over on one set of instruments, take it away and get it back so quickly that you could not miss it; thereby taking advantage of the rapidity of electricity to perform operations. On my local wire I got it to work very nicely. Then Sir William Thomson came in the room he was introduced to me and had a number of friends with him. He said "What have you here?" I told him briefly what it was. He then turned around to my great surprise, and explained the whole thing to his friends. Quite a different exhibition was given two weeks later to another wellknown Englishman, who ^{also an electrician,} came in with his friends, and I was trying for two hours to explain to him and failed.

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BREAKING A SNOW BLOCKADE.

One time when they had a snow blockade in New York I started to build a machine with Bachelor - a big truck with a steam engine and compressor on it. We would run along the street, gather all the snow up in front of us, pass it into the compressor, and deliver little blocks of ice behind us in the gutter taking one tenth the roof of the snow, and not inconveniencing anybody. We could thus take care of a snow storm by diminishing the bulk of material to be handled. The preliminary experiment we made was dropped because we went into other things. The machine would go as fast as a horse could walk.

FIGURING OUT MAINS.

It is true that Sprague figured out mains for us of new stations while he was at Brooklyn, on a new mathematical basis, but we already had a good system of determining the size of the mains and of laying them out in miniature in German silver wire. We made a complete survey of a place before figuring them out. This system was so perfect that we could go into a man's store and say: "Your gas bill in December was \$62.40." When he looked it up it was usually within 5 per cent of it. We sometimes found that our estimates were

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too small, and I soon discovered the cause of this. We went to a place in Sixth Avenue. The man's bill ought to have been \$16. It was \$22. We took a delicate meter up there and found that there was a leak which had been going on for fifteen years. Then I found that leakage was very general in New York, and that many complaints of gas bills were due to bad pipes in men's houses. For instance, when we took the factory at Avenue B and 17th street, I told Bergman he had better test his pipes to see what the leakage was. It was a rather extensive factory. Upon testing it from Saturday night to Monday morning we found his leakage bill was about \$25 a month. We used a little one foot test meter in this work.

“ELECTRIC POWER IN NEW YORK.”

I had a great idea of the sale of electric power to large factories, etc. off the electric lighting system, and I got all the insurance maps in New York city, and located all the hotels, printing presses, and other places where they used power. I put all these on the maps, and allowed for the necessary copper in the mains to carry current to them when I put the mains down, so that when those places took current from the station I would be prepared to furnish

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it because I had allowed for it in the wiring. There were, I remember, 254 hoists in that district. In some places a horse would be taken upstairs to run a hoist and would be kept there till it died.

MEMOIRS OF G.S.

I have spoken of Remondy's visits. Henry H. Dixoy, then at the height of his popularity, would come in in these days, after theatre hours, and would entertain us with stories - 1882-3-4. Another visitor who used to give us a great deal of amusement and pleasure was Capt. Shaw, the head of the London Fire Brigade. He was good company. He would go out among the fire ladders and have a great time. One time Robert Lincoln and Anson Stager, of the Western Union, interested in the electric light, came on to make some arrangement with Major Eaton, president of the Edison Electric Light Company. They came to G.S. in the afternoon and Lincoln commenced telling stories - like his father. They told stories all the afternoon, and that night they left for Chicago. When they got to Cleveland, it rained upon them that they hadn't done any business, so they had to come back on the next train to New York and transact it. They were interested in the Chicago Edison Company, now one of the largest of the systems in the world.

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I once got telling a man stories at the Harrison lamp factory, in the yard as he was leaving. It was winter and he was all in furs. I had nothing on to protect me against the cold. I told him one story after the other - six of them. Then I got blourney and had to be shipped to Florida for cure.

LABOR TROUBLES.

After our works at Gearok street got too small, we had labor troubles also. It seems I had rather a socialistic strain in me and I raised the pay of the workmen 25 cents an hour above the prevailing rate of wages, whereupon Hec & Co. our near neighbors, complained at our doing this. I said I thought it was all right. But the men having got a little more wages thought they would try coercion and got a little more, as we were considered soft marks. Whereupon they struck at a time that was critical. However, we were short of money for pay rolls and we concluded it might not be ^{so bad} ~~that~~ after all, as it would give us a couple of weeks to catch up. So when the men went out they appointed a committee to meet us. But for two weeks they could not find us so they became somewhat more anxious than we were. Finally they said they would like to go back. We said all

right and back they went. It was quite a novelty to the men not to be able to find us when they wanted, and they didn't relish it at all. What with these troubles and the lack of room we decided to find a factory somewhere else, and decided to try the locomotive works up at Schenectady. It seems that the people interested there had had a falling out among themselves, and one of the directors had started opposition works, but before he had completed all the buildings and put machinery in place comprising two roads, and the works were for sale. We bought them very reasonably and moved everything there. These works were owned by me and my assistants until sold to the General Electric Company. At one time we employed several thousand men, and since then the works have been greatly expanded.

At those new works our orders were far in excess of our capital to handle it, and both Mr. Inghill and I were afraid we might get into trouble for lack of money. Mr. Inghill was then my business manager, running the whole thing; and therefore when Mr. Henry Villard and his syndicate offered to buy us out, we concluded it was better to be sure than to be sorry; so we sold out for a large sum. Villard was a very aggressive man; with big ideas, but I never could quite understand him. He had no sense of humor. I remember one time we were going up on the

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Hudson River boat to inspect the works and with us was Mr. Henderson, our chief engineer, who was certainly the best raconteur of funny stories I ever knew. We sat at the tail end of the boat and he started in to tell funny stories. Willard couldn't see a single point and scarcely laughed at all and Henderson became so disconcerted he had to give it up. It was the same way with Gould. In the early telegraph days I remember going ^{with} at his to see Mackay in "The Impetuous Country Editor". It was very funny, full of amusing and absurd situations, but Gould never smiled once.

EPISODE WITH A GAS ENGINE.

At an early period at 65 we decided to light it up with the Edison system, and put a gas engine in the cellar, using city gas. One day it was not going very well and I went down to the man in charge and got exploring around. Finally I opened the pedestal, a storeroom for tools, etc. He had an open lamp, and when he opened the pedestal it blew the doors off and blew out the windows and knocked me down and the other man.

AT ALL NIGHT REFRIGERANT.

When we went to Goerck street, the neighborhood was so tough I had to have a special detective take me down through the alley there

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at night - Jim Russell. He knew all the folks there and they knew him, and I was not selected. We used to go out at night to a little low place, an all-night house - 8 feet wide and 22 feet long - where we got a lunch at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. It was the toughest kind of restaurant ever seen. For the clam chowder they used the same four clams during the whole season, and the average number of flies per pie was seven. This was by actual count.

THE POODLE AND THE BELT.

In ~~the~~ testing dynamo at Georok street, we had a long flat belt running parallel with the floor, about 4 inches above it, and traveling 4,000 feet a minute. One day one of the directors brought in three or four ladies to the works to see the new electric light system. One of the ladies had a little poodle led by a string. The belt was running so smoothly and evenly the poodle did not notice the difference between it and the floor, and got into the belt before you could do anything. The leg was whirled around forty or fifty times and a little flat piece of leather came out - and, the ladies fainted.

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SITTING BULL.

Sitting Bull and 15 Sioux Indians came to Washington to see the Great Father and then to New York, and went to the George Street works. We could make some very good pyrotechnics there so we determined to give the Indians a scare. But it didn't work. We had an arc there that was of a most terrifying character, but they never moved a muscle.

ELECTRICITY ON NORTHERN PACIFIC.

At one time Mr. Willard got the idea that he would run the mountain division of the Northern Pacific Railroad by electricity. He asked me if it could be done. I said "Certainly. It is too easy for me to undertake; let some one else do it." He said: "I want you to tackle the problem", and he insisted on it. So I got up a scheme of a third rail and shoes and erected it in my yard here at Orange. When I got it all ready he had all his division engineers come on to New York and they came over here. I showed them my plans and the unanimous decision of the engineers was that it was absolutely and utterly impracticable. That system is on the New York Central now, and was used also on the New Haven road in its first work with electricity.

In the same manner I had worked out for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad a system of electric trains and had the control of each car

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control at one place - multiple control. This was afterwards worked out and made practical by Frank Sprague.

I got up a slot contact for street railways and have a patent on it, - a sliding contact in a slot. Edward Lauterbach was connected with the Third Avenue Railroad and I told him he was making a horrible mistake putting in the cable. I told him to let the cable stand still and send electricity through it and he would not have to move hundreds of tons of metal all the time. He would rue the day when he put the cable in.

VILLARD'S RALLY.

When Willard was all broken down and in a stupor caused by his illnesses in connection with the Northern Pacific Mrs. Willard sent for me to come and cheer him up. It was very difficult to rouse him from his despair and apathy, but I talked about the electric light to him, and its development, and told him that it would help him win it all back and put him in his former position. Willard did not lose his great rally, he sent money out of the electric light, and he got back control of the Northern Pacific. Under no circumstances can a hustler be kept down. If he is only square he is bound to

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got back on his feet. Willard has often been blamed and severely criticized, but he was not the only one to blame. His engineers had spent twenty millions too much in building the canal and it was not his fault if he found himself short of money and at that time unable to raise any more.

HOW TO RAISE MONEY.

When I was running my ore mine and got up to the point of making shipments to John Fritz I didn't have capital enough to carry the ore, so I went to Drexel Morgan & Co. and said I wanted them to give me a letter to the City Bank. I wanted to raise some money. I got a letter to Mr. Stillman and went over and told him I wanted to open an account and get some loans and discounts. He turned me down and wouldn't do it. "Well" I said "isn't it banking to help a man in this way?" He said "What you want is a partner". I felt very much disappointed. I went over to a bank in Newark, the Merchants, and told them what I wanted. They said "Certainly you can have the money. I made my deposit and they pulled me through all right. My idea of Wall Street banking has been very poor since that time. *Merchant banking seems to be different.*

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BUILDING COPPER FOR SPENDING.

In operating the Schenck's Works, Mr. Innull and I had a terrible burden. We had enormous orders and little money, and great difficulty to meet our pay rolls, and buy supplies. At one time we had so many orders on hand we wanted \$300,000 of copper and didn't have a cent to buy it. We went down to the Ansonia Branch of Copper Co. and told Mr. Cowles just how we stood. He said: "I will see what I can do. Will you let my bookkeeper look at your books?" We said: "Come right up and look them over." He sent his men up and found we had the orders and were all right, although we didn't have the money. He said: "I will let you have the copper" and for years he trusted us for all the copper we wanted even if we didn't have the money to pay for it.

I remember one time when we were short of money, Innull said the only possible way would be to sell a draft on London and get the money from Drexel, Morgan, but, of course, you couldn't do that unless you had the right to make the draft on somebody. "Well" I said "could it be all right if we told Drexel Morgan that these drafts were being sold in reality for nobody?" He said we would be making fools of ourselves. I said I would go down and tell Morgan we wanted to draw on London and wanted to get the money, and we would gain time and could cable over to

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meet the drafts. He told him what we were driving at and he let us have the money.

MANAGING DIVIDENDS.

When we formed the first lamp works at Harrison we divided the interests into one hundred parts or shares at \$100 per. One of the boys was hard up after a time and sold two shares to Bob Cutting. Up to that time we had never paid anything, but we got around to the point where the board declared a dividend every Saturday night. We had never declared a dividend when Cutting bought his shares, and after getting his dividends for three weeks in succession he called up on the telephone and wanted to know what kind of a concern this was that paid a dividend weekly. The works sold for \$1,085,000.

STARTING A TECHNICAL PAPER.

I was interested in journalism and started the TELEPHONE JOURNAL and got out about a dozen numbers when it was taken over by W. J. Johnson, who afterwards founded the ELECTRICAL WORLD on it. I started SCIENCE and ran it for a year and a half. It cost me too much money to maintain, and I sold it to Gardner Hubbard, the father-in-law of Graham Bell.

He carried it along for some years.

A HARD SWAMP.

When we had the factory at Harrison, an importer in the Chinese trade came to us and wanted a dynamo to run by hand power. He explained that in China human labor was cheaper than steam power. I got one of the horsepower form of machine and put long spokes on it, fitted it up and shipped it to China. I never heard of it again.

TRYING TO HELP PEOPLE.

I had two men working for me, one a German the other a Jew. They wanted me to put up a little money and start them in a shop in New York to make repairs, etc. I put up \$500 and was to get half the profits, and each of them a quarter. I never got anything for it. A few years afterwards I went to see them and asked what they were doing and said I would like to sell my interest. They said: "Sell out what?" "Why," I said "my interest in this machinery". They said "You don't own this machinery. This is our machinery. You have no papers to show my share. You had better get out!" The percentage of crooked people was smaller ~~was~~ ^{when} I was young. It has been steadily rising and has

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got up to a very respectable amount now. I hope it will never reach par.

When I was a young fellow, the first thing I did when I wanted
a to-n was to put something into the savings bank and start an account.

When I came to New York, I put \$20 into a savings bank under the New York

Sun office. After it had been in about ten weeks, the bank busted.

That was in 1900. In ¹⁹⁰⁹~~1900~~ got back \$5.40 with a charge of \$1.75

for law expenses. That shows the beauty of New York receiverships.

William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
C. Second Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 16-page typescript. The entries pertain to episodes in Edison's life during the period 1873-1896. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Second Batch," "Mr. Edison's notes dictated to Mr. Martin June 1909," and "Pencil indicates revisions by Mr. Edison." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are primarily in Meadowcroft's hand. The original typescript and handwritten source text have not been located.

Second Bulet.

Mr Edison's notes dictated

Parsons indicates revisions

Mr Martin June 1909

by Mr Edison

A CIPHER MESSAGE FOR THOMAS.

When I was an operator in Cincinnati working the Louisville wire nights for a time, one night a man over on the Pittsburgh wire yelled out: "D. I. cipher" which meant that there was a cipher message from the War Department at Washington and that it was coming - and he yelled out "Louisville". I started immediately to call up that place. It was just at the change of shift in the office. I could not get Louisville and the cipher message began to come. It was taken by the operator on the other table direct from the War Department. It was for General Thomas, at Nashville. I called for about 20 minutes and notified them that I could not get Louisville. I kept at it for about 15 minutes longer and notified them that there was still no answer from Louisville. ^{the War Department} they then notified ~~me~~ that they could not get Louisville. Then we tried to get it by all kinds of round about ways, but in no case could anybody get them at that office. Soon a message came from the War Department to send immediately for the manager of the Cincinnati office. He was brought to the office and several messages were exchanged, the contents of which, of course, I did not know, but the matter appeared to be very serious as they were afraid of General Hood of the Confederate

Army who was then attempting to march on Nashville; and it was very important that this cipher of about 1200 words or so should be got through immediately to General Thomas. I kept on calling up to 12 or 1 o'clock but no Louisville. About 1 o'clock the operator at the Indianapolis office got hold of an operator on a wire which ran from Indianapolis to Louisville along the railroad, who happened to come into his office. He arranged with this operator to get ~~the~~ horses, and the message was sent through Indianapolis to this operator who had engaged horses to carry the dispatches to Louisville and find out the trouble, and get the dispatches through without delay to General Thomas. In those days the telegraph fraternity was rather demoralized, and discipline was very lax. It was found out a couple of days afterwards that there were three night operators at Louisville. One of them had gone over ~~to~~^{to} Jeffersonville and had fallen off a horse and broken his leg and was in a hospital. By a remarkable coincidence another of the men had been stabled in a horse room and was also in hospital, while the third operator had gone to Cythiana to see a man hurt and had got left by the train!

THE SHOP THAT DISAPPEARED.

I had a shop at Newark at 10 & 12 Ward Street, in which I manufactured stock tickers and such things. When I moved to Menlo Park, I took out only the machinery that would be necessary for experimental purposes, and left the manufacturing machinery in place. It consisted of many milling machines and other tools for duplicating. I rented this to a man who had formerly been my bookkeeper, and who thought he could make money out of manufacturing. There was about \$18,000 worth of machinery. He was to pay me \$2,000 a year for the rent of the machinery and keep it in good order. After I moved to Menlo Park I was very busy with the telephone and phonograph, and I paid no attention to this little arrangement. About three years afterwards it occurred to me that I had not heard at all from the man who had rented this machinery, so I thought I would go over to Newark and see how things were going. When I got there I found that instead of being a machine shop it was a hotel. I have since been utterly unable to find out what became of the man or the machinery.

IRON SANDS OF LONG ISLAND.

"Some years ago I heard one day that down at Quogue, Long Island, there were immense deposits of black magnetic sand. This would be very

valuable if the iron could be separated from the sand. So I went down to Quaque with one of my assistants and saw there for miles large beds of black sand on the beach in layers from one to six inches thick, - hundreds of thousands of tons. My first thought was that it would be a very easy matter to concentrate this, and I found I could sell the stuff at a good price. I put up a small plant, but just as I got it started, a tremendous storm came up; and every bit of that black sand went out to sea. During the 28 years that have intervened it has never come back."

TREATING PLACER GOLD.

I got up a method of separating placer gold by a dry process, in which I could work economically ore as low as 5 cents of gold to the cubic yard. I had several car loads of different placer sands sent to me and proved I could do it. Some parties hearing that I had succeeded in doing such a thing want to work and got hold of what was called the Ortiz mine grant, 12 miles ^{New} from Santa Fe, Mexico. This mine grant, according to the reports of several engineers made in the last 40 years was considered one of the richest placer deposits in the United States;

and various schemes had been put forward to bring water from the mountains forty miles away to work these immense beds. These reports stated that the Mexicans had been panning gold for a hundred years out of these very rich placer deposits.

These parties now made arrangements with the stockholders or owners of these grants, and with me to work the deposits by my process. As I had had some previous experience with the statements of mining men, I concluded I would just send down a small plant and prospect the field before putting up a large one. This I did, and I sent two of my assistants whom I could trust, down to this place to erect the plant, and started to sink shafts 50 feet deep all over the area. We soon learned that the rich gravel, instead of being spread over an area of three by seven miles and rich from the grass roots down, was spread over a space of about 25 acres and that even this did not average more than 10 cents to the cubic yard. The whole placer would not give more than 1-1/4 cents per cubic yard. As my business arrangements had not been very perfectly made, I lost the usual amount.

ELECTRIC ROAD FOR BOGOTA.

During the electric railway experiments at Menlo Park, we had a short ^{spur} ~~span~~ of track up one of the steep gullies. The experiment came about in this way. Bogota the capital of Columbia is reached on mule back - or was - from Honda at the head waters of the Magdalena River. There were parties who wanted to know if transportation over the mule route could not be done by electricity. They said the grades were excessive and it would cost too much to do it with steam locomotives, even if they could climb the grades. I said: "Well, it can't be much more than 45 per cent; we will try that first. If it will do that it will do anything else." I started at 45 per cent. I got up an electric locomotive with a grip on the rail, by which it went up the 45 per cent grade. Then they said the curves were very short. I put the curves in. We started the locomotives with nobody on it and got up to 20 miles an hour taking these curves of very short radius; but it was weeks before we could prevent it from running off. We had to bank the tracks up to an angle of 30 degrees before we could turn the curve and stay on. These Spanish parties were perfectly satisfied we could put in an electric railway from Honda to Bogota successfully - and then they disappeared. I have never seen them since. As usual

I paid for the experiments.

TRAIN WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS.

I got up a wireless telegraph system for trains and introduced it on the Lehigh Railroad. That came from experiments tried previously at Menlo Park. I got up a megaphone there by means of which with ear tubes and very large funnels I could talk over distances of 2-1/2 miles. Then I started to telegraph by induction, using kites, but we did not succeed in getting over 2-1/2 miles with induction. Afterwards I introduced this induction system with telephone on the Lehigh Valley road for trains in motion. It was employed there for about a year on a construction train. The first experiments were done on Staten Island by King, of whom I have already spoken.

FLUORESCENT LAMP.

When the X-ray came up I made the first fluoroscope, using tungstate of calcium. I found that thin tungstate of calcium could be put into a vacuum chamber of glass and fused to the inner walls of the chamber and if the X-ray electrodes were let into the glass chamber and a proper vacuum was attained, you could get a fluorescent lamp of several candle-power. I started in to make a number of these lamps, but I soon

found that the X-ray had affected poisonously my assistant, Mr. Dally, so that his hair all came out and his flesh commenced to ulcerate. I then concluded it would not do, and that it would not be a very popular kind of light; so I dropped it.

At the time I selected tungstate of calcium because it was so fluorescent, I got four men to making all kinds of chemical combinations and thus collected upwards of 8000 different crystals of various chemical combinations, also making several hundred different chemical substances which would fluoresce to the X-ray.

So far little has come of X-ray work, but it added another letter to the scientific alphabet. I don't know anything about radium, and I have lots of company.

A LITTLE COTTON AEROPLANE.

James Gordon Bennett came to me ^{to ask that I try some} ~~to see if I could get up a~~ ^{primary experiments to see} if aerial navigation was feasible. ~~if I could get up a~~ ^{primary experiments to see} flying machine. I got up a motor and put it on the scales and tried a large number of different things and contrivances connected to the motor to see how much it would lighten itself on the scales. I got some data and made up my mind that what was needed was a very powerful engine for its weight, in small compass. So I conceived of an engine

employing gun cotton. I took a lot of ticker paper tape and turned it into gun cotton and got up an engine with an arrangement whereby I could feed this gun cotton strip into the cylinder and explode it inside electrically. The feed took place between two copper rolls ~~to keep it from pulling back~~ and the copper kept the temperature down, so that it would only explode up to the point where it was in contact with the feed rolls. It worked pretty well, but once the feed roll didn't save it, and it went through and exploded the whole roll and kicked up such a loud explosion. I abandoned it. But the idea might be made to work.

THE VANISHED LID.

When we first put the Pearl Street Station in operation in New York, we had cast iron junction boxes at the intersections of all the streets. One night or about 2 o'clock in the morning a policeman came in and said that something had exploded at the corner of William and Nassau. I happened to be at the station, and went out to see what it was. I found that the cover of the manhole, weighing about 200 pounds, had entirely disappeared, but everything inside was intact. It had been stripped some of the threads of the bolts, and we never could

find it. I concluded that it was either leakage of gas into the
manhole, or else the acid used in pickling the casting had given off
hydrogen and ^{air} had leaked in, making an explosive mixture. As
this was a pretty serious problem and as we had a good many of them
it worried me very much for fear that it would be repeated and the com-
pany might have to pay a lot of damages, especially in districts like that
around William and Nassau where there are a good many people about; and
if an explosion took place in the daytime it might lift a few of them up.
However, I got around the difficulty by putting a little bottle of chloro-
form in each box, corked up, with a slight hole in it. The chloroform
being volatile and very heavy settled in the box and displaced all the
air. I have never yet heard of an explosion in a manhole where this
chloroform had been used. Carbon tetrachloride now
made electrically at Niagara Falls is very
cheap + would be ideal for this purpose

HABBING THE EXPERT.

In the early days of my electric light, curiosity and interest brought a good many people to Menlo Park to see it. Some of them did not come with the best of intentions. I remember the visit of one expert, a well known electrician, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and who then represented the Baltimore Gas Company. He had the lamps exhibited in a large room and so arranged on a table as to illustrate the regular lay out of circuits for houses and streets. Sixty of the men employed at the laboratory were used as watchers, each to keep an eye on a certain section of the exhibit, and see there was no monkeying with it. This man had a length of insulated No. 14 wire around his sleeves and back, so that his hands would conceal the ends and no one would know he had it. His idea, of course, was to put this across the ends of the supplying circuits and short circuit the whole thing - put it all out of business without being detected. Then he could report how easily the electric light went out, and we a false impression conveyed to the public, would be ~~general~~. He did not know that we had already worked out the safety fuse, and that every little group of lights was protected independently. He slyly put this jumper in contact with the wires - and just four lamps went out on the section he tampered with. The watchers saw him do it, however, and got hold of him, and just led him out of the place. *with language that made the recording angels jump for their typewriters*

VISIT OF DIAZ.

President Diaz of Mexico, visited this country with Mrs. Diaz, a highly educated and beautiful woman. She spoke very good English. They both took a deep interest in all they saw. I don't know how it ever came about, as it is not in my line, but I seemed to be delegated to show them around. I took them around to railroad buildings, electric light plants, fire departments, and showed them a great variety of things. It lasted two days.

THE SAILOR IN SEARCH OF A JOB.

Down at Menlo Park a man came in one day and wanted a job. He was a sailor. I hadn't any particular work to give him, but I had a number of small induction coils, and to give him something to do I told him to fix them up and sell them among his sailor friends. They were fixed up and he went over to New York and sold them all. He was an extraordinary fellow. His name was Adams. One day I asked him how long it was since he had been to sea, and he replied, two or three years. I asked him how he had made a living in the meantime before he came to Menlo Park. He said he made a pretty good living by going around to different clinics and getting ten dollars at each

clinic, because of having the worst case of heart disease on record. I told him if that was the case he would have to be very careful around the laboratory. I had him there to help in experimenting. The heart disease didn't seem to bother him at all.

It appeared that he had once been a slaver, and altogether he was rather a tough character. Having no other man I could spare at that time I sent him over with my carbon transmitter telephone to exhibit it in England. It was exhibited before the Post Office authorities. Professor Hughes spent an afternoon in examining the apparatus and in about a week came out with his microphone, which was absolutely nothing more or less than my exact invention. But no mention was made of the fact that just previously he had seen the whole of my apparatus. Adams stayed over in Europe connected with the telephone for several years and finally died of too much whiskey - but not of heart disease. This shows that whiskey is the more dangerous of the two.

Adams said that one time he was aboard a coffee ship in the harbor of Santos, Brazil. He fell down a hatchway and broke his arm. They took him up to the hospital, a Portuguese one - where he could not speak the language and they didn't understand English.

They treated him for two weeks for yellow fever. He was certainly the most profane man we ever had around the laboratory. He stood high in his class.

THE EDISON EFFECT.

An effect was shown in connection with Edison lamps at the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition of 1884. It became known as the Edison effect - showing a curious current condition or discharge in the vacuum. It has since been employed by Fleming in England and by DeForest in this country and others as a wireless apparatus. It is really a rectifier of alternating currents, and analogous to those which have since been made on a large scale.

THE COST OF A COMMA.

All of my telephone and electric light patents were lost or ended because when they codified the American patent laws in Congress a clerk had misplaced a comma. As the law read, American patents were made to expire with the ^{expiration} term of the foreign patents. That had nothing to do with the case, and didn't mean anything, but it killed a lot of patents that had also been taken out abroad. Had the comma been put in right it would not have gone that way.

BEATING MORGAN.

The president of the Edison Electric Light Company was a good lawyer but not a business man, and the affairs of the Company suffered. I got interested in this situation around 1884, and took a hand in matters. I am the only man that ever beat Drexel & Morgan Company over an election of directors and officers. I wanted a chance so I went around and saw the stockholders and got their proxies. Then the Drexel, Morgan ~~would~~^{people} tried to get them and I had them. My opponents wanted the proxies revoked and new ones made out, but none of the stockholders would break the proxies they had given me. I had their confidence and they believed in my plans. ~~Then Drexel & Morgan agreed to my terms, and we put in a business man--~~ and the Company went ahead. ~~I saw about 76 stockholders and was at it for two whole days.~~

I then went to Mr. Jabbie of the firm + told him if he would put in a business man he could have the proxies. To this he agreed + a business man went in. It was all very friendly.

A DISHONEST PATENT SOLICITOR.

Around 1901-2 I had several solicitors attending to different classes of work. One of these did me a most serious injury. It was during the time that I was developing my electric lighting system, and I was working and thinking very hard to cover all the numerous parts in order that it would be complete in every detail. I filed a great many applications for patents at that time, but there were 78 of the inventions I made in that period that were, by reason of the dishonesty of this patent solicitor. Specifications had been drawn, and I had signed and sworn to the applications for patents for those 78 inventions, and naturally I supposed they had been filed in the regular way. *He reported fictitious actions by the Patent Office and in many cases reported that patents had been allowed & obtained the patent fees.* ~~In time passed, I was looking for some action of the Patent Office as usual, but none came.~~ I thought it very strange but had no suspicions until I began to see my inventions recorded in the Patent Office Gazette as being patented by others. Of course, I ordered an investigation and found that the patent solicitor had drawn from the Company the fees for ~~submitting~~ all these applications, but had never filed them. All the papers had disappeared, ~~however and what he had evidently done was to sell them to others who had signed new applications and proceeded to take out patents themselves on my inventions.~~ I afterwards found that he had been previously mixed up with a somewhat similar crooked job in connection with telephone patents.

I am free to confess that the loss of these 78 inventions has left a sore spot in me that has never healed. They were important, useful and valuable and represented a whole lot of tremendous work and mental effort, and I had had a feeling of pride in having overcome through them a great many serious obstacles.

It is of no practical use to mention the man's name. I believe he is dead, but he may have left a family. The occurrence is a matter of the old Company's records.

A DISHONEST PATENT SOLICITOR.

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
D. Book Number 2**

This document is a photocopy of an undated notebook from around 1907. The first two pages contain a prefatory memorandum by William H. Meadowcroft, dated January 9, 1920, recounting the preparation and use made of this material between 1907 and 1910. The following entries are all in Edison's hand. Pages 3-68 include narrative passages and brief references to various anecdotes. Pages 69-77 bear the title "Martin's Questions" and contain Edison's answers to questions prepared by Thomas C. Martin. The entries on pages 78-98 consist of biographical episodes, anecdotes, and brief references to inventions. The book contains 98 numbered pages. The original manuscript is at the Edison Winter Home in Fort Myers, Florida. The archives of the Edison National Historic Site holds a negative photostat, along with a more complete typescript of Martin's questions without answers by Edison.

Memo:

When the idea of writing an authoritative biography of Thomas A. Edison was projected by J. Commaford Martin and Frank L. Dyer, about the year 1907, Mr. Edison said he would make some memoranda of incidents in his life. The following pages, written in his own hand writing, are the result. In the year 1908 I was called in to help in the preparation of the biography. Sometime in October, 1908 Mr. Edison spent nearly a whole day with Mr. Martin and me. Mr. Edison used the book for reference and dictated his reminiscences and Mr. Martin took down the dictation in shorthand. After transcription we used these notes in the preparation of the biography, which was entitled "Edison: His Life and Inventions" and which

WILLIAM H. BROS.
STATIONER,
Good Work Promptly
60, WILLIAM STREET, N.Y.
#18048

Was first published in 1910 by Harper
& Brothers, New York. This note book
has been in my personal possession
ever since and until this day, when
I have handed it to Mr. Charles Edinger.

W. H. Meadowcroft

January 9, 1920.

Notes - ^{Right my wife's} ^{grandfather} ^{of Bath, Maine}
was

On my maternal side one of ancestors
was Capt. Ebenezer Elliott who fought
in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary
War =
Continental Army.

On my father's side ancestors came
from Ireland - They were Willers
of origin on the "Zuyder Zee" in that
County - They landed at Elizabethport
N.J. & settled near or at Caldwell
N.J. My grandfather was a Tory
in the case of the revolution &
had to flee to Nova Scotia losing
all his property at Caldwell
He settled at Digby, Nova Scotia
where my father was born in
1803. My great grand father
was a Soldier in the
Continental Army.

(I have a bill of house)
with his name

W. H. M.

My grand father moved to
Victoria Canada. My father
settled at Milau Ohio where
he became a buyer of coal.

When I was 5 years of age
I was taken by my father & father
on a visit to Vienna. We
left Milau - was driven by Carriage
to a Railroad then to a port on
the Lake Erie a chance by a
Canal Boat in a tow of several
to Port Burrit Canada port where
we drove to Vienna.

I remember my grand father
very perfectly when he was
108 years of age ^{in the winter of 1898} in
the middle of the day he
got under a large tree in front of
the house facing a road
travelled with his head was covered
~~with~~ completely with a large
amount of very white hair
~~and~~ he ~~had~~ tobacco
meat ~~that~~ nodded to young
Frank.

as they passed by - he used
a very large cane & walked
from his chair to the house
descenting any assistance -
I viewed him from a distance &
never could be got ~~near~~ very
close to him -

I remember some large
trees & especially a Mahoe
tree which a ~~tree~~ trunk
& several other things which
came from Holland

My great grandfather reached
the age of 104

My father had several brothers
all of which reached the age
of 90 or more. My father
died at the age of 104

When he was 80 years of age
he expressed a desire to go to
Europe & visit Scotland & especially
Holland & requested the provost
of taking with him one James
Dunington an old Crony & a very
learned man who he used to
visit.

70 years of age - my father called
 him the young fellow -)
 I procured a letter of Credit
 from Drexel Morgan & Co.
 They procured a commodore
 on a steamer running direct
 to Scotland, they went through
 the west of Scotland and England
 one foot, stopping at the
 County inns & naturally
 saw the real country & the
 people. Then they went to
 Paris, of Holland & returned
 home in the steerage as the
 old gent said he could not
 stand the airs they put on in the
 first Cabin - They were away
 3 months, & had but drawn
 950 dollars on their letter of
 Credit,

mm.l.

Councils

Council office Ballymore

Tyler Leo D. Prater school 3 am
putting up poles for towers in 19 - open
1000 ft tall for tower along it - 100 ft tall
Treasurer of ~~the~~ group - was very hot me
2nd time ~~at~~ group

Two open traps went bad boots on
Had phone office ~~took a phone~~ out coffee
I ~~was~~ ~~small~~ ~~with~~ ~~my~~ - plan goes on down
Northamer ~~new~~ ~~question~~ what out by John
2nd ~~time~~ ~~at~~ ~~let~~

Room of over large bar, galley, macho shop -
Short hand man bread water study
John now speak ~~in~~ ~~an~~ ~~and~~ ~~after~~
full whole ~~of~~ ~~gives~~ ~~at~~ ~~half~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~

~~John's~~ ~~plans~~ ~~and~~ ~~idea~~

got into best Councils for Memphis
of Rase developed for putting in Republic
Net + NO ~~log~~ ~~idea~~ ~~John~~ ~~could~~ ~~not~~
got job & got on after 2 days
never put a piece report
travels ~~in~~ ~~with~~ ~~a~~ ~~army~~ ~~chose~~
I see in effect
left for NO ~~to~~ ~~arrive~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~design~~
arrived by ~~the~~ ~~man~~ ~~net~~ ~~to~~ ~~go~~
back home

8 ~~Memphis~~

~~2-7-1911~~ at Loh in
New office / Report in Clin
Point up to - Led calls on
Chickens - 4 relay to Comden
Spit acid, eat back up
Chickens

Went to hang for aff got swab
Cut poles & Scientific Term scrip
book lost both - Newspaper
was kind as paraphrased
lat news to give even on lakes

9 ~~Memphis~~

Confused bldg - slept on floor
Dunked up / came in one
night got 4 bottles ink &
poured it all over everything

Next night came in + kept throwing
Catheter / the few girls -

Midnight lunch Faro Bank -

Keno in Church man in pulpit

Managers in conference, signed
+ find c. put in out.

Confused Blatancy Capital
2 ch about,

Sholes, Raley - ~~of~~

Repeats involved pecuniary My
or no in Com. in 1st after
war - Memphis ~~had~~ a pet
and by would do same thing
I beat him / killed in Memphis
appeal - get discharged

8
Ellen's son - For Howard - ~~Toss back~~
stuff - ~~about gun/ammunition~~
400 bullets, ~~and pd~~ - ~~fill off~~
shot doc -
Pain from ~~gun~~ - ~~was~~ - ~~was~~ ~~was~~ ~~was~~
nearly ~~blown~~ off by ~~the~~ ~~blows~~

~~Concurrence~~

~~Worked connections Di' looked after~~
~~you at doc etc -~~

~~Thompson on press wire -~~

~~Working on Duplex~~

~~John Morgan - ^{intelligence} process~~

~~Secret way of doing things~~

~~Shop in city building - slept there~~

~~Cooked got the down~~

~~Trust to ~~the~~ ~~center~~ message to~~

~~all majors - ~~and~~ ~~know~~ about~~

~~it -~~

~~formation - ~~learned~~ took from~~

~~got promoted - worked free to~~

~~learn quick - considered crazy~~

~~Downy bank - ~~let~~ ~~in~~ ~~NY~~ ~~Bank~~~~

~~Copied plans for ~~the~~ ~~center~~~~

~~of ~~the~~ ~~center~~ ~~and~~ ~~copied~~ -~~

~~Lowery & ~~indication~~ ~~of~~ ~~row~~~~

~~house, ~~no~~ ~~one~~ ~~could~~ ~~touch~~~~

~~Enigma -~~

Elmwood yard ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~street~~ -

Notes
House and framing pack found
Moses personal diary -

When Gay went to ~~Harvard~~ see
Primer of Water runs King
Edwards - ~~Conjecture~~ ~~land~~
Expected something ~~great~~
Mistake ~~could~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~made~~
for Prince - ~~Edwards~~ ~~in~~ ~~way~~
Census ~~Manitoba~~ - ~~got~~ ~~linked~~

Published ~~in~~ ~~paper~~ ~~called~~
Paul ~~and~~ ~~John~~

Published ~~in~~ ~~papers~~ ~~in~~
train some times had ~~them~~
Lahy

Had 2 stores ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~ones~~ ~~newspaper~~
Other ~~vegetable~~ ~~stands~~ ~~with~~
vegetables - ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
Garrison - ~~Street~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~road~~ -

Walked 8 miles ~~buying~~ ~~a~~
Powder

Elm ~~Wood~~ ~~15~~ ~~miles~~ ~~from~~
Ridgeway ~~at~~ ~~Cowley~~ ~~Geary~~

~~Boston, Struck on Thursday~~

~~job quit by 4 am - saw some fighting
Repeals in at P.H. - Jimmy single
Cable - Ben J. got pass signed
in near C. King - Soldiers of
Lorain, Combs, etc.
Met Stanton near 10th threw Tin Box
in C. King's apt, 2:30 am
checked in all thru case come to
see he had left your case in it P.H.
Boarding House, winter - revision on
your page 3rd room - went with
Doherty~~

~~Arriving Boston since strike
out of Blue shirt,
Saw William, wearing sandy clothes
went to R. N. 101 (same night)
Koster at 101 Boston Hotel -
Haleman -
Coffee man -
Barrow at 101
Johann and J. at 101
nearly killed me - great spot
1/2 sat to smoking etc. where
Boarding House~~

Cook and Keller - ~~you get tied~~
wind stop -

Young ~~has~~ ~~got~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~and~~
with ~~him~~ ~~is~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~ones~~ ~~that~~
~~He~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~for~~ ~~some~~ ~~time~~
Huddled place. Ch. volume
for ~~the~~ ~~week~~ ~~ending~~ ~~12~~ ~~th~~ ~~of~~ ~~July~~

Stated private dinner -

Lab over state of Ench
got up printer -
Metric acid accident,

Syned ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~CA~~
apt and ~~print~~ -
the old one was

~~Human~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~
Jerry Borat changed Keller
Calphat -

Painting Cornhill old books,

Boat of Adams
for ~~the~~ ~~week~~ ~~ending~~ ~~12~~ ~~th~~ ~~of~~ ~~July~~

Break - ~~12~~ ~~th~~ ~~of~~ ~~July~~

~~at~~

Then got up - Duplex
Went to Rosebud
Expected get there by
Chung at other end - Condit
understand - Stank NY
Proke, By sleep tough ago -

SS Laws, Gold Ind. -
brake down - Hurv by
Laws 225 m. -
345 60 p -

Black H. Day - all other lines
complaint would not be so many
Observed men back
room at Low Bredling - fresh
etc -

~~Lawrence~~ got up pretty far
Laws 945 b. do in out
Went into the Pauline shop
P. Law - gold -
did not go out to fix it
so got out
This is all over the day -
Laws to wash -
stopped 247 -
at Sh. - m. - 17 -

~~Type written over goods shops
 RR Pass Newark - Roman
 Letter - Refr physical test,~~

~~Kalms Mission
 Knew Bunnell right - for
 on Fresh Cables -
 Channing Junction - Capt
 Van Duzend~~

~~Always paid 1 dollar for
 Weather -~~

~~Dad bred to Norwegians -
 Employed Extra Boy -
 + several boys on Excursions~~

~~Run train from PTH to GTR just
 Eng. of - - - - -
 Wm. Eng - allowed to switch fit for
 with got it at -~~

~~Stop also at Turkey -~~

~~One week before Christmas run
 off track, old cars burned open
 got back Bunting~~

Compound of the ground 101 -
 Mike got in jail & passed
 Bbl over me - fact I got him
 out -

2 1/2 years, passed by my yard
 12 till 1 o'clock night - started
 horse running from fence
 stop. He got at the end of
 got his own time & didn't care
 about grass & mud -

fallen observation - fact I got -

truck farming - I passed the
 truck with out a train -

Jumping off truck at Pitt -
 sand drawn by father -

~~I~~
 Milan - dockward Bay & went
 swim he went down & washed
 then went home -
 b.m.f.i.

Set on bank 15 swamps 40 swins a day
 English 10/3 6/4 got 7/4 night
 to be 10/3

Mac Walker apprentice ~~proportion~~
 worked days & then worked press
 till 1 to 3 am to get paper

at Stratford got run by his head
 on fell Culvert - strong
 section brick water between
 6 - got habit sleep 15 min -
 Carry his 7 to Union station -
 W of Spies Street send me to
 Phoson at Kingston Apperline
 arrival 2 English Swales
 get my in part @ 10:00 -
 Physiological moment left for bus
 at 5:00 in Cambridge & used
 1/2 dolls weak found fell in
 Culvert

Belle Pitts & Kamin
 Weber & Strat 1000 guinea

~~Bergman - boxes mailed to floor
Stewart & Madam Cousins~~

~~Bergman & Galsworth
stopped whistle to save skin~~

~~Walking down to Lab Ave 137
School Brown saluted by
Children ~~...~~ & also
a priest~~

~~Cowling, Gandy, Gattie Hg -
threatened exit~~

~~try to Chicago Police Bergman
thought it was Phila -~~

65 5th Ave ofc hours 24 -

Remenyi #HN Dixie
Duke of ...
Will Run Russell - small

~~W.H. Vanderbilt - Mrs Vanderbilt
order ...
on fire] - I ...
like also at ...~~

Remenyi -
Dixie -

Kiralfy - ~~the~~ behind slope

Chinook - 10000 \times 5% on 60000
 years after board when about
 fell out wouldnt be a burrow
 said sorry (wasnt sorry)

To assist ~~at~~ Chinook said
 dont work from ~~you~~
 like the ~~train~~

Emergency of the explosion Steam Heat
 Explosion ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~level~~ in ~~Water~~
 line ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~explosion~~ ~~ought~~
 talking ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~project~~

Waters frozen light ~~filled~~ poured
 water on -

Cash - dont know anything
 dont suspect anything

Salaon man Gill 15 20 25 35
 45 Limit was 60

Horse shocked ~~Cor~~ ~~nassau~~

Man has blew up / never found
 Coors - got scared, chloroform -

Hugado Thompson Court public
 work - computer never
 turned up

Goswell st Tammy Hall District
 manager - running clothes in
 street - Cost 10 \$ for
 storage -

Dean - great Exec ability -

Jumbo race across NY - police
 arrested - bought beer -
 6 Honda's - just for fun

Shins & Brake Eng

Porter + 1st High Speed Eng
 Shark Hill

Demands estimated 10 times
 normal - Western letter to
 Deere's Assoc -
 speaking about it yrs ahead
 to Deere's Assoc -
 one opposed the other -

Exhibition Mont's park - 1st
 use safety fuse amount
 Electrical Department
 Press tried short ckt -

44 Stock Co 40000 for a cent
 Bank collect pay checks

100000 telephone 6000 yds -
 100000 for Bialk relay 6000 yds
 Gould always over +

Wilbur 100 patents lost -

Explosion gas 65 5th ave call
 stunned

Ways got every gas/bill my &
had ~~hand~~ -
also every hour day-replaced
they used power

1st starting pearl set station
Engines ~~run~~ ~~stop~~

ATB run 24 hours day
365 days ~~run~~ ~~stop~~ -

Melted Cables along at feeder
box -

Aging whiskey ~~shudders~~ out

started 1st ~~camp~~ ~~work~~ ~~loss~~ of
money - finally ~~working~~ ~~money~~

Salvation by ~~Michigan~~ -
Drinks & ~~water~~ ~~machine~~ ~~that~~
banned them

Jalisco watch -

#7

Solved as Collophorum walking to Loh Ave 87
Beyman stopped while walking alone

Poker 2 am very noisy nothing me
Falls so washed to atom all puffing oil
man nose puffed -

Country Guy mouth full mercury
Jumbo across town to Paris and id by police
Running little in forest at -

Tisha dream -

Soux indian at forest

At 8 Egan Creek boat Eric asleep
Sun 3 days - apt blood - Dead

Wtd year 1/2 rived 2 am long for
10 to 15 inch - how got cigarette
many years -

Reason left Newark straight low
suit rent,

5 shops Hawaii

Shut off gas cause start Elec
#5. dump to shell off -
invention paper paper

Great Diagonals 11

ground on big fork 14 Station Matted Cobble etc
Makin for China to be washed
Gyhan -

Steve Mackay of Wm under
Man stopped me - you
to explain small Chell. d
town, had oil & etc. blowing
West floor. d

High Speed Eng Mendo & Chast Potter -

Man died Cuba Bomber 20 min Volcanic
Wt had off home kepty time on fire etc -
Iron bar with Bear

John Kruse: ~~fully honest~~
annular ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~black~~
Villard ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~black~~
Kings fell off. No ~~gangs~~
2 RR ~~fun~~ ~~washed~~ ~~leg~~
back = Honda Mountain climb

RR -
Eject from Batt. yard, shorted wires
but had fuse caught him -

Unimass decann E & light to
board necessary in rally

See further on for more
notes

After being discharged from Memphis for
 drawing a reporter to permit W.G. New Orleans
 to talk together the first after the war
 I went to Louisville - (recited before my
 question) - obtained a job in the associated
 press office - At that time the ~~the~~
 operating room was in a deplorable
 condition. It was on the 2nd story of a
 dilapidated building on the principal
 street with the battery room in the rear
 behind which was the office of
 the Capt of the associated press -

The plastering was about 1/3rd gone from
 the ceiling. A small stove used occasionally
 in the winter was connected to the
 chimney by a tortuous stove pipe.
 The office was never cleaned -

The installation for manipulating the
 wires was about 24 inches square.
 The brass connections of which
 were black with age by the effects of
 lightning which seemed to be
 particularly partial to Louisville.
 It would strike in over the wires
 at times with an explosion like a

Caution making that office no place
for an office with the heat disease.

Arranged around the wall were
the slotted tables the ends next to the wall
& about the size of those one made
with in Council of hotels bedrooms for
holding the bowtie pitcher for washing.

The copper wire connecting the machine
to the switchboard were much
apparently were crystallized & rotten.

The battery room was filled with old
books & magazines & 100 cells of Nitric
acid batteries arranged on a stand
in the center of the room this
stand as well as the floor was
almost eaten thru by the acid.

At the time I took the position
there was a great shortage of
kilohm sps.

One night at 2 am myself and
other ops was on duty taking
press report. The cell

~~some~~ man working the key were
 we heard a heavy tramp, tramp tramp
 on the rickety stairs, suddenly the door
 was flung open with great violence
 the middle of all one of its hinges
 there appeared one of the best operators
 we had who worked damp & seals was
 of a very quiet & taciturn disposition
 except when intoxicated he was a
 great friend of the Manager of the
 office -

His eyes were blood shot & wild one
 cleaver had been torn away from his
 coat without noticing either
 of us he went up to the office &
 placed it over the stove pipe feet
 & dislocated at every joint it was
 $\frac{1}{2}$ full of exceedingly fine soot
 which filled the room completely
 this produced a momentary respite
 to the labor - when the room
 had cleared sufficiently to see
 we went around & pulled every
 table away from the walls &
 pulled them on top of the ~~the~~
 stove in the ~~the~~ Pe of the

room - then he proceeded to pull the switchboard away from the wall. It was held tightly by 4 screws, he finally succeeded & when it gave way he fell with the board striking on a table but himself so that he soon became covered with blood. He then proceeded to the gallery room & knocked all the batteries off on the floor. The H₂SO₄ acid commenced to combine with the plaster in the room below which was the Public Reading room for newspapers & books. The excess acid poured through & eat up the account books.

After having finished everything to his satisfaction he left -

I told the other operator to do nothing & we would wait & leave things just as they were until the manager came. In the meantime I know all

The wires coming through to the
Switch Board Jiggled up a temporary
set so the My business could be
cleared up & also got the
remainder of the press -

At 1 o'clock the day men
commenced to appear they were
told to go down stairs & wait at
the Company of the big gear
at 8 o'clock had appeared
walked around went into battery
room & then came up to me
saying Echoim who told this

I told him Billy I came in full
of soda water & inverted the
man before him -

He walked back & forward about
a minute then coming up to
my table got his feet
down & said If Billy I ever
does this again I will discharge
him -

It is needless to say that there
were other ops that took

advantages of this kind of discipline & I had many calls at night after that but not with such destructive result.

I remember with great satisfaction the discussion between the then celebrated journalist ¹⁸⁵⁸ Geo D. Prentice who was at that time Editor of the Lowell Journal & Mr Tyler of the Associated Press. Prentice ~~was~~ I believe was the father of the ~~the~~ humor paragraph of the American newspapers, he was a poet, highly educated & a brilliant talker. ~~He~~ he was very thin & small & I do not think he weighed over 125 lbs. Tyler who was a graduate of Harvard ~~and~~ & had a very clear enunciation. After the ~~paper~~ ^{was in my} paper had gone to Geo Prentice he would generally come over to Tyler's office & start a talking, hand while in Tyler's office heard that argy on immortality of the soul.

asked permission of Mr Tyler if
 after going to press I might
 come in & listen to the conversation
 which I did many times after
 one curious thing I never could
 comprehend was that Tyler had
 a side board with liquor &
 generally crackers, Proctor would
 pour out half a glass of what
 they called Corn Whiskey & would
 dip the crackers in it & eat them
 Tyler took it sans food, one temporary
 office call ~~and put me to sleep~~

It was the practice of the press all
 all over the country at that time
 that when a dull doer came to start
 up & send jokes or stories the day
 men had collected & these were
 copied & pasted up on the bulletin
 board. When Cleveland which
 was the original off for
 press which it received from
 Me & sent it out simultaneous
 to Milwaukee Chicago
 Toledo Detroit Pittsburgh
 Columbus Dayton Cincinnati
 Indianapolis, Vincennes

Jarrett to St Louis & Louisville -
 Clear & would call first on
 Milwaukee if he had anything
 if so he would send + Cleveland
 I would repeat to all of us
 Thus any Jake originating a pub-
 lished area was known the next day
 all over - The press man would
 come in & copy anything that
 could be published which was about 3 pages
 I collected ^{from} quite a large scrap
 book but unfortunately lost it

While in Louisville the 2nd time
 It was the practice of the night
 force to go off on a picnic once a
 week either to Jeffersville or New Albany
 on these occasions I was made
 because taking charge of the
 whole of the field & business
 of each man This was a
 matter of procedure as some were
 not able to gauge exactly their
 capacity for liquor + as I did not
 drink I was used as

37

a sort of an Alcolometer, ^{and I administered} the last
occasion that I acted as treasurer
was the joining of the oil pit by a new
man from Illinois - He was told the
Customs gave me his money. He became
~~stupid~~ with such rapidity that it
surprised me & I refused to advance
money ~~at all~~ & was knocked
down considerably. Gattered before
the rest of the party could intervene
what they did the ~~man~~ money
from Illinois was rendered unknown
& gave up this form of amusement
thenceforth -

While at Los the 1st June,
& working on the press wire
the occasion arose to take the
President's message & at the
same time Andrew Johnson
had long winded veto of the
District of Columbia bill -
The conjunction of these two long
messages was due to the fact
that the President's message

although printed & mailed
 to the subscribers throughout the
 country & to be given out on
 a fixed day. Through some failure of
 the mail ~~it~~ was not & could
 not reach Louisville in time
 for publication so it had to be sent
 from Cincinnati West -

Thomson had arranged with me
 to come around at 10 o'clock in the
 morning & take the Veto message
 which I had about 11 columns of ~~the~~ a
 newspaper before I had finished then it
 became known that the present Regular
 Message to Congress must also be
 received by telegraph & I was asked if
 I thought I could do it I said I
 thought I could, the last 1/2 column
 of the Veto was taken by another
 office & I attended on the big message
 which filled I think two pages of
 the newspaper. Towards the end of the
 message I introduced a novelty
 which was greatly appreciated by
 the newspaper people, this

Consisted in paragraphing the Copy
or setting it in sections ~~which~~
Called by the printers "Takes"
These sections made exactly three
lines in printed column, and to make
~~the~~ a good appearance there should
not be too few or too many words
The night Editor when the Copy
was read from the Gallop ~~off~~
run his chains between these
sections ~~and~~ these were divided up
among a dozen printers, by this
division of labor a Column could
be set up quickly + relieved the
Editor from doing it himself -
I was 15 hours in the Chair on this
occasion without a moment
intermission for food.
For this I was given a dinner by
the Newspaper men
I never had ~~received~~ for a high opinion
of Andy Johnson after that I
believed the Talker too much
~~Exaggerated the Talker too much~~
~~Exaggerated the Talker too much~~

While at Lowell the 2nd time -
 I attended an auction one day and
 bought ^{several} 20 Volumes of the North
 American Review for 2 dollars - these
 I had bound & delivered to the telegraph
 office - One morning after ~~the~~
~~the~~ getting through the press I took
 10 Vols - in my shoulder & returned
 for home. It was rather dark &
 while nearing home which was
 a room above a saloon, I heard a
 shot & stopped, a policeman run up
 & grabbed me by the throat fortunately
 I knew him. He had yelled but I being
 deaf did not hear & he grabbed me to
 by the shot he supposed I had stolen
 the books, through all my travels I
 have preserved these books & have them
 now in my library -

While at Lof I got for the 1st
 time an insight as to how speeches
 were reported. The accredited
 press had a short hand man
 travelling with Presd Johnson

1A

41

when he made his celebrated
swing around the circle in a
private train, delivering speeches -
The man engaged me to write out
from his reading the notes,
He came in loaded & on the verge of
mechanics - we started in about
every 2 minutes I would have to
scratch out whole paragraphs
& insert the same thing said in another
better way. he would frequently
change words always to the
improvement of the speech
I could not understand this & when
~~the~~ got thru & had copied about
5 columns I asked him that if he read
from notes why these changes
"Sorry" said he if these politicians
~~were~~ had their speeches published
as they delivered them a great many
short hand men would be out of
a job. The best short hand men
~~there~~ & the holders of good positions
are those who can take a lot
of rambling mechanical stuff &
make a rattling good speech out of it.

This man was one of the most
unlike characters I ever saw

When I left Louisville for the
1st time I with 2 other Lehigh Ops
had saved up money + started
to take position in the Georgetown
Telegraph as an advt had been inserted
in some paper stating that Ops
were wanted ~~there~~ We had timed
our departure from Louisville
so as to catch a steamer (Christened)
Oltman which was to leave
Worlesan for Brazil on a certain
day to convey a large number of
Confederate families who disagreed
with the US were going to settle
in Brazil. We arrived just
at the time of the great riot when
several hundred negroes were killed
& the city was in the hands of a
mob. The govt had seized
the steamer we intended to go in
for to bring troops from the Yazoo
river to Orleans to stop

The evening myself & companions
 visited an ~~called~~ shipping office
 to make inquiries as to the possibility
 of going to Brazil in either vessel.
 While in this office an extremely
 old man sat in a chair near the desk
 of the agent after making inquiries
 & finding it impossible to find a
 vessel. The old man turned to me
 & asked why I wanted to go to
 Brazil & told him whereupon he got
 up from his chair & shaking his bony
 fingers in my face said that he
 had sailed the sea for 50 years
 & had been in every port in every
 country that there was no country
 like the US that if there was
 anything in a man the US
 was the place to bring it out
 & that any ~~man~~ man that
 left his country to better his
 condition was an ignorant damned
 fool. I had been thinking this
 way myself for the last few days
 & the speech of the old man
 considered good advice.

So I told my companions that I was going home, but they later bound to go somewhere ~~my home~~ afterwards that both had gone to Veracruz & did of yellow fever,

2nd time in Louisville they had moved into a new office & the discipline was now good, I took the press job, in fact I was a very poor sander, and therefore made the taking of press report a specialty. The newspaper men allowed me to come over after going to press at 3 am & get all the exchanges I wanted. These I would take home & lay at the feet of the Gen. I never slept more than 4 or 5 hours so I would ~~be~~ awake at 9 or 10 am & read those papers till dinner time. So I thus kept posted as knew from their activity every member of Congress & Cabinet Council.

They were on & all about the topical
 doing as well as the prices of
 dog breeding, in all the primary
 markets, I was in a much better
 position than most operators
 to call on my imagination to supply
 missing words & sentences which
 frequently in these days with old
 rotten wires badly insulated.

Especially on stormy nights -
 on these nights I had to supply
 in some cases 1/5 of the whole
 matter - pure guesswork ~~but~~ but
 I seldom got caught except once.
 There had been some kind of ~~an~~
~~in~~ a Convention in Virginia
 in which John Minor Botts
 was the leading figure, there
 was great excitement about it
 and there had been two votes
 taken on the 2 days of the
 Convention, there was no doubt
 but the vote the next day would
 go ~~the~~ a certain way
~~the~~ A very bad storm came
 up about 10 o'clock at night.

I my wife worked very bad,
 Now there was a consist of all
 signals then I missed out
 the words Minor Botts The
 next was a N York item —
 I filled in a paragraph about
 the Convention ~~that~~ ^{but} the vote
 went as I was sure it would
 but the next day I learned that
 instead of there being a vote the
 Convention had adjourned one day
~~before~~ One night I went into
 the new battery room to get
 some Sulphuric acid for a battery
 I had made. The Cowboy slipped
 & I couldn't lift it back so about
 4 gallons of acid started in
 to leak through to the private
 office of the manager below.
 All the morning I was notified
 to appear before the manager.
 He said that he couldn't afford
 to keep me any longer & I left
 for Connecticut where I for the 2nd
 time got a job. ^{the previous} ~~the previous~~ was

1st job

After leaving Stratford Junction, I
 got a porter to open up the telegraph
 office at Stratford Junction at Adams Mill
 and ^{the King's Own} ~~the King's Own~~
 Dept. office as usual & took the
 night job which most of us disliked
 but which I preferred as it gave
 me more leisure to experiment.
 I had obtained from the station agent
 a small room & had established a
 little shop of my own one day
 the day after wanted to get off
 & I was on duty, about 9 o'clock
 the Dept. handed me a despatch
 which he said was very important
 & must get it off at once. It was
 at the time was very ^{urgent} ~~urgent~~ ^{and I had}
~~been~~ acting under the conditions
 of the Dept. & broke in a
 twist to send the despatch
 but the other ops would not
 permit it & the struggle continued
 for 10 minutes. I finally got
 possession of the wire &
 sent the message & about

mmr.

If they want to ~~take~~ Toledo &
 get a job at Ft Wayne Ind on the
 Pittsburgh Ft Wayne & Chicago RR
 now leased to the A.R.R.
 This was a day job & I did not like
 it I then got a place in the
~~City of~~ ^{City of} ~~Ind~~ ^{Ind} ~~W Union~~ ^{W Union} Office
 in Indianapolis - working
 away was ~~not~~ but I was very
 ambitious to be able to take
 press report while the position was
 a day position I ~~was~~ taking no
 interest in anything except the
 telegraph came around every night
 & on an adjoining table ~~came~~ to
 the regular press ops would
 copy press until about 1 am &
 then go home ~~then~~ but it came
 faster than I could write it down
 legibly - at the time I conceived the
 idea of taking two old Morse
 Requirers which recorded the
 dots & dashes by indenting
 a continuous strip of paper
 the indenting part being
 worked by a lever & magnet

I arranged these 2 instruments so
 I could receive the regular press
 signals at ~~the~~ their regular
 rate + record the same on the
 strip of paper (of course I could
 have read the signals from the
 paper but taking by sound was
 the ambition of all eyes the old
 Registers being obsolete, ~~but~~
 but I arranged the second register
 so that the strip, passing through
 it the indentation was made to
 activate a delicate double lever
 raising the ~~the~~ focal point of
 a lens or increasing medium
 to be opened & closed corresponding
 exactly to the original signals
 this it did with optical perfection
 When press was coming over
 the wire the primary register
 recorded them at the rate of
 40 words per minute, the paper
 strip passing into the 2nd
 Register represented these signals
 audibly on the sounder but
 at the rate of 25 or 30 words

per minute according to the
 speed of the clockwork, which
 could be varied at pleasure, by the
 aid of another ^{day} Ofr who was
 assistants I got permission to
 put this in cabinet & together we
 took press for several nights, my
 Companion keeping the apparatus
 in adjustment, & I copying the rep
 Press Ofr would go to the theatre
 or take a sleep & only finish
 the report after 1 am & soon
 there of the newspapers completed
 of bad copy etc towards the end
 of the report (2) how I am told
 I requested that the Ofr taking
 the report up to 1 am, take it all
~~over~~ as the copy was
 unsatisfactory, this led to an
 investigation by the manager
 & the scheme was forbidden
 of course having word that I
 could make better copy than
 the regular Ofr.
 This scheme lasted many years
 mml

afterwards was applied by
 me to telegraph for transmitting
 message from one wire to any other
 wire simultaneously or after any
 interval of time. It consisted of
 a disk of paper the inscriptions
 being found in a valve of metal exactly
 as the disk though of today &
 it was this which ~~gave~~ gave
 me the idea of the Phonograph
 while working on the telephone -

Not liking Indianapolis I obtained
 a situation in the W.U. of
 Cincinnati on a way which as a
 Chief Op. Operator were assigned
 the Op. & Chief Op., the latter being
 inefficient & there was very
 little association socially between
 the two classes.

I worked a wire which ran
 to Portsmouth Ohio, & kept up
 the practice of coming around
 night to copy press & would
 willingly act as a substitute for
 any Op who would let
 get off for a few hours
 now.

The few hours in most cases
 meant all night however I did not
 care, requiring little sleep but I was
 bound to become proficient in the
 very shortest time. The salary I
 received was 80 dollars per month
 I made some extra by copying
 plays for the theatre, by doing the
 books

~~books~~ One night I came around
 and was watching a local wire
 when the little Dutch boy
 who carried press came up
 in the office & said Jimmie was
 shot Nobody believed him but
 he stoutly maintained that
 it was on the Bulletin board
 at the Superior office & that
 there was a big crowd in
 the street We found that it was
 true & that one of the cops had
 taken a short special from
 Washington without knowing
 it, probably thinking of his
 girl or something else

mm

which is not unusual, some are
 become so expert that they work
 unconsciously. I knew of an
 instance where a poet after
 fell asleep + still continued to
 write it down correctly. The
 Manifest Law of writing was
 hand when ~~his pen~~ ^{his pen} ~~got~~ ^{got} over the edge
 of the sheet + was ~~still~~
 writing on the table. This peculiar
 state of the brain doing intellectual
 work unconsciously should be
 investigated.

This same night about 10 o'clock
 we received ~~news~~ from Washington
 + long message which was
 sent to every day or an able
 notifying them of the death
 of the president.

m.w.

Sometime after this the O'ros at Cleveland started in to form a Union of all the O'ros in the U.S. to be called the Telegraphers Union of the U.S.

A committee of 3 were to come to Cincinnati to form & initiate the O'ros here. At that time there were 8 O'ros working nights, the formation of the Union resulted in a job. The unioning of these quantities of Brewery O'ros although most of the men was immense, to that extent & only 2 men turned up for work, among the messengers was the press O'ros. When Cleveland called up the diff. Cities & Cincinnati ~~the diff. Cities & Cincinnati~~

I made up my mind that I would ~~try~~ try my hand at it as some report was better than none at all, and that I could see how I would be discharged for the attempt & to prevent delaying the report by ~~myself~~

unintentionally for repetitions & delinquencies I could not get what I could not interrupt

An agate style was used and 5 Copies were taken simultaneously by the use of a ruled tissue & black paper. One copy was an office copy to settle disputes.

I stuck to the work till I saw the copy looked fine if viewed as a whole as I could write a perfectly straight line across the width almost which was not ruled, and there were no flourishes but the individual words would not bear close inspection. When I missed understanding a word there was no time to think what it was so I made ~~the~~ the illegible one to fill in trusting to the printers to sense it & show they could read anything because Mr. Bloss, the Editor of the Inquirer made such bad copy that one of his Editorials in manuscript

was

was pinned up on the Notice Board in the office with an offer ~~of~~ of 1 dollar to any man who could read twenty Conventus words; nobody ever did it. When I got through it was too narrow to go home so waited the balance of the night for the day manager Mr Stevens to arrive to see what was to be the outcome of this Union formation & my effort. He was an austere man & I was afraid of him - I read the morning papers which were done out about 1/2 an hour & the press report read perfectly which greatly surprised me. ~~I went to work~~ I went to work in my regular way, there was considerable excitement but nothing was said to me neither did Mr Stevens examine the copy on the office's book which I did watch with great interest. However about 3 pm he went up to the book

grabbed the whole, looked at
 it as a whole without
 examining it in details, ^{and then} grabbed it
 back on the hook & knew then
 I was all right. He then walked
 over to me & said young man
 I want you to work the Louisville
 wire nights your salary will be
 125. This I got from the pay
 classification to that of a 1st
 class man.

m.c.

11

While working at Stamford Junction
 Canada, I was told by one of the freight
 Conductors that in the freight depot at
 at Goodrich there was ~~in~~ several
 boxes and broken up battery
 I went there and found over 80 cells
 of Gross Nitric Acid battery one
 of the Electrodes of each cell being
 made of sheet platinum. The Operator
 there who was also agent when
 asked if I could have the tin
 part of these batteries readily
 gave his permission thinking
 they were tin I removed them all
 amounting to several oz. ~~tin~~
 platinum was used in those days
 very expensive & I only owned
 3 strips, I was overjoyed at this
 acquisition & these strips & the
 remainder scrap are used to this
 day in my laboratory over 40 years

After working at Cincinnati (1st time) for several months a friend of mine at Memphis telegraphed me that he could get me a job at Memphis Tenn, as I wanted to see the country I accepted it & went to work nights on the Memphis side, that time was still under Military Control not having been turned over to the original owners the Southern Railway.

In addition to the regular force there was an extra force of 2 or 3 operators & some stranded ones which was a burden to us as board was high - One of the stranded ops was a great source of worry to me he would come in at all hours & either throw ink around or make a lot of noise, one night he built a fire in the grate & started to throw dirt at Catulaga in these words: Explode or I was twice hit by the bullets which left a splat & blue mark, another night he

Came in & got from some part of the
 building a lot of stationery with
 Confederate States printed on them
 He was a fine operator & wrote in
 beautiful hand. He would take ~~me~~
 a sheet with ~~the~~ Capt. Tol. A
 then another sheet with the A made
 another way, & so on through the
 Alphabet, each time printing the
 paper up in his hand & throwing
 it on the floor. He would keep this
 up until the room was filled
 nearly filled with the paper
 then he closed quit
 Everything at that period was wide
 open, demoralization reigned
 supreme, there was no head to
 anything, at night myself &
 Company would go over to a
 gorgeous ~~place~~ furnished Fare bank
 & get our bed & night lurch, ~~the~~
 everything was free
 there was over twenty Ken's rooms
 running one of them that I
 visited was ~~a~~
 Baptist Church. The man with

The revolving wheel being in the
 grip of the gamblers in the
 pen, I was better pleased than
 otherwise when I was discharged
 for the invention of the repeater

While there the manager was
 arrested for something I never
 understood & incarcerated in
 a military prison about 1/2
 mile from the office, the building
 was ~~not~~ in plain site of the
 office. ^{He was} He was strictly
 uncommunicative. One day thinking
 he might be confined in room
 facing the office I put my
 arm out of the window &
 kept signalling dots & dashes
 by the movement of the
 arm, I tried this several times
 for two days finally he noticed
 it & pulled his arm out. ^{He was}
 established communication
 he sent several messages
 to his friends & was
 released & set free

When working in Cincinnati the 4th time
 the office had been moved & the discipline
 was very much better. I was put
 on pass nights which just suited me
 I rented a room in the top floor of an
 office building bought a cat & an
 oil stove bought a flat table saw
 tools & cultivated the acquaintance of
 Mr Sommers Supt of Electric of
 the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Rd
 who gave me permission to take
 such scrap apparatus as I desired
 which was of no use to the
 Co - Sommers was a very witty
 man & fond of experimenting himself
 & we worked on a self starting
 Telegraph Relay which would have
 been very valuable if we could
 have got it. I soon became the
 possessor of a second hand
 Plimkoff Induction Coil which
 although it would only give a
 small spark would twist the
 arms & clutch the hands of a man
 so he could not let go of the
 Electrodes, both Sommers & I

were delighted with this apparatus.
 One day we went down to the
 round house of the RR &
 consisted up ^{down} the wash tank in the
 room with the coil one electrode
 going to earth above the washing
 tank ~~was~~ a flat roof, we bored
 a hole through the roof & could see
 the men as they come in. The 1st
 man that came in dipped in the
 water the floor being wet formed a
 current loop with his hands
 he tried it the second time with
 the same result he then stood
 against the wall & had a puzzled
 expression we surmised that he
 was waiting to for somebody
 else to come in which was shortly
 after with the same result,
 they then went out & soon the
 place was crowded & there was
 considerable excitement various
 theories were broached to
 explain the Cur. phenomenon
 We enjoyed the sport immensely

Not long after this he came to work at Cincinnati office a man by the name of Geo A Ellsworth, This man was the French spy of Morgan the Confederate General who gave so much trouble to the Union by raiding ~~Capturing~~ ^{aiding} ~~Ellsworth~~ Tapped wires, read messages & sent false ones, and did an immense amount of mischief generally by his superior ability as an epher. It is well known that one epher can recognize another by the way he makes his signals & Ellsworth possessed the art of imitating these peculiarities & therefore he easily deceived the Union operators. We soon became acquainted & he wanted the invent a secret method of sending dispatches so an intermediate operator could not tap the wire & understand it. He said that if it could be

accomplished he came all the way
 to the government & got a large
 amount of money. This suited me
 & I started to work on it in
 making such an instrument
 which had the germ of the
 Oudinoplex in it. ~~It~~ ^{It} afterwards
 invented by myself & now ^{generally}
 used throughout the world.
 This ~~apparently~~ ^{apparently} permitted the
 sending of it ⁱⁿ messages as an
 one wire ^{simultaneously},
 By the time I had succeeded in
 getting the apparatus to work
 Ellsworth suddenly disappeared
 & it was only years afterwards
 that I heard that the ^{Legation} ^{of} ^{Paris} ^{was}
 of a telegraph office was ^{informed} ^{that}
 that he had become a gun man
 in the pay hands of Texas & had
 been killed from his appearance.
 I never would have thought
 such a thing possible.
 Many years afterwards I
 used this little device ^{again}
 for the same purpose.

At Grand Park NY I had
 my laboratory. There were
 several WU wires cut into
 the ~~off~~ ~~line~~ ~~local~~ which was
 used by me in Experimenting
 with nights one day I sat near
 an ~~instrument~~ which I had
 left connected it during the
 night. The wire I soon found was
 a private wire between NY or
 Phila - I heard among a lot of
 stuff a message which
 surprised me. A week after
 that I had occasion to go to
 New York & visited the NY office
 of the lessee, ~~I~~ ~~then~~ ~~asked~~
 him if he hadnt sent such a
 message the expression that came
 over his face was a sight
 he asked me how I knew of any
 message I then told him the
 Circumstances & suggested
 that he better cipher such
 Communications or put on
 a Secret Order, the finality
 of the interview was that

I installed my old Conquest
Apparatus which was used
for ~~the~~ ^{the} tests

air

Wanted question

While working in my job with you are
said to have stayed + sleep in its
shop or laborer all time, have
in any results -

It said you labeled job of us over
on getting lower position -
while what was it not for
to a move to Newark ship -

of jobs assigned in taking a
with by with are not several
being dormant can you give
me a good summary of the
situation why should I go on
with 95% hand signed when
it has all these automatic
systems at its command
and there are financial or
technical or due to
Conservation your discussion
if there would be extremely
interesting

When TCM 1st met in fall 1877
 u was rather deaf. what's true
 story of beginning of this
 deafness its attributed to
 u going to sea driven by
 angry conduct or train accident
 in 1877 it didnt interfere in
 any way with work on telephone
 or telegraph nor with tests for
 elevated RR stopping noise.

Do u recall exact condition
 when u helped out the Jews
 Gods eyes at birth for so day
 RLO page gives brief interesting
 account of it.

Date of that occurrence seems
 to be on Black Friday Sept 4
 1869 - Had u on long in NY
 before that day - how did you
 happen to be in LA at head quater

Do u recall anything abt
wr 1st transcon for establishing
in NY

Mention is made of a trip to
Rochester NY in 1969 to try
for duplex on lines of
Pacific & Atlantic
see Dickman book p 56-7) This
seems all wrong. The Page is
named as something -

Do u remember anything abt the
telephone line from Chevers apt 203
Bldg & Hillborn Room 212
Oregon for TCM remembers
seeing it more than once
in 1974 it must have been
1 of the 1st lines on Manhattan

Do u remember anyth of Phonograph
Exhibit at Union St. on Bldg
East side of W. 1st in N.Y.
Went to Eth. Y. Museum
organized it

Did Benjamin do any work
in these records except outside
of Phonograph Co. u. I remember
how they grew into big you
had Newark & Newark Park
at same time. The point is
interesting as illustration of
Versatility & independence of
interest. Even at age of 30

Any recollections of John
Rough? The family of P. seems to
have been few if any records
of his. He was the kind of man
tho' Keegleary but always
ready to talk about those
Early Days -

any recollection of P. Murray
 + getting Capital - Did he
 come in before the day of
 lightning was he the
 Chairman to Villard -

Do you recall exact conditions
 when ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~helped~~ on

Are any details u recall at
 all Murray: he seem to have been
 a good asset. + I think of

Did Will put up money at the
 time or did u hire outside
 Customers -

Any recollection or at times
 of Villard his biography refers
 to u + plans for Electric
 RR Northern Pac. f.c.

The period 1871-7 began in active
 the out patents. all a fortnight
 someone would like remarks
 on patents & patent system
 its utility or futility. Could
 we get along without it
 how could it be improved
 Has it not been of some small
 benefit to you. If you could
 collect all this & a year later
 fairly done what would it
 amount to a household
 have you actually got

You have done what you could
 We would under the old Capitalist
 system developed many of your inventions
 with your own resources
 after all that worked out
 as well as the other method
 of confiding the patents to a
 Co for exploitation
 when your ideas go abroad
 is it also necessary

When you made the famous
 Exhibit in Paris in 1889 -
 (was it previous to the Exhibition?)
 was there any underlying
 purpose of protection or
 development of patents or inventions
 The Exhibit was said to have
 been the largest personal Exhibit
 ever made in Europe
 Did it achieve its purpose

In early days of telegraph
 didn't lots of (Shocks around)
 Country as you did
 it seems to have been one of the
 habits had it any thing to do
 with the war Did the
 Civil War impress you
 much, ..

Geoh. Andri. in Wm shop

Adam says - go along
to Boston 19 would say
Must do you see anything
I shall apply electric

Leir -

Relum says refer to his visit
Jules Cantor 1876 -
" Saw E's anti length
delaying 1015 words for 57
See Can you tell us
anything about this subject -
it was never referred to
before -

Have you any personal
reminders of taking
up telephony -

Is it true you worked upon
the typewriter at an early stage
of A development -

In Dixon's story time
of forgetting name of tax
off McCord -

Who was he with any time
~~for~~ are there any direct
for annu. holdout not him
Dolan comes later what
about him - what was his
actual share of the work
with the Government of
Bachelat

* Killypataloo ~~Congo~~ Bouspieri

Sagrador Threder Kill -

Bohm little Red Cap -

~~Stop~~ J.P. Morquin came to Lab -

Villard, Frank Thomson on RR -

~~The~~ Villard & Cohart RR

Thomson and man lines near
64 run -

Elcoted RR, test of noise
appears clamorous saw didn't
inland do anything quiet -

Midnight launch - Roosevelt
organ + fishing Excursion
fishing bank draw

port over, sleeping now
fished 3 days with
bath - and would catch a fish
before quite built that way

More subjects - ✓

Wall of bricks as much; Brown
under lamp -

Adams holding ether on open
flame -

Explosion tube ends with O₂ H₂.
broke glass -

Goed visiting Lab

Brown + stand Domestic
telegraph - ~~acc~~ Tol test solution

Geo Little got people into auto +
failed - I got in to save the
Davy, Experts, Eth. Y. Delany
Chapman - p 12 - type up in
Craig record press -

1919 Jumbo Paris Elec Exh -
breaking bank short Eng
Vatts too low raised by Eth. Y.
magnets racing across NY
to horses still palace cleared
streets - 6th Ave

Running bottles outside
 Gosack St Tanning Dist
 Keaser - Big Jim + Tanning
 Leaser

Draw out Gosack - at
 Gosack -

Billy E. C. Vaco 6 ft drivers

~~John~~ Starting Pearl St Stn
 torsion shaft -

Carnel B Wright took and 1st put -
 How I got good with - my attitude this morn

Christian Heiler Vanderbilt
 house Vanderbilt coming into 65
 5th ave Trounbley in W. H. & telephone

Remey - Tinsley fine W. H. V. home W. H. V.
 orders out of cellar Exp. B -

Jack Bennett came into 65 5th ave
 said go around the corner (order)
 Howland put it in (tonal)
 immediately

✓
Doe taking aim & wasson ald
horse —

Quincy & Allan heart & myself
Laying tubes —
L. J. K. C. C. k. O. P. e. n. —

Smoked my own cigars -
hair horn & J. Allen —

Black Friday ~~with~~ Becken -
Copr Gobb and Co 13 day

Jim — delusion for fust &
good queer methods —

Walter Freeman & attempt steel
Lamp — desconfidum - his
franklin Parke D & Co yrs
after & prison

Jobels attempt, Jews syndicate —

Lamp put steel and after words
center ces fid Court St. Lam. knocked
out —

interview with H. G. - could not
 sell out any ~~less~~ -
 his trouble with Morgan
 abt payment -

Mr. Otton - but telephone from
 Charles C. C. - probably of story
 Vanderbilt -

~~Vanderbilt~~
 Saul Kent to visit to meals

Copper mine Vail -

Frank Thompson V. at meals -
 Her Robert C. ^{the same} ~~company~~ ^{my} ~~parallel~~
 for dinner at Fed. C. C. C. C.
 Chamberlain ~~impression~~ -
 proud of fact ~~Robert C. C. C.~~
 C. C. C. C. -

Epithelium ~~Blum~~ ~~from~~ ~~me~~ -
 Conklin - was little ~~and~~ ~~it's~~
 up to White Hall ~~show~~ ~~present~~
 thing ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~all~~
 might get up 130 am ~~can~~ ~~do~~

14. ~~Shot in~~ ~~dox~~ ~~leg~~ ~~Am~~ ~~of~~
 Laying tubes ~~through~~ ~~O~~ ~~Thompson~~
 a ~~the~~ ~~phases~~

Kreuz: Small ~~sterni~~,
 Pan ~~leg~~ ~~horat~~ ~~deformed~~ ~~with~~

~~Ch~~

~~Shot~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~man~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
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~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~
~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~station~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~leg~~

Johnson & Galloway conduct

British starting Jerry chop

Tzaki - invited Hills for lecture

Puskas & Bailey off line

From Exxon Co not alignment

of schedule -

English Co work got night

Exhibit Paris, Epstein &

No profit report to go for nation

Presenting report finished in 3 days

Visit to Oberlin, planned

plus some business details got

2-20-11 letter of appreciation also in the press

Read giving up Comm. sec

Uncon. leaving bottom -

Old Western Loan

Dinner at the Club - Ricks guest

to amount for 1 billion

2 french credit in plan

Eiffel Tower Sound,

Mendon - Johnson

Mercant. bank - papers, Kalmann

Picked fake diamonds, Ruben
 Zohbet,
 Berlin - dinner, dinner
 phone - Dubois Raymond finger
 move, Patscher - to Heidelberg
 Humboldt & Siemens jokes
 Humboldt about understanding -

Visit Frau, Gray, Paula, Tamara
 Schickelchen afraid of, visit
 station Duke West, Boos, wife
 wife didn't want to go

Voyage ~~is~~ sick -

1873 Visit English, P. T. T. T.,
 14th St. Th. & have the -

Villasio, G. G. G. G.
 many read - too one in
 bank safe full under gal
 money.

Labovs, Bergman, poker
 Father run by 6 down
 wind walking in Elevator

Spent flours. used chlorine + bromine
Bombs mailed in room connected with it
got used to it -

Chlorine + zinc cyanide got in drunk

Delivered lecture 1st + only
at Ann Arbor advance science
Scientific secret death
Red about plotting, showed
Louds play telephone -

Involvement in ~~work~~ at
Pierpont Morgan only involved
made report 10 times over

Nearly killed by breaking
muscle bolt in lab -

Nearly killed by Bromide
Nitrogen - Sadler he ~~did~~ it

Bleeded 3 days at Menlo
Are furnace -

One week bleed by
putting water in Chile Sulphur

Started Conspicuous Penna
then Edison up - insurance people
with more complex insurance build
with some of the most interesting people
Also full account - Reverend
allowing to show mag - message
discovery - John July 100 000
ton, strike -

Lamp factory history
Don't know if it's a
broke strike

Search after plating -
McLaughlin connection
Sincerely -

Search by Xuboo over world

Contract with Chenock
Co refused re-burse,
walled song - made up
and go to sleep -

Invention of Rintoscope
+ occurrences - film industry

X Rays - Daily Reporters
Fluoroscope + making Crystals
affley Ear + Eys - showed Ellis Exh Neg

Fluorescent Lamp X ray had
abandon

Thoms - Nall Alenco - Thomsont
W. H. L. Delegation
International C. P. Management
They took Cash & cash + notes,
Louis Deane - a man to talk
notes, would so never need pay

Compensating snow my to block ice

1876 - exhibited & my name at
 once over wire ~~turning~~ Forli
 foreign election candidate group
 Kelvin died at once a Communist
 Explain it to the friends. -

~~Beard~~ Bear got loose
 Meeli,

How got gas bill & my man
 Galtier Central bank -
 Motors' insurance maps

Duke Subbald Bill Run
 Russell - Capt Shaw,

Duty funny steps -

Glenn & dot of ~~glance~~ ~~and~~
 Cherokee My Comm or ~~Adon~~ ~~his~~
 Comm to get me drunk

Stages & Bob ~~himself~~ ~~hell~~ ~~some~~
~~referred~~ & ~~from~~ ~~what~~ ~~came~~ ~~for~~

Stopped hear a man tell a story
in under a yard lamp work
got pleasure had go florida
knew att flea just well,

Works moved ~~schuelady~~

Telling Villard ~~Stovins~~
on boat going up the highway
Villard ~~Conrad~~ understand

low of English ~~Esco~~ light
musical by ~~Lawson~~ musical
fabri of ~~PM~~

Marque people word better
than ~~Contract~~ just memo
when timber arses all my
Contract had claim in 9
never remember of having
valued at time signed

65 5th ~~off~~ of hours
24 days

Explosion gas ~~Eggs~~ - cellar
hurt me I.

Strike at Parish disappeared Tom
Conduct fund - Noz complain

By Jim - Dist Tom Leader
Ladies run in sidewalk

Draw - Tala here
Sims Engine - break shaft,
All night house burn 1 clam
for season in Chicago

La fly for each pie -
Bad night on road, the vis -
Accompany Jim Russell
late night, 1 pt blood,

Draws boy -
Group with him - Dog got between
belt flattened

fun on Cor Ann & Missan leaky
pavement, horse

Village N Pac Emps sample in
Lab - unannounced at
Tud V. Student claim that
my fault was so long that
it stopped at the window but
I was so sure that I could guess
it would be ^{at 10 years of my N. Pac} ~~at 10 years of my N. Pac~~

~~Ansonia letting us have
Copper after seeing our
booklet terrible time with
pay rolls - selling drafts on
London - Babbly money to
pay them -~~

~~Bankers didn't want anything
to do with us let me
have it only 1 ~~1/2~~ GPM. ~~hard~~ +
was only 5 ~~sub~~~~

~~Jump Contract of Cutting
on cell phone wanted know
what kind of a Co it
was to pay for my work.~~

~~When had board meeting
I was always the one
that was the odd member
in voting~~

~~the Board unanimity vote
in the rally except Dillard~~

~~Meade first fund holder
signed by all directors~~

Started the ~~lab~~ journal #
Woodscoft. ~~1917~~ number

Started Science journal #
*

Moved to Shrewsbury Park - Lab,

Moved Lab from Mendocino to
Aviz B & 17 then to Lampfield
Sung - phone, said was his
3rd year he was a Wheeler & Wilson
They Chinese hand Electric Tuning

Phonograph *

Deland Battery

Phonographs

Amos Edison Torpedos,

Supplied parts to Thoms &
Harrison took my paper
The reprinted ~~whole thing~~

~~Darth scrub dub - fell in Hitch
 in Santos took to Portuguese
 Hospital & treated him
 3 weeks for yellow fever.~~

~~Money in Savings bank near Sun off
 brotch, then in Newark S bank
 brotch, then deposited in
 5.5 bank bank for not more
 than 2 1/2 yrs of fortune with
 6% in the hands of a receiver
 at once - got 6 1/2 % thereafter~~

Adams - heart disease,
 selling Industrial Coats
 to Saults - was ~~successful~~
 a slave - fell in H. alchway
 in Santos treated him
 3 weeks in Portuguese hospital
 for yellow fever, had worst
 kind heart disease yet
 10 at St. Louis Clinic, he
 finally died in London
 of D. B. Brown -

Edson effect exhibited at
 Elec Exp Phila - Mesdant
 1st date applied by Fleming
 of winter receiver of also
 by Dr. Forst, Farnham in
 Lab

Aerial Nav ~~A~~ Bennett,
helicopter - scales,

Lost patents by foreign because
Humblyton studies my notes
violated a contract when
pat law was codified -

Wilbur loss of 60 patents

Wanted change in pres of
of E & Light Co, & MTC weren't
want around it - got more
proximity than they could get
Complained -

Widow of fire -

#50 my limit -

Speak of Bradley - Schuyt, Wheeler,

Bob at 1000

W & V would go into Elco - instead
he was central -

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
E. Notebook, N-09-06-27**

This document is an undated notebook probably used around 1909. The entries are all by Edison and pertain to events during the 1870s and 1880s. The book consists of an enumerated list of thirty-three incidents in Edison's life. Most of the entries indicate the name of a person or persons associated with the incident. The pages are unnumbered. Only 5 pages have been used.

Notes

- 1 = Degrador - threats to kill came up to laboratory with gun everybody took to the woods - sent Cuba, arrived on Tuesday buried Friday
- 2 = Boshin, little red cap - Clinical Thermo,
- 3 = JPM came to lab -
- 4 = Villard, Frank Thomson, P.R.R., running main line RR, physician -
- 5 = Villard, wheat P.R.
- 6 = Apparatus Record noise, elevated RR popular clamour, made report - quit saw they never intended do anything
- 7 = Midnight lunch, Roosevelt organ
- 8 = Fishing excursion, sea sick, drawing Salt pork over heads
- 9 = Another fishing excursion 2 days without bite

- 17 Starting Pearl at stadium, twist on shift
- 18 Jules on Collin, where slept, 2. testers,
died diphtheria
- 19 - Canal D.W. of St., looks out 1st part
Vote Recorder #
20. Chasman Healy, found out how many
V coming into 65 5th ave - Assembly took
chgs installation, J - W.U.
- 21 Roudy
- 22 Joe & Benoit and 5th ave heard he
was coming out up or daylight people
Case ordered, (how) came Sping Herald
at once
- 23 Electric York Car Ann & Nassau
- 24 Emery or Knight's Emery on steam
heat, during Black Competition,
- 25 Smoked my Cotton & hair cigars

26th Jim - Detectives for 9 in my employ
relate queer methods

27 Walter Freeman attempt steal lamp
jbs after defamed Parks D+C sent
person

28 Gobel attempt new syndicate
detective work broke up conspiracy ✓

29 Lamp patent sustained another
Federal Judge St. Louis broke it down

30 Interview with Hyde - sell out
association - trouble with Morgan
about payment

31 Dinner for W. Child, Jos Chamberlain etc
Roberts Carrid my out ✓

32 Exhibition photo to Bham near
abyd garden Dodge, Conklin -
White House 1130 pm - 1230 Mrs Hayes
Schurz played piano

33 My ~~Orlando~~ Telephone Young People
Catch Broken ~~any~~...

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
F. Notebook, N-09-06-28**

This document is an Edison notebook from 1909. At the beginning of the book is a memorandum from William H. Meadowcroft to Edison, dated June 28, 1909, indicating that a copy has been made of the handwritten notes in this book. Four brief critiques by Edison of the biography in progress appear on the following page, while subsequent pages narrate incidents in his life. Most of the entries pertain to Edison's work on electric lighting and power and provide an account of his former employee, Sigmund Bergmann. Two memoranda from Edison to Meadowcroft appear on page 22. Notations by archivist Norman R. Speiden can be found on the inside front cover and on page 28. The book contains 32 numbered pages; an erasure on the 33rd page obscures one additional sentence by Edison.

N-09-06-28

Probably out of Black Box, E-847
where Wm. H. Meadowcroft
kept material for Robert Martin
biography of T.H.E.
N.R. Spotten

38110

Rome Co.,

MFG. STATIONERS,
69 FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK.

Mr. Edison

I have had

copies of your notes

made

Meadowcroft

June 28/09

What was matter with episode about
Wan kept copies for Genl Thomas when
Hood was raiding Dean + Lowville
office. Couldn't be searched by anyone
this is historical & interesting

You left out item of finding Morse's
Diary in a house I visited in
Granbury Park, certainly this is
just uninteresting -

My version of the attack ^{in Boston} episode
it appears to me is better put
than you have it & is actually
true -

The J.C. Synod episode left out, also
Kuhn manuscript -

New -

Bergmann came to work for me as a boy
 he started in our stock quotation printed
 as he was a rapid worker, and paid no
 attention to the clock I took a fancy to
 him & gave him piece work he ^{did} ~~was~~ so
 many little ~~pieces~~ ^{pieces} to cheapen the work
 that he made lots of money. I even helped
 him get up tools until it occurred to me
 that this was a too rapid method of
 getting rid of my money, as I had not the
 heart to cut the price when it was
 originally fair. After a year or so
 Bergmann got enough money to start
 a small shop in Croton at New York
 and it was not this shop that the
 first phonographs were made
 then came the Canton Telephone a large
 majority of which were made
 by Bergmann for the C&N T Co
 finally came the Edison Light
 A dynamo was installed in Bergmann
 shop to permit him to test the various
 small apparatus which he was
 then making. He rented power from
 a few who owned the building - power
 was also supplied from a fifth house

6

power engine to other elements in the
cavalry affair; soon after, the introduction
of the big dynamo machine the Jew
appeared in Bergman, shop &
insisted that he was worth more
power than he was paid for,
& said that lately the belt on his
Engine was slipping & squeaking
Bergman maintained that he must
be mistaken the Jew kept going among
his elements & finally discovered the
Dynamo, Oh Mr Bergman now I know
where my power goes to pointing to
the Dynamo. Bergman gave him
a withering look of scorn & said
Oh you fool a few come here &
show you - throwing the belt off
& disconnecting the way he spun the
armatures arose by hand, there said
B you see it, not here, that you
must look for your loss this
always did the Jew & he started off
to his other elements, The Jew didn't
know that that Machine when the
wires were connected could stop
his Engine.

6

B.
 Soon after the ~~concern~~ had grown so large that ~~Mr~~ ^{Mr} E. J. Johnson & myself went in as partners & Benjamin rented an immense factory building at the Cor. of Ave. B. & 14th St. covering $\frac{1}{2}$ of a block & 6 stories high. Here was made all the small things used on the Electric Light & Systems such as sockets, chandeliers, switches, meters, etc. In addition stock Ticker, Telegraph, Telephone, Sewing Machine, Typewriter (the Hammond type writer was patented & made here) - over 1000 men were finally employed -

~~At this~~ This shop was very successful both ~~scientifically~~ & ~~financially~~. Benjamin was a man of great executive ability and carried account of manufacturing to the limits among all the men I had associated with ~~the~~ ^{he} ~~concern~~ had the most ~~commercial~~ ~~instinct~~ ~~of~~ ~~any~~ most highly developed -

Soon after this shop was started I sent a man named Stewart down to Santiago, Chili to put up a Central Station for electric lighting

(15)

Stewart after furnishing the estate
returned to New York with glowing accounts
of the Countess's order from Madame
Cousins the richest woman in
Chili for a complete plant with
Chandeliers for her palace in the
outskirts of Santiago. Stewart gave
the order to Bergmann & the price
was to be for the chandeliers alone
\$7000. Stewart having no place
to go generally managed to stay
around Bergmann's place
recounting the immense wealth
of Madame Cousins and Bergmann
kept raising the price of the outfit
until Stewart realized that these
glowing accounts of wealth
was running into money which he
kept away & the chandeliers were
billed for 17000. Cash on bill of
exchange as Bergmann said he was not
sure Stewart would ~~pay~~ ^{pay} it.

He wanted to be
safe. At one time he was
making an immense swivelboard

(12)

Stewart after furnishing the estate
returned to New York with glowing accounts
of the Countess's order from Madame
Cousins the richest woman in
Chili for a complete plant with
Chandeliers for her palace in the
suburbs of Santiago. Stewart gave
the order to Bergmann & the price
was to be for the chandeliers alone
\$7,000. Stewart having no place
to go generally managed to stay
around Bergmann's place
recounting the immense wealth
of Madame Cousins and Bergmann
kept raising the price of the order
until Stewart realized that these
glowing accounts of wealth
was running into money which he
kept away & the chandeliers cost
billed for 17,000 Cash on bill of
exchange as Bergmann said he was
sure Stewart would ^{pay for it}

he wanted to be
safe. At one time he was
making an immense willboard

for the NY Telephone central station
 The specifications called for mahogany
 one day the president called at the
 shop to find out what progress
 was being made, after explanation
 Bergmann suggested that it was
 too bad ~~to~~ that Mahogany
 should be used with such a
 beautiful piece of apparatus
 when for \$1000 extra, black walnut
 could be substituted. The president
 who had been put in his position
 by influential ~~men~~ knowing
 nothing of the business readily
 assented to his proposition +
 Bergmann used the ~~extra~~ Walnut
 at a saving of \$1500.

A few by the name of Epstein had been
 in the habit of buying brass chips
 & turnings from the Lathe & in some
 way Bergmann found out that
 he had been cheated ~~by~~ these
 but his pride & he determined
 to get even - One day the
 Jew appeared + said good

14

Regarding Mr Benjamin have you
any chips today, No said B. I
have none. That's strange Mr B
said the Jew want you look, no
he wouldn't look he knew he had
none, finally the Jew was so
persistent that Benjamin called
an associate and told him to
go & see if he had any chips.
He returned & reported that
they had the finest & longest lot
they ever had. The Jew went up to
the several large boxes piled full
of chips & so heavy that he
couldn't lift even one end of
a box. Now Mr B said the Jew
how much for the lot.
Epstein said Benjamin you have
cheated me and I will no longer
sell by the lot but will
only sell by the pound.
No amount of argument ~~was~~ would
change Benjamin's determination
to sell by the pound but
finally the Jew got up to
\$250 for the lot. B finally
appearing ~~was~~ as if resigned.

16

accepted & made the Jew count
out the money & said well
Estein good bye. Jus. got to go
down to wall st. The
Jew & his assistant then attempted
to lift the boxes to carry them out
but couldn't & then discovered
that calculations as to quantity
had been thrown out because the
boxes had all been screwed to
the floor. ^{is filled with boxes with a layer of} The Jew ^{made} made
such a scene that he had to
be removed by the police.
I met the Jew several days afterwards
he said he had forgiven them ¹²
^{has a picture of himself in his office}
as the scheme was so ingenious

1
as a joke
One day I filled 2 or 4 sheets of
foolscap ~~paper~~ with a jumble of
figures & told Bergmann that
they were calculations showing
the great laws of power from
blowing the factories which the
Bergman thought it well & never
after would he permit the
factories to blow

Next door to this factory was a Parochial Catholic School & every time I walked past when the children were out they all saluted with the fingers to the head, as in my day I found they thought I was a priest.

When I gave up the laboratory at 1100, I took 2 rooms & the apparatus to the top floor of the Benjamin Shop at 1102 BQ-17 H.C. here I carried out the various experiments required for a further paper on the lightning system. I also devised a system of telegraphy, useful for Blandford which each RR line was made into two independent circuits, no matter how many offices were connected to the line. This was called the Phonoplex system & was adopted by over 20 Railways. It had the merit that the added devices would work in all

Kinds of weather where the
 regular Morse system failed
 & where even work could be
 done with blown down

I also perfected the a system
 of telegraph between stations on
 trains in Italy, whereby messages
 could be sent from the moving
 train to the central office.
 This was done & was the
 forerunner of our low telegraph.
 This system was used for
 a number of years on the
 Lehigh Valley RR on their
 construction trains. The
 electric was passed from a
 piece of metal on top of
 the car across the air to
 the telegraph wires & then proceeds
 to the telegraph office.

In my first experiments
 with this system I tried
 it on the State Island RR &
 employed our operator

(22)

Woodcraft found the photos when I was
testing out plans for forward-bend
Ear tubes. This photo was made
at end of 5 days work without sleep.
The angles seem I see had some
interesting details, about the

Σ

X Woodcraft you can find
the press reports a message
was sent from Opel train to
England (sic) answer while
train going

King to do the Experiment
~~with the great engine~~ he reported
results Every Day & read instructions
by mail but for some reason
He could send messages all night
when the train went in one
direction but could not make
it go in the contrary direction
~~without~~ I made suggestion of
Every King to get around this
photograph of success I
telegraphed King if he had any
suggestion if I received a reply
that the only way we could
succeed to get around the
difficulty was to put the
Islands on pivots ~~so~~ so it
could be turned around -
I finally found the trouble
in its practical introduction
on the Ashby Valley was the result

This system was sold to a very
wealthy man & he never would
sell any right or even answer
letters. He ~~was~~ languidly became
a spiritualist, ~~in the first~~

24

~~At this laboratory I have a series~~
which probably explains it
At this laboratory I ^{had} a series
of vacuum pumps worked by
Mercury a hose for exhausting expanded
~~at the highest~~ ~~vacuum~~ ~~leaves~~ The main
pipe which was full of mercury
was about $\frac{1}{2}$ foot from the
floor along the length of the
pipes were outlets to which thick
rubber tubing was connected
Each tube to a pump. One
day while experimenting with
the Mercury pump my assistant
an awkward country boy from
a farm on Staten Island who
had adenoids in his nose &
breathed through his mouth
which was always wide
open was looking up at this
pipe at a small leak of mercury
when a rubber tube came off
and probably two pounds of
mercury went into his mouth
& got out through his system
1 signchoy # ~~911~~ ~~ca~~

~~At~~ In a short time he became
 salivated & his teeth got loose -
 he went home & shortly his
 mother appeared in the laboratory
 with a horsewhip which she
 proposed to use on the precipitator
 I was fortunately absent &
 she was pacified somehow by
 my other assistants - I had
 given the boy considerable
 doses of potassium to prevent
 salivation but it did no good -
 the case 10

When the first lamp works
 was started at Menlo Park
 one of my experiments seemed
 to show that hot was any
 gas or better vacuum in the
 lamps than cold mercury
 I therefore started to heat
~~the~~ it - soon all the men
 got salivated & things
 looked serious but I found
 that in Mirrors of chlorine

Probably 1889 as that
was date of formation
of the "Electro-Chemical
Society"
N.H. Society
9/17/04

When Mercury was used
extensively the French Govt
made the growing of Larkspur
of potassium Compulsory to
prevent salivation & carried out
this idea & made every man
take a dose every day, but
there was great opposition &
hot mercury was finally
abandoned

In ———— Bergmann sold
out the factory at Ave B &
14th St to the Edison General
Electric Co & finally he
went to Berlin Germany
& established our largest
Electrical works run on the
American plan & with
American tool makers.
This works is now one of the
largest in Germany employing
10,000 men & pay 18%
dividends yearly on a large

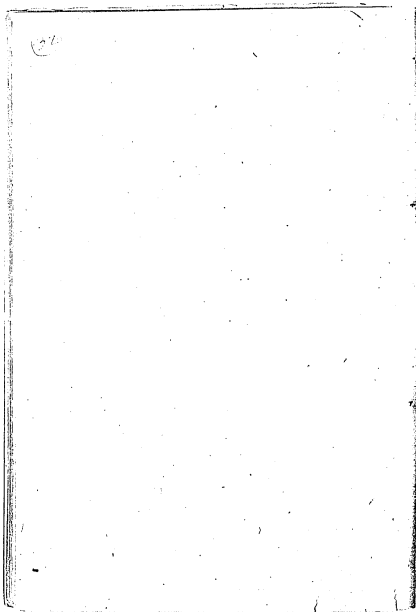
Capitulation

In any trade, ~~was~~ any of my boys made with Bergmann he always got the best of us.

One time there was to be a convention of the managers of Edward & Krumholz's Co. at Chicago. There was a large lot of representatives from the East ~~and~~ a private car was hired.

At Jersey City a poker game was started by one of the delegates. Bergmann was induced to enter the game. This was played right through to Chicago without any sleep ~~so~~ the boys didn't mind this & had gotten their claim immune to it. Bergmann had ~~won~~ won all the money. When the Porter came in he said Chicago, Bergmann jumped up & said "What!! Chicago, I thought it was only Philadelphians -"

Bergmann's sense of humor was highly developed.



of the ... of the ...
... .. 7

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END

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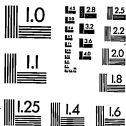
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